

How Wall-street Thrives

The Italians seem to be fully of our way of

thinking, as expressed in these columns, two months ago, about the propriety of acting under the auspices and guidance of Sardinia in the coming struggle. Every mail brings fresh evidence of the determination of all classes and conditions in every part of the country to sign for the present all minor differences, and range themselves under the Sardinian flag. MAZZINI is nowhere heard of, and VICTOR EMANUEL's name is in every mouth. The crimes and perfidies of royalty and aristocracy, the cowardice of kings and nobles, are for the present buried in oblivion, and everybody is occupying himself with the more important question of Italian independence. The Republican Party must certainly be astonished by the facility with which the nation, so cruelly betrayed by CHARLES ALBERT and the Sardinian army in 1849, has forgotten the wrongs which came upon it from that quarter, and the savage exultation with which it dwells on those which it has suffered from Austria alone. It certainly would be hard to conceive of a fact more entirely subversive of MAZZINI's theories. Either Sardinia did not betray, or the people are fickle and unreliable. Either horn of the dilemma is a sharp one for the party of the great Carbonaro.

We confess, however, there is no circumstance connected with the Italian difficulty which to us wears a more hopeful aspect than this. It is easy to be discontented, and easier still to go begging round the world for a sympathetic tear or sigh, but it is not so easy to forget petty differences, to overlook past offences, and to concentrate the national strength.

Disunion has for ten centuries been the curse of Italy. There is not an Italian writer of any eminence who has ever opened his mouth upon the condition and prospects of his country who has not acknowledged it and mourned over it.

knocking at his doors with the demand of half

A report of importance was presented in the State Senate yesterday from the Lieutenant-Governor and all the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, setting forth that the surplus fund for the payment of the interest on the canal debt is estimated to be \$1,000,000. That the sum of \$1,000,000 will be needed to pay the interest and the deficiency at present exists. In order to save the credit of the State this amount must be provided for by the Legislature. The report was referred to the Finance Committee. The report was unanimously signed against the New-York Charter and Registry Law bills was presented. A bill was introduced to enlarge the powers and define the duties of the Supreme Judges. The bill was ordered to a second reading. The City was discussed. Several other bills of importance were passed. The bill to enlarge the boundaries of the Central Park was laid on the table. In the Assembly, the bill to amend the laws relating to the City of New-York was presented. A motion was made by Mr. TRILL to strike out the bill to close the tunnel on Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and to prohibit the use of steam engines in the City of New-York. The bill was ordered to a second reading. The New-York Tax bill was debated in Committee, but final action was not taken. The bill to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company was reported favorably. An interesting report was made from the Committee on Emigration, relative to the maintenance of emigrant paupers, and the duties and powers of the Commissioners of Emigration. The report was called out by a petition from several counties, asking for an amendment of the present laws on this subject, and is adverse to the prayer of the petitioners.

The Administration, it seems, according to the dispatch of our Washington Correspondent, is disposed to doubt the truth of the report that the present head of the Church party in Mexico is in collusion with France and Sardinia for the transfer of a portion of the Mexican territory, including Tehuantepec, Tabasco and Chiapas, to Sardinia. The misfortune is that the Administration is disposed to doubt everything that looks to the crushing of American enterprise in Central America. It is high time for the exercise of a little faith in his respect.

The sloop-of-war *Saragoga*, arrived at Pensacola, brings Vera Cruz advices to the 12th of March — not so late, however, as previously received, though in some respects more explicit. The *Saragoga* was at Vera Cruz when the *Sigsbee* was there, and thus has been able to give us more movements of the contending parties, but they were very conflicting. The inhabitants of Vera Cruz were in the heat of spirits, and were confident of being able to withstand the threatened attack.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Commander HATCHER, of the flag-ship *Merrimac*, dated at Realon, relative to the recent cruise of the *Decatur* in the Gulf of Fonseca. In the course of her cruise she entered the harbor of San Salvador, and captured a small schooner, a United States vessel which had ever made its appearance there. She was visited by the Governor of the Department and other officers, and the national flag of San Salvador was saluted by her, which demonstration of respect to the United States flag received the warmest approval. The addresses were interchanged on the congratulatory

The California Overland Mail has arrived at St. Louis, bringing advices from San Francisco to the 17th of March. There is no California news of importance from Victoria we learn that a proposition had been made to annex that colony to British Columbia. A reserve of 400,000 acres of land, it was reported, was to be appropriated for emigrants from Oregon at the forks of the Thompson River. Arrangements were being made to punish the Indians for the depredations on the property recently committed upon the *Big Sioux Boys*.

By the arrival of the last Utah Mail, we learn that terrible snow-storms have occurred on the Plains during the last month, seriously interfering with the progress of emigrant trains and other parties. The Indians continued their depredations upon the Mail trains, and the soldiers were obliged to rob animals, which had been killed for food.

We have advices from Hayti to March 15, but they give no news of importance. The Government was busily engaged in the advancement of popular industry, and the commerce of the country prospered. Commerce was reviving.

The schooner *Lonsdale*, bound to this City from Boston, with a cargo of Linsed, &c., is ashore on Brenton's Reef, near Newport, and will prove a total loss. The ship *Agamemnon*, before reported ashore on Gurrick's Beach, is going to pieces, and will be a total loss.

The Board of Aldermen last evening held a special session, on a petition asking that Nassau-street be widened, was referred. So was a resolution in favor of appropriating \$2,000 for gas fixtures and wash-basins for the Street Department. The Board adjourned without waiting to hear a communication sent in by the City Engineer.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the majority and minority reports of the Special Committee appointed to consider Mr. McADAMS' claim to the seat now occupied by ALEX. FARRAR, were received. They were made the special order for next Monday evening, and were ordered to be printed in the minutes. A large number of unimportant reports were adopted. Some disturbance was created just before adjournment by the ejection of an individual somewhat in liquor, who insisted on being admitted within the limits assigned to members of the Board.

JAMES STEPHENS was yesterday sentenced by Judge ROOSEVELT, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be hung for the murder of his wife, on May 20. The alleged tampering with the Jury occasioned the production of affidavits from Professor DOREMUS, two members of the Jury and others. The proceedings were very interesting, and will be found under our regular law reports. There appears to be little prospect of a stay of execution in this case.

March made a most lion-like exit last night. A strong north-wester gave a wintry chilliness to the air, and the budding trees must have suffered from the frost.

The male cap-makers, mostly German, held a meeting last evening at No. 280 Grand-street, and appointed a Committee to draft a Constitution for a Union. The object is an increase of wages and the bettering of the condition of the trade. The piano-forte makers hold a meeting at the same place on Saturday evening.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 3,700 bales, including 2,500 bales in transitu. Prices were essentially unchanged. The movements in Breadstuffs and Provisions were restricted. Quotations, however, were generally unaltered. Gro

It has been the proximate cause of an Italian reverses and misfortunes. While "their tyrants joined in hate, they never joined in love." While French, German and Spanish invaders have always marched into the country shoulder to shoulder, Genoese, Lombard and Venetian, and Tuscan would not raise a hand against them until they had settled their private quarrels. The Emperor, the Pope, and the King of Naples have always been unanimous in their opinions upon the "Italian question," but the Italians themselves, never. They have always had some small row to be settled within before the enemy could be driven from the gates. Such a population, in such a country, with such a temperament, such powers, and such traditions, could not have so long been held in subjection by foreigners under any other conditions; and as long as any other point presented itself to the Italian mind as of equal, or nearly equal importance to the question of Italian independence, there was no chance of any change. As long as the Liberal Party labored under the insane delusion that the means by which Italy was to achieve her liberty was of as vital moment as the liberty itself, Austria was sure of her position.

For ten years MAZZINI and the Mazzinists have steadily labored to impress on the popular mind in Italy the idea that national independence, won by the aid of a King and a standing army, is not a desirable blessing; and that if VICTOR EMANUEL took the field to-morrow, the Italian people would be justified in looking coldly on until his annihilation under masses of Austrian Infantry proved his sincerity. That they have displayed considerable ability in their vocation, no one can deny; but that, as we now know, their prayers and invocations should have fallen on leaden ears, is one of the best omens which Italy has presented to the eye of the political seer for many a long year. The day has at last come, when, to all appearances at least, Italians are willing to take the field *en masse* for Italy, pure and simple—for Italy in any shape and under any government, so long as it is Italy, and not a province of a foreign Power; and to declare, that if they are to be tyrannized over at all, they are determined that their tyrants shall "be still at least their countrymen." There is more solid ground for hope as to the future of that unfortunate country, in this single fact, than either in the adhesion of France, the weakness of Austria, or the sympathy of Russia. The "Great Powers" can readily make a nation independent, but it is only the spirit of its own people that can keep it so. All the "guarantees" that ever were made cannot save a weak or visionary race from the yoke of a foreign conqueror; and no race that ever existed long preserved its liberty which did not look upon foreign rule as the worst of curses, and national independence as the foundation of all peace, prosperity and glory.

We confess, that without the display of this spirit on the part of the Italians, we should attach very little importance to Louis Napoleon's demonstrations on their behalf. French battalions may drive out the Austrians, but they cannot supply civic courage, good sense, and mutual forbearance. These are plants

Now, however, all doubt on this score seems at an end. Crowds of volunteers are pouring into Piedmont for the Sardinian army from all parts of the country. Emigration, even on a large scale, of families of all ranks and conditions, from Lombardy into Sardinia, is reported by the last mail. Priests are leading their flocks across the frontier; GARIBOLDI, an old soldier of the last revolution, and the best of them all, has managed to forget all about Novara, and instead of helping MAZZINI to keep up an eternal cackle over the "rights of man" and the glories of a democratic and social republic, has taken the command of a division of volunteers, and has harassed himself for the sterner, nobler, and holier work of fighting for Italy. In every part of the country indications occur every day of the implicit faith of the people in the leadership of Sardinia, as the first and only Italian power. The vast army of the discontented, of the long-suffering and sorely tried, whose fathers, and fathers' fathers, and whose own lives have been poisoned, blasted and embittered by the horrible curse of foreign despotism, are only waiting for the sound of the first Sardinian gun, to take the field, if with no more useful purpose, at least with the gallant one of stopping the balls. There may be doubt, in some people's minds about LOUIS NAPOLEON's good faith; about VICTOR EMANUEL's wisdom; about FRANCIS JOSEPH's power and determination; but there is no room for doubt as to the duty of the Italians. They must fight—fight with as much organization, and under as good officers as they can obtain, but they must fight. Whatever hesitation foreign powers may feel, their course is clear. And the sole and only object of their fighting must be the expulsion of the Germans. When the last Austrian soldier is dead, or driven across the frontier, we shall be glad to hear M. MAZZINI and Madame MARIO upon the "solidarity of the peoples" and the future of democracy.

working at the doors with the demand of half a pound. Mineral wealth that might have been plundered for years untouched in the earth, will be dragged to the light when the coals of Maryland are brought by steam to the shores of the Atlantic, and the copper-mines of the West to the dock-yards and foundries of the East. These are propositions so elementary and so self-evident that they need to be constantly reasserted and pressed upon the consideration of the public. In the railway history of Great Britain this process of development has been very strikingly marked. In 1849, six years after the railway system of England had received its first really wide-spread impulse, the passenger receipts amounted to *fifty-three and four-tenths* per cent of the whole income of the English roads; the goods receipts coming in but *forty-six and six-tenths* of the amount. In 1855, the passenger receipts made *forty-four and five-tenths*, the goods receipts *fifty-five and five-tenths* of the whole. In Scotland the development has been still more remarkable, the respective proportions of the passenger and goods receipts in that country for 1855 being *thirty-three and two-tenths*, against *sixty-three and eight-tenths* per cent. It may be laid down as an axiom of railway management that no railway has really entered upon the ascending scale of its prosperity till its freight business shall have begun to exceed its passenger traffic. The Michigan Southern Road, which we are now considering, shows by its report for the last, while during the past year of universal depression its passenger earnings have largely fallen off; its freight earnings have positively increased. It shows, that is, that the fundamental basis of its prosperity is steadily broadening; that it meets positively wants in the great country through which it passes, and that it is exerting its legitimate influence upon the increase of productive capacity in that country. Here are the elements of substantial value in the enterprise; all the elements which can ever be looked for in any such enterprise, and of which the operation can only be impeded by gross mismanagement in the conduct of the affairs of the Company. On a careful examination of the Company's report, it is not easy to find the evidence of any such mismanagement. On the contrary, the Report has this extraordinary merit, that it presents none of the usual signs of having been subjected to the process first successfully applied by the English Railway King, and felicitously described by one of his secretaries in a phrase since become classical, as "cooking the accounts to make everything pleasant." A general decrease in the earnings of the year is stated, the year having been simply a year of general decrease in the earnings, not of all railways alone, but of all kinds

business. The stockholders are assured that no dividends are contemplated by the Directors "without earnings in hand applicable to that object." In other words, the long-established and fatal policy of "profits at any price" which has done so much to cripple our railway enterprises, to demoralize our financial classes, to injure our national character and discredit throughout the world, is here frankly abandoned. Instead of this we have a policy of economy, thrift and good management, indicated by a reduction of over one hundred thousand dollars in the item of maintenance of way; of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the item of rolling stock; of over fifty thousand dollars, or *thirty-three per cent.*, in the item of fuel. All of these reductions are so many evidences that the business of the Companies has been and is handled with a just regard to the essential conditions of final and permanent prosperity. They have not, however, exhausted the progress of economy; for much still remains to be done in the same direction, which, in proportion as it is done, will gradually enhance the profits of the line. The complete substitution of coal for wood in the department of fuel, which upon this road as upon all our roads is merely a question of time, has yet to be effected, and while the proportion of earnings absorbed by expenses has been reduced from *seventy-four per cent.* in 1857 to *sixty-one and a half per cent.* in 1858, we have the example of England in which that proportion has been reduced to *forty-five*, and of Scotland in which it has been brought down to *forty-three per cent.*, to show us how considerable a margin for improvement yet remains.

On the whole, therefore, the condition of this road, as thus set forth, is clearly such as to warrant confidence not only in its intrinsic value as an indestructible public highway, but also in the spirit of its present management, and in the immediate tendencies of its operations towards steady enlargement and legitimate profit. Were the market of stocks open like other markets to the public at large; were the common sense and the business capacity of individual men disposed to seek investments where investments promise reasonable returns, at liberty to ac-

certain extent the business of the country is hampered by the prostration of a particular kind of value, useful in the temporary hypothecations of commerce, and a new premium is offered to the Hudson policy in all matters of railway financiering. And 'the worthy public stands by shutting its eyes and opening its mouth to await whatever Wall-street may think fit to send it.

We lend no faith to the charges brought against the Administration of favoring the re-opening of the Slave-trade. They are partisan in their motive and evince the usual unscrupulousness of partisanship in distorting and exaggerating facts so as to give them plausibility. There has clearly been laxity and remissness in enforcing the law against slave-dealers, in cases which have recently attracted the public attention. But this is nothing new, nor is it peculiar to the present Administration. There has always been remissness in regard to vessels fitted out for the Slave-trade in this City, in Boston and in Baltimore. Scores of such expeditions have taken place every year for a long time past,—yet punishments have very rarely been inflicted. Indeed it is in the nature of the case a matter of great difficulty to prove the offence, as the desperate adventurers who engage in the traffic naturally resort to perjury, bribery, and every possible device of unprincipled ingenuity to evade the penalties of their crimes. There has been very great negligence on the part of the Government in regard to the vessels which have recently landed cargoes of slaves in the Southern ports. The neglect of the authorities at Washington to reply to the request of the Marshal at Savannah for instructions as to what he should do with the imported negroes who were known to be in Talfer County is most culpable : but seriously as it impeaches the vigor and vigilance of the Government, it scarcely warrants the sweeping assertion, based upon it, that the Administration was a consenting party to the expedition of the *Wanderer*, and is directly implicated in the attempt to restore the Slave-trade.

We have very little doubt that there are a number of persons in the Southern States,—as there are in the Northern cities,—who would welcome a restoration of this traffic because they could make money by it. Very possibly they have something like an organization among themselves,—and are attempting to cover their own piratical purposes by the

clanor about Southern rights, the need of Southern labor, and the injustice of such laws as now forbid the traffic. There are in every community men wicked enough to engage in any business however atrocious, provided the profits are large enough to cover the risk. There is never any lack of smugglers, of burglars, or of highway robbers;—and there will never be an entire lack of slave-traders, no matter what the laws may be, so long as the traffic yields such enormous profits. The direction of public attention to the subject,—the attempts to uphold the business on political and moral grounds in portions of the Southern Press,—the facilities offered by an extended coast and a negligent administration of the laws, have combined, perhaps, just now to give unusual stimulus to this special department of crime. But we do not believe there is anything like a general desire on the part of the slaveholding States to see this traffic restored. The moral sentiment of the people there as everywhere is against it, and in nearly every State the interests of the community would be injuriously affected by it. The whole country, North and South, has perished enough already.

Part nor can we credit the statement of zealous partisans,—which we regret to see so distinguished a man as the Hon. A. H. J. SUMNER, of Virginia, repeat,—that “the Democratic Party has adopted as one of its *cardinal measures* the repeal of the laws prohibiting the Slave-trade.” We have seen no evidence yet in support of such a charge. Individual Democrats, in and out of Congress, have taken that ground,—but their views have never been indorsed by the party, either in the Union at large, or in a single State. We have no great respect for the wisdom which guides the councils of that party just at present,—but we do not believe its leaders are quite so demented—as to venture upon any such policy. They will certainly find it important for their future prospects to repel the suspicions which personal declarations have already brought upon them, and to clear their skirts from all doubt upon the subject. For there is scarcely a conceivable issue which could be presented, upon which the people of the whole country would be so nearly unanimous, as in hostility to the restoration of the Slave-trade.

"SENSATION PREACHERS."—One of the religious weeklies has an article censuring the preachers who select topics and adopt a style calculated to attract a crowd and make themselves personally conspicuous. Such preaching, it thinks, has in it very little true religion.

every such case an indefinite obligation. No consideration is entered into without any other consideration than sympathy or good feeling; and, when it is assumed, the possibility of a forfeiture is so remote that nobody ever expects the obligation to be enforced. Bonds do not change their places of residence; they die: they lose their property. If none of these things happen, and the bond becomes perfected, by appeals to sympathy, or by less commendable methods, they often contrive to

It is the right of stockholders to have the faithful execution of trusts guaranteed to them by a substantial security. They ought to have competent and honest men to administer their interests, and should not be exposed to the hazards of employing only those who have wealthy friends. Men from the humble walks of life, but brought up under home and Christian influences, who regard integrity rather than fashion, who live on moderate means instead of spending lavishly to keep up a tawdry appearance of equality with their wealthy associates, who are accustomed to work, and whose fortunes depend upon their own exertions and character, are the men upon whose services stockholders and employers can especially rely. Such men offer, in their position and their hopes, a better guarantee of honesty than any bond can procure. The one is a security against the commission of wrong; the other a provision mainly for damages in case the wrong should be done. The bill now before the Assembly meets all the objections and difficulties inherent in private suretyship. Insurance of the kind referred to, though it would be a novelty in this country, is by no means an untried experiment. In England its success and consequent popularity are now matters of record.

LIMPING LOGIC.—A correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* is mildly afflicted because the TIMES denounces the Slave-trade and the recent landing of African negroes on the Southern coast. As the TIMES, says the writer, approves the Personal Liberty bill pending at Albany, and encourages the underground railroad operations, it has no business to censure Southern Slave-traders. We might make an argument in reply to this logic. But it is quite needless, as its premises are utterly untrue. We have done none of the things charged upon us. We insist that the North shall not violate the law, and have therefore a right to insist upon obedience to it from the South.

Matters Theatrical.
Something like a dramatic revival seems likely to follow the not altogether lamented decrease of our discomfortable cousin at Miss LAURA KENNE'S. A lady, well-known to Metropolitan audiences as Miss DAYENPORT, has taken the building lately leased by Mr. BERION, and, under the name of the "New Metropolitan," will open it on Monday evening with a company selected by herself and Mr. BERION.

Miss JULIA DEAN HAYNE.

Our French visitors also prosper at their prettily furnished little resting-place, and their managers have deserved the handsome benefit which they will doubtless receive on Monday next. Last night M. PAUL LARA repeated his latest and, on the whole, his most satisfactory triumph, in the rôle of *Frederic de Marsan*, and the new French play of *On Demande un Gouverneur*. Nothing could be more graceful than the art with which this accomplished actor so simulates sentiment in the midst of sentimentality as to make his audience forget all the absurdities and extravagance of the text in the pathos of his manner. He is a master of the charms of easy dialogue, and of that most important of dramatic talents in actors of his class, the talent of sustaining the interest of his hearers up to the movement of the dénouement. It is due, too, to the stage-manager of this pleasant little Theatre to say that the performances of this company testify more and more clearly to his skill and industry in marshaling his battalions. They "play together" now with a facility worthy of all praise and of much imitation. Messrs. BERTRAND and TALLON won their share of the honors fairly, last evening, and the ladies did very well and naturally the little they had to do.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, the well-known physiologist, writer and lecturer, died at his residence in Auburndale, Mass., on the 29th March. Dr. Alcott was a rigid vegetarian, and endeavored to instill his peculiar ideas into the mind of the community. Believing that the foundation was laid for the laws of health, he devoted his energies to the establishment of vegetarianism, and experimenting freely upon his own person in order to establish his principle; abstained from the use of water for an entire year to prove that water was not an essential element of life. He traveled extensively, lectured throughout the North, and was a prolific contributor to the literature of fruit and fruit work. He appeared from his pen—among them the *Young Men's Guide*, the *House I Live In*, *Lectures on Life and Health*, and *Practical Hygiene*. He was a native of Connecticut, and died in his 61st year.

Sir Anthony Oliphant, formerly Chief Justice of the Island of Ceylon, has recently died. He was born in 1793, and married a daughter of Colonel Campbell. He was called to the bar in 1821 by the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, and prior to being appointed

The following list of Americans was registered at the Banking Office of Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, France, from March 3 to March 17, 1859:

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Mr. Edmund Yates has published, in the form of a pamphlet, the facts and correspondence connected with the case of the fugitive slave, Henry B. Sledge, who was arrested by the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and sent to the Quaker City. His reason for so doing he states to be that the question between the parties (that of the legal right of the slave to be free) is not a question of law, but of fact, and he "no longer awaits the decision of any legal court," so the pamphlet the origin of the dispute is set forth, as he says, "in the plainest and most intelligible manner." Yates had commenced "from actual observation, more or less correct," upon Mr. Thackeray's personal appearance, and he says, "I was not disappointed in the appearance of this article. Mr. Thackeray wrote to Mr. Yates a letter, in which he badgermalged the author of the article, and called him a 'silly, ignorant, and slanderous old intruder,'" and requested, Mr. Yates hereunto, to forego discussions, however blundering upon the subject, and to leave the matter to the law. "I," says Mr. Yates, "I may assume it to be clear that this letter is intentionally arrogant and offensive to the Americans at Paris; have, just now, a bit of evidence to the contrary, and I have been provoked by the law courts, where Serrurier made a grand speech to obtain an insertion by decree of the true facts of the case, and to have the law courts, by a citizen of Philadelphia, named Montgomery, whose marriage in Normandy was chronicleed last January twelvemonth, under the name of Charles Alfred de Montgomery, to come from the Quaker City, and appeared in the *Courrier de France*, stating his rights to be no Count, but a mere citizen of the United States, and to have failed, having been taken for a grocer in the Quaker City. This letter turned out to be a forgery. Henry B. Sledge has an action against the *Courrier*

M. Alexandre Dumas arrived at Constantinople on his return from Circassia, on the 26th of February. He was accompanied by a French painter, M. Montaut, and, according to the *Presse d'Orient*, both travelers carried the trunks of Stamboul for several days. M. Montaut, in Circassian costume—white frock coat, gold-embroidered jacket, embroidered boots and girdle filled with pistols and daggers. M. Alexandre Dumas was expected to start at once for France; but to return in the yacht of his own, which he recently purchased, and in which he intended to cruise all over the Euxine and Mediterranean.

A letter from Rome says: "A solemn act of adhesion to the Roman Catholic faith has just taken place in the palace of the King of Abyssinia, Negoussie, King of Tigre and Semen, in Abysinia. This sovereign did not appear in person, but was represented by his eldest son, a representative princely Prince Giorgis, one of his relatives, the Catholic priest Ennatout, and a young man, companion of the prince. These three were attended by Joseph, apostolic missionary, who acted as official interpreter."

At Rossini's last *soirée* a small opera was produced in his hall to suit the size of the apartment. It is called "L'opéra de la Peste" and the whole dramatic action takes place in the *chambre à coucher* of a young man, *le comte de Val d'Arques*, who is *malade* and *danse au lit* (dances in bed) after that "An Elopement in a Paj-box." Mlle. Tagliani danced, *pas de petit, pas de grand* on the stage.

The city of Norfolk has its smoking-room, in his new mansion at Sheffield Park, over the upper story of a quadrangular tower, between 70 and 80 feet high. No Gomer's economy is observed here, with the lord and master's such precautions as these.

Among recent arrivals in London is that of Signor Adini, whose advent has been hailed by the public as one of the most probable reappearance of (the late) Majesty's Theatre, of which establishment Sign. Adini has for some time shared the musical directorship with Sign. Bonetti.

A claim is to be made on behalf of the representatives of Mr. Douglas Jerrold, upon the B. W. S. Opera House, that the operetta of "Black-eyed Susan," now being performed at Drury-lane Theatre.

The Christy's Minstrels continue their performances in Paris with increasing success. Their music and originality, at first not understood by the Parisians, are now fully comprehended and enjoyed.

The contributions so far taken up in this country for the relief of the sufferers from the late cholera epidemic, are as follows:—

Mr. J. W. Walker, £100. Robert Chambers, £100.

Father Chiniquy has just written a letter to a French Canadian paper descriptive of the scene which lately took place when he was attacked by Russians in Quebec.

The authorities of St. Petersburg have interdicted the further preaching in that city of Fathers Souallier, the well-known Jesuit.

Gen. George E. B. Rainsford, General of the Cali-

Gen. Czekan, brigadier-general of the Polish militia, had been convicted of a deadly assault on one Zebedee M. Quimby.

The proceeds of Mr. Spurgeon's Edinburgh season have, after paying expenses, amounted to about £475.

Rossini, departing from his determination to compose no more music, has composed an "Ave Maria" for the Empress Eugenie.

The Bishop of Rochester has been severely indisposed. His medical adviser is in daily attendance.

George D. Prentice is announced to lecture in almost all the principal towns in northern Illinois also in Wisconsin and Iowa.

The Herald of Marsball Bouquet is improving, and he every day takes a carriage airing.

Lucy Stone Blackwell lectured at Aurora, Ill. in this State, on the 17th March.

The Hon. Horace Mann, of Ohio, is lecturing in Florida.

Mrs. Kemble has closed a series of Readings at Cleveland, Ohio.

Madame D'Angri is singing at Madrid.

NEW BOOKS

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MEDICAL.

EVIL COMMUNICATIONS CORRUPT AND UNDERMINE THE CONSCIENCE. TRIEMAR, Feb. 2, and 3, adapt themselves to the three stages of phlegm, debility, local disease and vital dose, respectively. For classification in the beautifully illustrated work, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches," by Dr. H. BARROW, No. 187 Prince-st., New-York, and by P. F. WELLS & CO., No. 114, Franklin-st., N. Y. Price 25 cents.

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Russia War Ointment, for Bunions.
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Give it a trial. I know it will cure you.
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first General Surgeon living, and of Professors Class
of Medical School, New-York, is consulted privately
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MARRIED AND SINGLE IN HEALTHY
RAGE—DR. LORAMONT'S PARIS LUNAR ALKALINE
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to any element applied, will cure in two or three
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GOUGH BALM For Coughs and Hoarseness
Price 50 cents. **WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY** For
Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore
Agent, is Division St., N. Y., and 83 Main St., Brooklyn.

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of counterfeits by bogus doctors and "rascally druggists."
We have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn
only at the "Globe Dispensary," 100 Nassau St. This
has our name written on the label. **JOHN TYNE & CO.**
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No. 181 Private Practice on venereal, skin, and
weakness &c. &c. Office No. 63 Blackwell st., two block
from the City Hall.

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THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE
THE ONLY SCIENTIFIC CURE FOR HEMORRHOIDS
AND THE EFFECTS OF DISRUPTED
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DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1824.

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TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
CHEAP FOR CASH.
 Important to up-to-date families, hotel and restaurant proprietors, country stores, and the public generally.
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For sale by the agents.

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IMMEDIATELY WANTED OF JOHN ROGERS,
native of Conna Parish, Fethard, County Waterford, Ireland,
who was sailed from Waterford to New York about one
month ago, to reside in the city of New York, on board the
ship "Albatross," of which he was steward. If any person knowing of his whereabouts would
please inform him of the same, he will be glad to call at
his residence, No. 123 1/2 St. - East 11th St., N. Y.

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ARTIST, Coleman, No. 29 Broadway.

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Your daily of the 21st inst. under the head of "Chivalric Swindling," I find an article of about a column, which must have been written under a misapprehension of the facts in the case. Referring to the sale of the schooner, you say that "the article was supported by the fact that the vessel was sold to the owner, and they were given up to him accordingly." The fact is that there were two negroes arrested several weeks since, and brought to this city, where they were confined in jail until the 5th inst., when they were brought before me by Mr. L. M. LAMAR, and by him delivered to Mr. L. M. LAMAR, and the negroes were not there at all when the vessel was sold.

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how cheap fresh contracts, after the orders of the morning had been filled, could be put out. The Rock Island bridge was reported "on fire" and the New-York Central in a "general panic" and the latter at 77. buyer 60 days, after opening at 78 cash! Galena and Michigan Guaranteed sympathized in this sudden change. The last-named closing about 39, after selling as high as 41 in the forenoon. We could find nothing about the "fire" on the Western road outside of Wall-street, and touching the "fight" on the New-York line, the nearest approach to the correctness of the rumor is the circumstance that the management have determined to free themselves from all complications with other interests, and to assert for their route, and for the trade of the City and State of New-York, with which their every interest is identified, the advantages and traffic which of right belong to them. On this point we refer to a communication, from a well-advised source, in another place, over the signature of "New-York," with the additional remark that we have reason to believe that the Central people, if not the Erie, have already determined to act in pursuance of its suggestions. The result in favor of the traffic of the New-York line cannot be doubtful, nor the cordial approval of the jobbing and produce trade of the City of New-York at all questionable. The true interest of the mercantile and commercial good of this City, have been consulted in the course of this, which was adopted at Buffalo, and which is now confirmed by the representation of the Central Road. At the close of business this afternoon, the exceptions to the general weakness of the Share list were Reading, Pacific Mail and Hudson River. Reading sold in the Street at 51½ cash, to meet deliveries to the Philadelphia Bld account, which of late has been almost uniformly successful. After the transfers were over the stock closed in the afternoon at 50½ 31 ½ cent. Pacific Mail sold this afternoon as high as 77½. Hudson River advanced at the early hour to 23 ½ cent, and this price held good to the close. This steady advance on the reopening of the River competition denotes an improving confidence in the administration of the Company. The shares of the Delaware and Hudson have fallen off 2½ ½ cent, since the annual report made on Tuesday.

In Federal five the bid was 104½, nothing done at the Board. In Missouri State Stocks an advance of ½ cent, with large sales. A similar advance in Tennessee, which are but sparingly offered. North Carolinas sold at par. Virginius at 98. The Railway Bonds were steady. Illinois Construction, 91½ 91½. The Shares of the Company sold at 67½. The general market this afternoon lit off weak on all descriptions of Shares.

There is very little to remark upon to-day in Money Affairs. The market for loan on demand or at short notice is steady at 4½ ½ cent, and for six months 5½ ½ cent, according to date of payment, the quotation applicable to first class bills. The arrival of four European steamers since yesterday morning, with valuable cargoes, is making an active business at the Custom-house. The duties paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day amount to \$171,000. The disbursements of the office exceed \$400,000. This being the last day of the month, the accounts to the different Government accounts will be found in the official statement. The steamer for Europe on Saturday is the Arago, for Havre and Southampton. As the rate of insurance on Bullion after last April is reduced a fraction, several parcels will go by this opportunity which were ready for the Asia on Wednesday.

The Bonds of the City of Cleveland falling due April 1, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and made payable in Cleveland, will be paid at the Commercial Bank in that city, on presentation. The Coupons due on that day will be paid, as heretofore, by WINSLOW, LAMAR & CO.

We are requested to say that the Committee of bondholders of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company have prepared an agreement for the signatures of the bondholders which provides for the purchase of the road at the Trustee's sale, and a reorganization according to the plan recently adopted at a meeting of the different interests represented in the Corporation. Bondholders who desire to avail of its provision are required to sign the agreement within sixty days from March 1. The document can be found at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-street, where all necessary information may be obtained. This road has commenced its Summer arrangements for passengers and freight, between Chicago and all points on the upper Mississippi River.

The Chicago Daily Times says: "During the coming season, the intention of the St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company to run its express train, leaving this city about 9 in the morning, and arriving at Prairie-du-Chien in eight hours, without changing cars, is a great advantage to passengers who go directly to board of the Milwaukee, or one of the other splendid steamers of the line, get on board at Chicago, and on the morning of the 1st of April arrive at St. Paul the next afternoon. It is the fastest, most comfortable and most desirable route for all who wish to go to the West. It is a great advantage to the business of the season, and it will also change the character of the route by the Milwaukee route, and will pass the boat line, and will give the choice of the St. Paul route, and get up on the boat without extra charge."

MEYERS, SEWELL, FERRIS & Co. quote Land Warrants as follows:

40 acres, per acre.....\$100
50 acres, per acre.....87
120 acres, per acre.....82
160 acres, per acre.....80
240 acres, per acre.....78
320 acres, per acre.....76
480 acres, per acre.....74
640 acres, per acre.....72
960 acres, per acre.....70
1280 acres, per acre.....68
1920 acres, per acre.....66
2560 acres, per acre.....64
3840 acres, per acre.....62
5120 acres, per acre.....60
7680 acres, per acre.....58
10240 acres, per acre.....56
15360 acres, per acre.....54
20480 acres, per acre.....52
30720 acres, per acre.....50
40960 acres, per acre.....48
61440 acres, per acre.....46
81920 acres, per acre.....44
122880 acres, per acre.....42
163840 acres, per acre.....40
245760 acres, per acre.....38
327680 acres, per acre.....36
491520 acres, per acre.....34
655360 acres, per acre.....32
983040 acres, per acre.....30
1310720 acres, per acre.....28
1966080 acres, per acre.....26
2621440 acres, per acre.....24
3932160 acres, per acre.....22
5242880 acres, per acre.....20
7864320 acres, per acre.....18
10485760 acres, per acre.....16
15728640 acres, per acre.....14
20971520 acres, per acre.....12
31457280 acres, per acre.....10
41936960 acres, per acre.....8
62905600 acres, per acre.....6
83874240 acres, per acre.....4
125811200 acres, per acre.....2
167717760 acres, per acre.....0

The Coupons on Bonds of Kookuk, Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad, also County of Scott and City of Davenport, Iowa, due April 1, will be paid by CLARK, DORR & CO.

UNION AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD-FEBRUARY RECEIPTS.

Passengers.....\$1,000,000
Freights.....4,578,521
Express.....2,820,000
Miscellaneous.....5,150,000
Total.....\$14,548,521

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, \$254,056; paid out \$436,708; balance this afternoon, \$1,080,552. The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in this City, during the month of March.

March 1, 1859, by balance.....\$4,210,757 64
Receipts during the month:
Customs.....\$4,701,838 37
Post-Office Drafts.....1,000 00
Post-Office Department.....9,062 55
Miscellaneous.....2,754,438 79
Total.....\$12,675,097 35

Payments:
Treasury Drafts.....\$4,851,328 70
By order of the Secretary.....1,958,581 51
March 31, 1859, Balance.....\$1,765,997 37

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible]

THE PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—**FOR BOYS** LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—**For** term of 22 weeks will open **Sept. 1**. The Summer Session of 22 weeks will open **Sept. 1**. The first Two-day Session will open **Sept. 1**. The Institution has an excellent reputation for its high standard of scholarship and discipline. There are facilities for many sports and physical training. Terms made to suit. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered or referred to the Principal, or to **W. A. WATKINSON**, 100 N. 2d St., New Haven, Conn.

SELECT FAMILIES SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE Co.
MASS.—(established in 1843.) Summer term of twenty
weeks will commence WEDNESDAY MARCH 4.
The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils
limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained at \$2.00 per
year from Mr. S. J. John at 67 State St., Boston or of S. A. Rile &
Co., Berkhampton, Mass. at \$4.00.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NINE MILE
 DS-ON Hoboken, N. J., from Hackensack.—At Little
 Perry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a
 large farm. The location is healthy. Board tuition
 washing, etc., \$130 per year. No extra. Next term
 commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For
 particulars with patterns as references, address A. B. W.
WANT, Principal

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—SIX A YEAR
 Pays board and tuition in common English. Expe-
 rienced teachers and instructors at the disposal of each of
 the department. Building complete. For
 particulars with patterns as references, address A. B. W.

DOCKLAND FERRIS INDUSTRIES, ATLANTA—On THE BUSIONS—Parents have their children to educate are invited to come and see the facilities of our system, and are assured of a cordial welcome from all staff members. For more information, write to Mr. Harrison at 8330 Dockland Pk., Portsmouth, N.H. 03876.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN, 47 Broadway, New York City, N.Y.—The Summer term will commence April 23rd. Tuition for thorough English Course, from \$8 to \$11 per week; Latin or French, \$12 to \$15; Scientific Studies, \$12 to \$15; Languages, \$25 to \$30. Proprietary and partial courses also available. Free catalogues upon request. All charges proportional.

MALVINA HILL SCHOOL, KENYON, N.Y.—The long time of the Rev. Dr. E.E.P.'s Board of Education has been established as a permanent institution. The school is now open for enrollment.

BRADDOCK COLLEGE—Baldwin Place, No. 33 West 14th St.
 —**BRADDOCK BRANCH**—100 Broadway, No. 100
WILLIAM CLARK, Sec'y. No. 1 Fishers' Bldg.
 GENEVA, March 1, 1902.

(APPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE)
 —**EDITH PITTS** of 101, 188th St. with several devoted
 friends, have organized a branch of the Applewood
 Y. L. Institute, for the purpose of teaching the
 professors, besides completing female students in the
 course of the institute. The first meeting of the
 institute was held on Monday, April 1, 1902.
 —**SPRINK**, and the Rev. J. S. BOYD.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—
 —**THEIR OFFICE**—101, 188th St. and
 M. H. PRITCHARD. —**ADVANTAGES** offered are, both
 a course of study, thorough instruction, and the opportunity
 to receive a diploma from the school.
 —**THOS. S. MOUNT**, Sec'y, No. 6 Trinity Building,
 is Broadway.

BOYS FOR BUSINESS.—FARMERS' WISDOM
 —**THEIR OFFICE**—101, 188th St. and
 M. H. PRITCHARD. —**ADVANTAGES** offered are, both
 a course of study, thorough instruction, and the opportunity
 to receive a diploma from the school.
 —**THOS. S. MOUNT**, Sec'y, No. 6 Trinity Building,
 is Broadway.

[illegible]

March 26. Papi's arrival: at any time.

7000G LADDER'S MEDINARY, HILL
SIDE, NORWALK CONN.—Circular with color
figure, may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S or
at APPLETON & CO.'S, New-York, or by addressing the
Principal, Mrs. LOUISA B. SMITH.

1000G BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK
CONN.—Not far from common May 1. Terms as
usual. Location unimproved. Circular sent and inquiry
as answered on application to the Principal
C. H. WEBSTER.

200 500 FOUR QUARTER—ABLAND IN
STREET AND MUSICAL ACADEMY
ATKINLL MOUNTAIN.—Both acres. Summer term
1874 & H. FOX, J. N., at land, Greene Co., N. Y.

TEACHERS.

CACHER, G. W. Bentley's Despatch Madison square west
lost Office.

TRAFFIC—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS BEEN
teaching for certain Paris, wishes to meet with a
Frenchman, French- German, the English
branches drawing with music and Italian to "extensive"
and Italian.
WANTER—A LADY WHO HAS FOR SOME
time taught the English branches, also French
and drawings, with a situation as governess in
family and circles exchanged. Address Box No. 8,
Post-Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

CASH CAPITAL \$50,000.
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
FOR WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Proprietors, country merchants, and the public

THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of cheap

[illegible]

TO LET.

[illegible]

WANTED—Catal and klm sts. Inquire of J. GAUD, No. 101 East 1st st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR 5 or 6 months or less from about the 1st of May, in 1892, near 5th av. Terms \$50 per month. Address FURNISHED HOUSE, Box No. 992 Post office.

OFFICE OF LET—A SMALL OFFICE TO LET—on 4th St. near New York Times Office. Apply to the Publication Office.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOD, modern built brick house with all improvements, at 101 East 1st. Rent \$600.

FARMS.

TO FARMERS—THOSE DESIROUS OF SELLING or exchanging their property for City or Town.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A HOME on 100 acres, 10 miles from the Morrisville Post Office, near the Morrisville Post Office, containing about 70 acres, divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a fine state of cultivation, newly fenced, with a fine running brook, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The owner is a farmer, and is willing to sell for cash. For particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Court Street, Morrisville, N. H.

100 ACRES OF RICH FARM LAND for sale, known as part of the Old Farm near the Pleasant Bridge Erie Railroad Station, ten miles from the City. The farm contains 100 acres of superior plow and woodland, and is well stocked with fruit, and is a valuable chalybeate property. It is a fine location for a farm, and is well adapted for a residence.

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ORANGE COUNTY FARM.—A FARM of about 200 acres, near Goheen. This is one of the best farms in the county, being very productive, and has the choicest varieties of fruit of every description. The soil is rich and sandy, and the climate is healthy and rich, loamy soil, easy to till. Fine large two-story barn containing thirteen rooms, all with necessary outbuildings. For particulars apply to J. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

WEST PARK—CLUSTER COUNTY. A first-class 2½-story Hyge Farm. A splendid farm of 800 acres, with a large two-story barn, and a large house. 2640. 2-story and attic with wing on each side. 10 rooms, piazzas each side of the house 10 feet wide. 5000 ft. of water, 1000 ft. of land, 1000 ft. of water. For City property or a small place on the Bridge.

[illegible]

NESTING—SUPERIOR FARM OF 16 AC
3 miles from Pier, 3/4 mile from Tarrytown, and 1/2 mile from the old Dutchess County line. 16 acres of
slade, vegetable garden, etc., all in good repair; ex-
change for good City property. Apply to W. L. &
J. E. K. 15 Nassau-st., New York.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR RIDGEFORD
Conn., contains about 24 acres of good tillable
land under cultivation; between 150 and 200 fruit trees
of all kinds; a large barn, a new house, a new
house, and all other necessary out-buildings.
\$1,400. Terms easy. Apply at No. 35 Broadway, N. Y.
No. 35, 1st floor, front.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—SMALL FARM
with 100 acres of land, 40 or 50, two-story
city; fruit and ornamental trees, hives, carriage
house, etc. All in perfect repair. Will exchange for a
house in New York City. Apply to W. L. &
J. E. K. 15 NASSAU-ST., New Nassau-st., room 10.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM ON LONG ISLAND near the Long Beach station. Twelve acres of first grade land, 200 young trees; cottage house, six rooms. Price \$15,000. Try Washington Market, foot of Vesey st. Pier, New York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 60 ACRES, with two-story brick house, also out-buildings, etc., on the shore of Long Island Sound. Price \$9,000 and upwards. Inquire of T. TOWNSEND, No. 62 Nassau Street, New-York, up stairs.

SMALL FARM LOTS.—LOTS NOT EXCUTTING 100 acres each, can be secured by joining with others. Apply to JAMES J. TIMMS, Office of United Emigration, No. 70 Nassau St., N.Y.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR OYSTER BAY, L. I. 13 acres of tillable, and 11 of forest, the dwelling and outbuildings are nearly new, and good repair. Inquire of R. S. DAYTON, No. 437 Eton st., from 12 to 1, or from 4 to 6 P. M.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—57½ ACRES, W. of New York City, 12 miles from City, 4 miles from 42d and 26 miles from New York: \$34,000. Also, orchard and dairy farms of all sizes. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty st.

TO LEASE—A FARM ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, twelve miles from the City, and all the buildings erected for the tenant. STUART, WHITEHEAD & TENNANT, No. 54 Wall st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—INCORPORISED BY A SMALL C
family, the upper part of an English basement
flat, with two bedrooms, bath, kitchen, living
room, & respectable location, below 34th-st., and east of
ave., rent \$300 to \$400; references nonnegotiable.
For full particulars, PERMANENT, Box
769, Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, RESPONSIBLE FA
of three persons, five or six rooms on the second
third floor of a house three stories deep, with imp
mentary furniture, near 28th-st., and west of
28th-st., 4th and 5th ave., Rent \$250. References
demanded. Address E. P. care of Palmer & Co., No.
Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER W
desires to hire a small, handsome house, with all the
modern improvements; location must be above 10th-
avenue, and near Central Park, and must be in a
good growth place, (no children,) and several. Address

WANTED—FOR A SMALL SELECT SCHOOL—A lady, with a minimum of 6th and 7th and (thirty) not higher than 35th st., nor less than 22nd st. A parlor or room on the 6th floor with a bath and 450 sq. ft. of floor space. E. C. K. Randolph, Bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

WANTED.—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF 14th non-square, a professional gentleman, a German like to meet with a private family who want to rent a 6th and 7th floor and 450 sq. ft. of floor space. Address **BELLA DONNA**, Madison-square Hotel, 10th floor.

FOR DIVINE SERVICE—WANTED—A lady, with a minimum of 6th and 7th and (thirty) not higher than 35th st., nor less than 22nd st. A parlor or room on the 6th floor with a bath and 450 sq. ft. of floor space. E. C. K. Randolph, Bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

WANTED.—SECOND FLOOR WITH BATH—A lady, with a minimum of 6th and 7th and (thirty) not higher than 35th st., nor less than 22nd st. A parlor or room on the 6th floor with a bath and 450 sq. ft. of floor space. E. C. K. Randolph, Bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—By a small family, quiet neighborhood, between 16th and 24th sts. and 4th and 5th aves. Call Mrs. J. M. Smith, 1614 E. 16th st. or Mrs. L. E. Henry, No. 114 East 27th st.

WANTED BY AGENTMAN, WIFE AND CHILDREN—I want, the lower part of a modern-built house, rooms in the upper story. Kitchen, parlor, cellar, etc. Call Mrs. J. M. Smith, 1614 E. 16th st. or Mrs. L. E. Henry, No. 114 East 27th st.

WANTED TO RENT—By a small family, a high class 5th- or 6-story house, with the improvement in life. Situation to be between 16th and 23rd st. and 4th and 5th aves. Call Mrs. J. M. Smith, 1614 E. 16th st. or Mrs. L. E. Henry, No. 114 East 27th st. Rent expected, Box No. 1,068 Kansas St. Post office.

WANTED TO LEASE—Nursery or 3-year small house, with modern conveniences, in a quiet neighborhood up town, but not to exceed \$100 per month. Call Mrs. J. M. Smith, 1614 E. 16th st. or Mrs. L. E. Henry, No. 114 East 27th st.

WANTED: A GOOD-SIZED FURNISHED RO
between Bleeker and 14th s. and 4th and 6th
Terms moderate. Rent in advance. Address, a
name and location, JAMES, Box No. 165 Times
P
P
PAINTS, OILS AND CRUSHE
COAL OIL—WE ARE NOW PREPAR
Copeal, this superior burning oil
and is sold in about forty gallons
in such quantities as they may desire. It is highl
sined, light-colored and
and is used in all kinds of lamps without crust
or smoke. Orders respectfully solicited and prompt
filled.
LEWIS ST. CO. No. 550 Pearl St., New-Yo

JOHN K. HOPPE

A PHILAND OIL—THE SUBSCRIBER IS N
prepared to supply dealers and others with this n
superior burning coal oil, which will be found on trial
surpassed by any other oil.
H. OGDEN, JR., No. 101 Broad-

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL—VERY SUPER
for machinery and burning—none more desirable
burning—no soot or galls.
JOHN N. QUINN & CO., No. 9 William-st.

PAINT MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITAL
LISTS—A large number of fine painting materials, saving
average of 60 per cent. without any extra cost of having
a machinery. J. QUARTERMAN, 141 John-st., N. Y.

FLOOR SALE—A LARGE SALE MADE BY H

A MITS FAVORITE

WALLACE'S THEATRE.
 ONE OF PERFORMANCE-NEXT WEEK
 ON MONDAY, April 4.
 A new and original Comedy of
 AS YOU LIKE IT.
 and appropriate scenery and costumes.
 Mr. WALLACE
 Monday night at his engagement at the
 COT will also make his first appearance in two
 UCHSTONE.
 The appearance of the excellent production of
 THE VETERAN,
 Tuesday, April 5.
 LAST TIME SUNDAY, with all Singers,
 Monday, April 6.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6.
 AS YOU LIKE IT.
 Staged and
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 THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
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 ONE NIGHT ONLY.
 de with selections from the famous old drama of
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 TWO MURDERERS.
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 NIBLO'S GARDEN.
 SATURDAY, APRIL 5.
 KIDNAP AND A GREAT TROUPE.

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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
 Doors at 7 o'clock; Concert at 8 o'clock.
 Also—OLD FOLK MATINEE.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
 F. INMAN'S first appearance in America at
 WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 3.
 ARTISTS
 CARLOTTA DE LITMAN and F. INMAN.
 WILLARD and F. INMAN.
 Madame M. J. LORRA, Jr.
 Mr. SIGMO MUND.
 Each, to be had at the music store, at
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OLD FOLK SALOON 3 O'CLOCK TO DAY.
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 OLD FOLK MATINEE.
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 OLD FOLK MATINEE.
 n 25 cents. Doors open at 3; Concert com-
 mences 3 o'clock.
WALLACE'S THEATRE.

to residing for the season.
MR. WALLACE,
 one of numerous patrons of the Theatre, will ap-
 pear in a few of his celebrated characters, supported
 by a talented and experienced cast.
THE GREAT STAR COMPANY.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE,
 37 and 39 Bowery.—**GERMAN OPERA.**
 SATURDAY, April 24, at 8, will be presented, for the
 first time, **Die Schone Jidin**, a new and clever
 PANNABAIKIAN.
 The next evening, **CARL BERGMANN**
 will administer **Die 2. circle**. At 8, **Renowned**
La Fugate, the **2. circle**, and **La Fugate**, the
2. circle.
 On the 25th of this evening this morning at the
 of C. C. Brennan, No. 701 Broadway, and Salu-
 ation, Spring-st. Seats can only be secured at
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BROADWAY THEATRE.
 THIS EVENING, **FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1850**
 presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
 By **MR. H. W. WALLACE**
 and with the force of
FORTUNE'S PROLOG.
 On this, certainly will rise the curtain.
ENTRANCE ENTRANCE

.....Mama, G. L. Fox and F. W. Mudgett
THIS EVENING, April 1
THE MILLER OF NEW-JERSEY;
Or,
THE PRISON HULK.
As performed by Mrs. F. Mudgett
and Miss JACQUES STEOP.
WOOD'S MINSTERHALL,
No. 561 and 552 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
LARGEST AND LATEST COMPANY IN NEW
CITY.
NEXT WEEK OF THE PATHEMONT
MELLOUT NEGRO MINSTERHALL,
In Old Virginia
with the great original and highly accom-
panied
THE MYSTIC SPELL.
Prices proper, changes, 5c.
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5c. to 50c. children under 10 years, 5c. only.

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rectments in Brooklyn, will deliver lectures
 for the winter of 1828-9, on the subject of
 the History of Christian Missions from the Chris-
 to the Present Time. Tickets 50 cents; to be
 paid on the 10th of W. 1828. Admission free.
 Babcock, No. 244 Fulton-st., at the drug store
 of Lichtman, corner of Atlantic and Fulton-sts.
 Commence date, Carl Frey, No. 112 Nassau-st.

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 The present rapid sale of Winans's Patent
 Billiard Cushions will add much to the number
 of them in use. These cushions are the most
 perfectly and correct in use; will not hurt
 the ball will not wear out or become loose
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 The with marks and the other a wood
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We will open a line of
NEW AND ELEGANT
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THE
WARSAWITAS,
we beg to call the attention of the TRADE,
wholesale and printers are engaged in producing
ALCOHOLS and the great success which has at-
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WILL open
RETAIL, ON MONDAY, APRIL 4,
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SPRING SHAWLS,
the latest styles, and looking several new—
cannot be found in any other house.
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SQUARE and ROUND CORNER SHAWLS,
WITH
FRENCH CAMELS-HAIR BORDERES,
they have special attention.

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From 12½ cents to \$1 per yard.
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On Monday, April 4,
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NEW AND ORICE STYLES
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A. READDY,
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This assortment of the newest and most fashionable
of the above articles, which he offers at the
lowest price, he is enabled to do by reason of his
direct importation from the manufacturers in
to dispatch and quality of work, which he has
be translated, ordinary work of
LANDSCAPE SCENERY, &c., &c.,
to with the usual economy of this establishment.

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WART & CO. will exhibit on Monday, April 4
SPRING MANTILLAS,
in silk, cloth and French lace,
the newest and latest Paris styles.
Broadway, Chambers and Beale sts.

AND - W. JACKSON, No. 651 BROADWAY,
will daily display the latest and most
NEW GOODS to his extensive Spring Importa-

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No. 1 figured French, 100 yds.
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very choice English and French Peines for
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large quantity of Laines, 100 yds.
I please observe it is name and numb. r.
J. JACKSON, Importer of Mourner's Goods,
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100 yds. of French camic bands, at	75
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 Hunting Rustle, well made, without sewing, for
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 Denon, French Chamberlains (Belmont
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NITS A PAIR FOR FRENCH WOOL
its, together with all the latest French put out,
un finished, wholesale and retail; every style
of the feminine, the masculine, the classic, in clothes
for spring, summer, embroidery, gloves,
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new and beautiful stock of ladies' and children's
of her own manufacture. **N. B.**—Apprentices
paid while learning; also an errand girl.

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in every style and price. **No. 513 Broadway.**

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NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. CLXXXIII. FOR APRIL, 1889.

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Perfection in India.

Sir Philip Sidney
 An Ancient Aristocrat.
 "Prince Gallias."
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 Primary Law of the Political Confederation in Civil
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 agway.
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burning coal oil, which will be found on trial ad-
vantage by any offered elsewhere.

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ING-LEFT HIS HOME ON MONDAY.
JOHN F. FARRELL, since whose time
has been heard of him. He is a man
pink pants, black cloth raglan, black and white
est. figured marcelline shirt, beaver hat with
red with him a gold hunting watch with him.
He

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100

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COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL STOCKS OF
W. S. & C. H. THOMPSON
CELEBRATED
INDESTRUCTIBLE SKIRTS,
WITH PATENT EYELET FASTENING, WEDGE
SLIDE AND WATCH-SPRING BUSTLE.
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making their Manufacture

during their manufactory night and day for this purpose,
 their orders requiring an immense increase in their
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THE PICCOLOMINI,
GOSNAMES EXPANSION,
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 are now out for upwards of
 50,000 YARDS BRAIDED STEEL PER DAY,
 of which is prepared expressly for them by their own
 makers and braiders—the very best in America. Having
 ample proof of the universal popularity of this chief
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WEAVE SKIRT, they intend placing it within the reach of
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P. E.—An Invoice of these beautiful Skirts is now being
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Leucaria and gout, in their worst stages, also scrofula, king's evil, erysipelas, old cancers, and the worst cases of disease of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, rheumatism, salt-rheum, indigestion, canapins, &c., &c., are not only cured by this sovereign remedy.

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 To conclude with the admired farce of the
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 The play will be according to location.
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 Tickets \$1.00 according to location.
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 The having just arrived from PARAG.
 On SATURDAY, MAY 10th, at 8 P. M., at
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 Full particulars hereafter.
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 stores.
 By order of the Board of Directors.
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 LITTLE THEATRE,
 100 N. 3rd St.,
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ADMISSION FREE.

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Music of Christian Music from its commencement to

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 Table and Cushion,** superior to any now in use.
 The Billiard Table is made of solid mahogany, and
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Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are

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The most extensive stock of goods of the kind in the city, and at the lowest prices, and are

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DRY GOODS.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT

TOURNER CORSET.

This article comprises in one garment a CORSET OF

SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH, AND A BUSTLE OF

PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action

to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It

has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among

whom are several eminent members of the Medical Fac-

ulty,) to be the only Corset without objection, either ar-

thritic or physiological. No lady can well do without it.

D. & S. still manufacture for the

KNITTING SKIRT, so well known for its durability.

Also, their celebrated

DATINER SKIRT, together with other

several other different styles, latest of which are

THE PALMETTO, and

NEW SKIRTON SKIRT, containing 18, 20 and 22 inches, made of the SUPERIOR

QUALITY OF STEEL, which has always characterized

their Skirts.

All articles of their manufacture are for sale at the

principal stores in the United States and Canada.

For the STAMP OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD IN

SPRINT.

RAGLAN SACKS AND MANTILLAS,

No. 31 Canal-st.

LADIES' BLACK CLOTH RAGLANS,

LADIES' BROWN CLOTH RAGLANS,

LADIES' GRAY CLOTH RAGLANS,

LADIES' GREY CLOTH RAGLANS,

LADIES' BROWN CLOTH SACKS,

LADIES' BROWN CLOTH SACKS,

LADIES' GRAY CLOTH SACKS,

LADIES' GRAY CLOTH SACKS,

SILK RAGLANS,

SILK SACKS,

BILLS AND CLOTH CHIFFONIER SACKS,

SILK

AND LACE MANTILLAS,

FRENCH LACE SHAWLS

AND MANTILLAS.

ABOTT, POLLOCK & COHRAN,

No. 31 Canal-st.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

OSBORN & VINCENT,

No. 42 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

Invites merchants generally to examine the

PATENT

IMPERIAL SKIRT,

Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all

the leading houses.

JOHNSON (only) SUPPLIER.

OSBORN & VINCENT,

Proprietors of the Imperial Skirt Patent,

No. 42 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

500 SUPERFINE THERMOS

JACQUET RUGS IN BLACK JUTES.

WILL BE OFFERED

ON MONDAY, April 4,

At No. 33 Broadway,

Corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

DRY GOODS FOR SPRING.

Consists of: Pelouses, Chiffons, De Regas, Chene Bar-

dettes, Valenciennes, Foulards, Organdies, Trilled

Mantilles, &c., &c.

BAKE AND TISSEROT'S

A full assortment of Select Paris Styles.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY,

No. 33 Broadway,

Corner of Worth-st.

NEW-YORK.

THE NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COM-

PANY

Having removed their store from No. 63 Warren St.,

are now prepared to receive orders for Carpet-Lining, Lin-

ing, Walling, Cotton Batting, &c.

We would particularly call attention to our large and

various stock of Cotton Batting of all qualities, suitable

for the entire trade, which we offer at the lowest rates.

Merchandise will be sold at and outside for their

own.

J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent,

No. 63 Warren St., corner of Worth-st.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS FROM

ALL

LINEN GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

QUILTS, COUNTERPANES AND SHAWLS.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES.

COTTON SHEETING AND SHIRTING OF ALL

KINDS.

Late W. S. Bond, No. 108 and 110 8th-st.

NEW STYLES OF SPRING DRESS GOODS.

IN SILKS, CLOTHS, LACES, & BARGAINS.

PRINTED LACES, ORGANDIES AND BRILLIANTES.

CHALLIES, DELAINES AND GINGHAM.

FRANCH, LACE AND ARCHES OF THE PRINCE.

W. S. BOND, No. 108 and 110 8th-st.

REMOVAL.

GEO. SHANE & CO.

Face removed their principal business from No. 271 Third

St. to No. 108 and 110 8th-st., New York.

REMOVAL.

GEO. SHANE & CO.

DRY GOODS.

AUCTION LOTS, AUCTION LOTS, AUCTION LOTS.

Auction lots of French worked collars.

Auction lots of French worked vests.

Auction lots of Children's embroidered blouses and muslin suits.

Auction lots of Plain linen and embroidered handkerchiefs.

Auction lots of Cambric and Swiss bands and handkerchiefs.

Bargains from auction in Bonnet ribbons.

Bargains from auction in New dress trimmings.

Bargains from auction in Ladies' hosiery.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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nor of Warrent. Naturalized citizens must
 certificates. Important Passport laws and in
 of France issued with each passport. Bound
 consules and extra pay procured.
NOTARY STATES PASSPORTS FOR AL-
 citizens must procure their certificate of natu-
 CHASLES BOLT, Notary Public,
 No. 19 Wait-
DANCING.
ADWORTH DANCING CLASSES,
 No. 106 Broadway, New-York.
 No. 106 Broadway, New-York.
 the world-famed, Brooklyn.
 for the recreation of people of all com-
 will continue open until the end of May.
 and KILLING YIP in Brooklyn. WED-
 and SATURDAY 9 P.M. NEW-YORK.

WINTER VANTER. A SEVERAL
 hand-drawn for a dwelling, in good order,
 A. Box No. 3,110 Post-office,

[illegible]

15 1948
 92-15-661U
 CLARA S. B. KROHNIE, Administratrix.
 IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON-
 ORABLE JUDGE PEG. Surrogate of the County of
 Kings, Notice is hereby given according to law to all
 persons having claims against WILLIAM T. BROAD-
 BENT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that
 they are restricted to exhibit the same with their subser-
 tions of said subserction, the Administratrix, at her resi-
 dence, No. 79-1, 81st street, in the City of Brooklyn, on
 or before the sixth day of January, 1949, time is made.
 CLARA S. B. KROHNIE, Administratrix.
 92-15-661U
 IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE
 Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby
 given according to law to all persons having claims
 against MURKIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to pre-
 sent the same with their subserctions, the subserction, at
 his late residence, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York,
 on or before the thirty day of January. Dated, New York,
 the 15th day of November, 1948.
 GEORGE C. GRENDF, Administratrix.
 92-15-661U

April 17, 1869. Tracks, parrot and forest of the Pacific
all at a second glance. 16.00. For sale of the music
and music, call the door. 18.00. 17.00. 18.00. 19.00. 20.00. 21.00. 22.00. 23.00. 24.00. 25.00. 26.00. 27.00. 28.00. 29.00. 30.00. 31.00. 32.00. 33.00. 34.00. 35.00. 36.00. 37.00. 38.00. 39.00. 40.00. 41.00. 42.00. 43.00. 44.00. 45.00. 46.00. 47.00. 48.00. 49.00. 50.00. 51.00. 52.00. 53.00. 54.00. 55.00. 56.00. 57.00. 58.00. 59.00. 60.00. 61.00. 62.00. 63.00. 64.00. 65.00. 66.00. 67.00. 68.00. 69.00. 70.00. 71.00. 72.00. 73.00. 74.00. 75.00. 76.00. 77.00. 78.00. 79.00. 80.00. 81.00. 82.00. 83.00. 84.00. 85.00. 86.00. 87.00. 88.00. 89.00. 90.00. 91.00. 92.00. 93.00. 94.00. 95.00. 96.00. 97.00. 98.00. 99.00. 100.00. 101.00. 102.00. 103.00. 104.00. 105.00. 106.00. 107.00. 108.00. 109.00. 110.00. 111.00. 112.00. 113.00. 114.00. 115.00. 116.00. 117.00. 118.00. 119.00. 120.00. 121.00. 122.00. 123.00. 124.00. 125.00. 126.00. 127.00. 128.00. 129.00. 130.00. 131.00. 132.00. 133.00. 134.00. 135.00. 136.00. 137.00. 138.00. 139.00. 140.00. 141.00. 142.00. 143.00. 144.00. 145.00. 146.00. 147.00. 148.00. 149.00. 150.00. 151.00. 152.00. 153.00. 154.00. 155.00. 156.00. 157.00. 158.00. 159.00. 160.00. 161.00. 162.00. 163.00. 164.00. 165.00. 166.00. 167.00. 168.00. 169.00. 170.00. 171.00. 172.00. 173.00. 174.00. 175.00. 176.00. 177.00. 178.00. 179.00. 180.00. 181.00. 182.00. 183.00. 184.00. 185.00. 186.00. 187.00. 188.00. 189.00. 190.00. 191.00. 192.00. 193.00. 194.00. 195.00. 196.00. 197.00. 198.00. 199.00. 200.00. 201.00. 202.00. 203.00. 204.00. 205.00. 206.00. 207.00. 208.00. 209.00. 210.00. 211.00. 212.00. 213.00. 214.00. 215.00. 216.00. 217.00. 218.00. 219.00. 220.00. 221.00. 222.00. 223.00. 224.00. 225.00. 226.00. 227.00. 228.00. 229.00. 230.00. 231.00. 232.00. 233.00. 234.00. 235.00. 236.00. 237.00. 238.00. 239.00. 240.00. 241.00. 242.00. 243.00. 244.00. 245.00. 246.00. 247.00. 248.00. 249.00. 250.00. 251.00. 252.00. 253.00. 254.00. 255.00. 256.00. 257.00. 258.00. 259.00. 260.00. 261.00. 262.00. 263.00. 264.00. 265.00. 266.00. 267.00. 268.00. 269.00. 270.00. 271.00. 272.00. 273.00. 274.00. 275.00. 276.00. 277.00. 278.00. 279.00. 280.00. 281.00. 282.00. 283.00. 284.00. 285.00. 286.00. 287.00. 288.00. 289.00. 290.00. 291.00. 292.00. 293.00. 294.00. 295.00. 296.00. 297.00. 298.00. 299.00. 300.00. 301.00. 302.00. 303.00. 304.00. 305.00. 306.00. 307.00. 308.00. 309.00. 310.00. 311.00. 312.00. 313.00. 314.00. 315.00. 316.00. 317.00. 318.00. 319.00. 320.00. 321.00. 322.00. 323.00. 324.00. 325.00. 326.00. 327.00. 328.00. 329.00. 330.00. 331.00. 332.00. 333.00. 334.00. 335.00. 336.00. 337.00. 338.00. 339.00. 340.00. 341.00. 342.00. 343.00. 344.00. 345.00. 346.00. 347.00. 348.00. 349.00. 350.00. 351.00. 352.00. 353.00. 354.00. 355.00. 356.00. 357.00. 358.00. 359.00. 360.00. 361.00. 362.00. 363.00. 364.00. 365.00. 366.00. 367.00. 368.00. 369.00. 370.00. 371.00. 372.00. 373.00. 374.00. 375.00. 376.00. 377.00. 378.00. 379.00. 380.00. 381.00. 382.00. 383.00. 384.00. 385.00. 386.00. 387.00. 388.00. 389.00. 390.00. 391.00. 392.00. 393.00. 394.00. 395.00. 396.00. 397.00. 398.00. 399.00. 400.00. 401.00. 402.00. 403.00. 404.00. 405.00. 406.00. 407.00. 408.00. 409.00. 410.00. 411.00. 412.00. 413.00. 414.00. 415.00. 416.00. 417.00. 418.00. 419.00. 420.00. 421.00. 422.00. 423.00. 424.00. 425.00. 426.00. 427.00. 428.00. 429.00. 430.00. 431.00. 432.00. 433.00. 434.00. 435.00. 436.00. 437.00. 438.00. 439.00. 440.00. 441.00. 442.00. 443.00. 444.00. 445.00. 446.00. 447.00. 448.00. 449.00. 450.00. 451.00. 452.00. 453.00. 454.00. 455.00. 456.00. 457.00. 458.00. 459.00. 460.00. 461.00. 462.00. 463.00. 464.00. 465.00. 466.00. 467.00. 468.00. 469.00. 470.00. 471.00. 472.00. 473.00. 474.00. 475.00. 476.00. 477.00. 478.00. 479.00. 480.00. 481.00. 482.00. 483.00. 484.00. 485.00. 486.00. 487.00. 488.00. 489.00. 490.00. 491.00. 492.00. 493.00. 494.00. 495.00. 496.00. 497.00. 498.00. 499.00. 500.00. 501.00. 502.00. 503.00. 504.00. 505.00. 506.00. 507.00. 508.00. 509.00. 510.00. 511.00. 512.00. 513.00. 514.00. 515.00. 516.00. 517.00. 518.00. 519.00. 520.00. 521.00. 522.00. 523.00. 524.00. 525.00. 526.00. 527.00. 528.00. 529.00. 530.00. 531.00.

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MUNICIPAL

Board of Aldermen.
President McCann and Aldermen Adams and Green were the only members of the Board of Aldermen who were present at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen held at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Councilmen.
The Board of Councilmen met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Supervisors.
The Board of Supervisors met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Commissioners.
The Board of Commissioners met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Directors.
The Board of Directors met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Trustees.
The Board of Trustees met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Managers.
The Board of Managers met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Officers.
The Board of Officers met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Clerks.
The Board of Clerks met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Secretaries.
The Board of Secretaries met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Assistants.
The Board of Assistants met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Deputies.
The Board of Deputies met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Agents.
The Board of Agents met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Inspectors.
The Board of Inspectors met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Auditors.
The Board of Auditors met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Assessors.
The Board of Assessors met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Collectors.
The Board of Collectors met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Distributors.
The Board of Distributors met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Vendors.
The Board of Vendors met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Imprisoned with his wife, and that he intended to kill him. Cooper did not deny the charge. On searching McKee, a stung-out was found in his pocket.

Another New Country.—Counterfeit five on the Commercial Bank of New York made its appearance in this city yesterday. They are imitations of the five dollar bill, and are being used in the city.

Ex-Policeman Weyer Assaults His Wife.—Yesterday afternoon a policeman named Weyer, who was on duty on Broadway and Canal streets, in company with the proprietors of the "Red, White and Blue" saloon, his wife and himself, assaulted a woman named Mary, who was on duty on Broadway and Canal streets.

Stabbing a Woman.—Joseph Hackett was committed on Saturday morning, on a charge of stabbing Bridget Ward, of No. 78 West Eighteenth street. Mrs. Ward received two scalp wounds, and a wound in the arm.

Steamer C. Vanderbilt.—This steamer, which is owned by the Vanderbilt family, is now on its way to New York. It is a new ship, and is the largest of its kind.

Beating of Spring.—How refreshing it is to feel once more the balmy air of Spring, and to watch the blossoms of nature gradually burst forth.

Grand Display.—The most magnificent display of fireworks ever seen in this city, will be given by the "Grand Display" company, on Saturday evening, April 8, 1899.

Constitutional Convention.—The Constitutional Convention, which is to be held in New York City, on Saturday, April 8, 1899, will be a most important one.

Monetary Affairs.—The monetary situation in this city is very quiet. The banks are all doing well, and the currency is in good supply.

Stock Exchange.—The stock exchange in this city is very quiet. The prices of the various stocks are all steady.

City Bank Statements.—The city banks in this city have all reported a steady increase in their business for the month of March, 1899.

Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New York.—The weekly averages of the banks of the City of New York, for the week ending March 31, 1899, are as follows:

Board of Supervisors.—The Board of Supervisors met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Commissioners.—The Board of Commissioners met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Directors.—The Board of Directors met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Trustees.—The Board of Trustees met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Managers.—The Board of Managers met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Officers.—The Board of Officers met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Board of Clerks.—The Board of Clerks met at the City Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1899. The Board met at the call of the President.

Marine Intelligence.—The marine intelligence in this city is very quiet. The ships are all doing well, and the weather is in good supply.

General Markets.—The general markets in this city are very quiet. The prices of the various goods are all steady.

Public Meetings.—The public meetings in this city are very quiet. The speakers are all doing well, and the audience is in good supply.

Amusements.—The amusements in this city are very quiet. The shows are all doing well, and the audience is in good supply.

Religious.—The religious services in this city are very quiet. The churches are all doing well, and the congregation is in good supply.

Education.—The education in this city is very quiet. The schools are all doing well, and the students are in good supply.

Health.—The health in this city is very quiet. The doctors are all doing well, and the patients are in good supply.

Law.—The law in this city is very quiet. The lawyers are all doing well, and the clients are in good supply.

Business.—The business in this city is very quiet. The merchants are all doing well, and the customers are in good supply.

Politics.—The politics in this city are very quiet. The politicians are all doing well, and the voters are in good supply.

Science.—The science in this city is very quiet. The scientists are all doing well, and the experiments are in good supply.

Art.—The art in this city is very quiet. The artists are all doing well, and the paintings are in good supply.

Literature.—The literature in this city is very quiet. The writers are all doing well, and the books are in good supply.

Music.—The music in this city is very quiet. The musicians are all doing well, and the songs are in good supply.

Dance.—The dance in this city is very quiet. The dancers are all doing well, and the dances are in good supply.

Games.—The games in this city are very quiet. The players are all doing well, and the games are in good supply.

Sports.—The sports in this city are very quiet. The athletes are all doing well, and the sports are in good supply.

Travel.—The travel in this city is very quiet. The travelers are all doing well, and the journeys are in good supply.

Other.—The other in this city is very quiet. The other people are all doing well, and the other things are in good supply.

EUROPE.

ADVISED THREE DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Steamship New-York.

Pacific Aspect of the Italian Question.

AN EUROPEAN CONGRESS TO ASSEMBLE.

Progress of Reform in England.

LATER FROM INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

Cotton Advanced—Broadstuffs Firm—

Consols 96 1-2.

The screw-steamship New-York, Captain Von

Sauer, from Southampton, March 22, arrived at this

port yesterday morning.

The steamship Canada arrived at Liverpool Monday

morning, March 21.

The Canada had on board the crew and passengers

of the brig Agnes, of Glasgow, which sank on the

19th after collision with the Persia.

The Persia, from New-Orleans, and Queen of the

Isles, from Charleston, arrived at Liverpool March

20.

The Anzac, from New-Orleans, arrived, on March

20, at Gravesend.

The Gibraltar Chronicle, of the 11th March, reports

American ship Hope, Captain Maxwell, nine days

from Leghorn, with cargo of marble for New-York,

arrived at New York Palmers.

The Royal Mail steamer Magdalena, from the West

Indies, which arrived at Southampton March 20

brought home Captain Lamo, of the British bark

Island, of Liverpool, which vessel, laden with a gen-

eral cargo from New-York, foundered in the Gulf.

The political intelligence by this arrival increases

the expectation of a peaceful solution of the Italian

question.

THE QUESTION OF WAR.

A More Cheerful Look—A Congress Proposed—

Effect on the Peaceful Movement—

Views at Paris and London.

According to the Paris correspondence of the Times,

the peace movement in London has been revived.

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VOL. VIII.—NO. 2354.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1893.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Mur-

der of Philip Barton Key.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Only Three Additional Jurors Ob-

tained.

General Sympathy for the Accused.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, April 5, 1893.

The panel of seventy-five jurors has been ex-

amined and another ordered. Three additional jurors

have been procured. Seventy-two talesmen expressed

sympathy for accused, and thought they could not

render an impartial verdict. The District-Attorney

applied the proper qualification to each one.

Mr. Sickles exhibits entire satisfaction at the

popular expression in his favor, however much he de-

fends the difficulty in getting a jury. The defence

seems to be struggling to secure a jury. The

prosecution having insisted on a ballot of the jury

panel, the defence wished to take them as they came.

The court-room is more crowded than it was yester-

day—the reporters and lawyers preponderating.

Twenty-three talesmen were first called, and all but

one expressed their inability to find an impartial ver-

dict, as their sympathies were with the accused.

They were all seated.

Mr. Sickles, who has been in the audience since

the first day, has been in the audience since

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He was held in Hyde Park for the purpose of opposing

the Government Reform bill.

The Neapolitan called arrived in England March

19. A dispatch dated Bristol, Saturday evening, says:

"Soon after 5 o'clock a telegram from the river's

mouth announced the arrival of the *Joanna* in the

river. The banks of the river and all the quays were

crowded with a concourse of about 10,000 persons."

The Earl of Darnley died on the 10th of March, after

a very short illness.

It will be remembered that when the Jury on the

trial of the members of the Phoenix Club (Ireland)

failed to agree upon a verdict, the Attorney-General

called for a postponed sitting, to which the Judge

assented, the effect of which has been the postponement

of the Cork trials until the autumn assizes.

FRANCE.

The Emperor reviewed on the 20th ult. in the

Champs de Mars the entire of the Imperial Guard,

consisting of two divisions of two brigades each, and

one of cavalry formed of three brigades. The troops

arrived at the Champs de Mars at 1 o'clock, and

formed in line of battle. The Emperor, accompanied

by the Prince Imperial, the Prince of Wales, and the

Prince of Monaco, reviewed the troops. The Emperor

was accompanied by several Marshals and a brilliant

staff. Prince Jerome likewise accompanied the

Emperor. The Emperor followed at a short distance

in an open carriage, and had with her the Prince Im-

perial, dressed in the uniform of a Grenadier of the

Imperial Guard, and a bear-skinner, who carried a

bear-skin cap, and the gold eagle with a corporal.

The escort was composed of the Cent Gardes. Their

Majesties were loudly cheered. After having rode

along the front of the line, the Emperor assembled in

front of the Ecole Militaire the soldiers recommended

for the Cross of the Legion of Honor and the military

decorations. The Emperor then reviewed the troops

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MUSICAL

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO.
(W. V. WALLACE.)
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and
It is the most durable, and will remain too

then, my other place & so
it built upon a solid iron frame or
their case was made of steel with
lower sounding-board, like the violin.
It is the best piano ever made,
and it has been played by Gottschalk, Wm.
Strakos, Mareček, Albert M. Wood, G.
Frank, J. H. Williams, and
musical celebrities.

Nine agents, Wm. FALL & SON, No. 64
between Spring and Third streets

CHICKERING & SONS'
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Waterbury, N. H., U.S.A.
C. & S. have secured the sole pri-
son's superiority for their manufacture for the past
years.

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODIONS AND HARMONIOS.

For particulars, call on

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and general call and export agents to examine their STRONG GRAND PIANO, which for power of tone is pronounced by many to be equalled by all who have examined it, among the musical lodges of the country, such as R. H. W. SLACK, OF NEW YORK, AND JAMES A. KING, W. EASON, R. C. TILM, L. N. HAUPPT, A. B. WOOD, O. BAAR, and others.

Musicians, Nov. 6th and Mth Wait.

**MASON & GATLIN'S
MELODIONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS**

Ranging in price from small portable to the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, &c., &c. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole dealers and instrument makers for the State of New York.

Warehouses at No. 70 Nassau St. N.Y.
Despatch supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive Catalogues sent upon application.

PIANOS AND MELODION

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS. Fully warranted, best quality
PIANOS and MELOPHONES by LITZ, or
J. M. FELTOW, 341 and 343 Broadway.

DIANOS, HARMONIOS. New and second-hand.
Hall's, Davis & Co., Prince & Co., and Max
Schiffman, all have pianos for sale at low prices
for rent, with rent applied as deposit. The
size for \$100. Rosewood Melodions for \$25
and retail. See GORDON, 76 Nassau St.
G. B. DEMAREST, No. 499 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELOPHONS
Orphans of superior make, at great bar-
gains. See J. M. FELTOW'S advertisement page
\$150: one of the largest Catalogues of Musical
States; musical instruments and musical
instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchas-
ed. Payments received for pianos and melodions
received for pianos and melodions.

PIANO-FORTES AT GREAT BARGAINS.
In consequence of removal to No. 86
No. 86 Broadway, below 14th-st., we wish to
make room for new stock, and offer our
few days previous to the last of May, One
very piano forte, very little used and as good
as new, for \$100. See J. M. FELTOW'S ad-
vertisement.

FISCITEE, No. 325 Broadway, opposite
Theatre.

GOLD, NEDAL, GRAND AND
WALKER'S NEW PATENT SINGING
Guitars, near Broadway, New York, has
just received from the makers of Boston
cellos with the best makers of Boston,
Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano

PLANE AND MELODIONS.
PIANO OR RETAIL, OR TO RENT—
left & Cumson's well-known improved pianos
for sale or to rent. Rent allowed on purchase
for rent. Rent allowed on purchase
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 6

LIGHTS & BRASSDRY.
LUMBER—
In assortment of the celebrated plane-factories,
instructed with the patent Arg. West Plan
in the most perfect manner. Superior instrument with all
vanage to take.

37 PIANOFORTES, ONE 20
up to 12, pearl-keyed, and two melodions
for sale. Also, a grand piano, 12 months
old, \$3, 41 and \$6 a month. Music trans
ferred. Address, 100 Broadway, Prof. DUMAS
Grand-st., near Mott.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUF.
No. 145 West Broadway, near Canal-st.
has on hand a large stock of the most
great bargains. Second-hand piano-fortes
change at their full value. A call is respectfully

ROBEY, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS)
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, w
room of furniture and other goods, at
our own manufacture. Warranted in every

GREATEST CHANCE—SPLENDID
rosewood piano, made by one of the best
makers in the world, for \$100.00. A fine
instrument, worth \$450, will be sold for \$200. 1
301 2nd-st.

PIANO-FORTE—A BEAUTIFUL
instrument, with pearl keys, carved
solid very low for cash! Inquire at No.
2nd Broadway.

T. H. BARKER—SUPERIOR
T. H. Barker, Astor-place, An gallium
given with every instrument of his own
Second-hand pianos.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO
H. Hazleton, 202 Centre-st., offer a
brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the
lowest prices to give satisfaction.

NEARLY NEW SEVEN-OC-
tave piano forte for sale cash! At No.
21, between 2d and 3d avs.

A TENOR SINGER OF REPUT-
ation, who has sung at the Court and
York or Brooklyn, is a thorough mu-
sician, would take entire charge of the
concerts, management and all other ob-
ligations in the country. Address M. W.
Timms office.

THE LADY NINE IS A COM-

ALTO FURNITURE
A magnificent store, with an all star voice.
Hear for the coming year in some of the
best of the great vocal soloists and vocal
service. Address ALTO, Box No. 185, Times
Square, New York.

FURNITURE.
IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTURERS
JAMES, BEEBE & CO.
No. 436 BROADWAY.
And corner of READE, CENTRAL and
BROADWAY.
IRON BEDSTEADS,
of all the various kinds, and of superior qual-
ity, at prices that will compare favorably with
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. AT READING
IRON BEDSTEADS, PHOENIX, AND
supplied to the extent of the above.

MUNFORD CHAIRS
In addition to the superior and warranted
chairs in the above, we have a large stock of
at ALTO, No. 185, Canal St., opposite
Established 1848.

SCHOOL FURNITURE
Manufactured and for sale by ROBERT F.
Greene St., New York City.
COTTAGE ENAMELED

CHICAGO FURNITURE
Elegant suites from \$25 and upwards
mattresses, spring beds, &c. At the old
store, 101 N. Dearborn St., between
Stearns above Laura Keane's Theatre.
Plush above from a well-seasoned oak, or
solid mahogany, at \$100 and upwards.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
The subscriber wishes to purchase from
worth of furniture, box room. Any
household furniture, such as bedsteads,
a line to ADAMS, Box 137, Times Co.
It would be preferred to have the
furniture removed.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITE
FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, whole
at \$25 and upwards, a few mattresses and
pillows, at \$10 and upwards.

Four doors east of Broadway.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL
FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by
J. H. McGraw & Co., 101 N. Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill. Illustrated circulars forwarded on
request.

ENAMELED AND GRAINED
FURNITURE—Of a superior quality,
and at low prices, for sale by
formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

STOCK OF LOOKING-GLASS
STEELE Frames, Paintings and American
and Foreign Pictures, for sale by
prior to the date of May, having to remove.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR REPAIR
ANY—A fair value given for ready money
for furniture, such as bedsteads, &c., at
9th and 10th Sts.

IRON BEDSTEAD, IRON BATH
STOOL, STOOLS—Stools put up in
the city, at 101 N. Dearborn St.,
between Stearns above Laura Keane's
Theatre.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

**ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE, AT HOBOKEN, N. J.**

[illegible]

**PERLAN'S BILLIARD TABLES AND PAT-
ENT COMBINATION CUSHIONS.**

and the other defendants. The matter came up before the Court this morning, upon the motion of the defendants. The Court has granted the motion, and the defendants are to be released from custody. The Court has also ordered that the defendants be paid the costs of their defense. The Court has also ordered that the defendants be paid the costs of their defense. The Court has also ordered that the defendants be paid the costs of their defense.

Most respectfully and truly yours,
GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

[illegible]

Crossley's Tapes are sold at low prices.
English Tapestry 10c. to \$1 15
Superfine Ingrains 30c. to 50c.
Oil of Colors 25c. 50c. to \$2.
Also, Crossley's large wide Tapes at low prices.
B. SEATTY,
No. 8 4th-av., near the Cooper Institute.

cough, cold, dyspepsia, scrofula, or general debility
 or jaundice.
CLARK'S SYRUP ON WEAKLY CHILDREN
 is a sure remedy for weakness, and makes them fat. It is
 pleasant, and like wine to drink. Try it.
TRY IT—IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM A
 burn, scald, cut, bruise or wound of any description,
 procure some of Redding's Russia Salve and give it a
 trial. One cent per tin. Sold everywhere.
**HARNES & PARK, Nos. 12 and 16 Park-
 row.**
 In **HOLME'S OWN**—Notwithstanding the uninter-
 mitted efforts to suppress the public demand for
 Redding's Russia Salve grows with each season. It is an
 infallible remedy for cuts, burns, scalds, and all kinds of
 eruptions, etc. It cures a box, but only costs 25 cents.
 Sold everywhere.
 In **NAVER FAINS**—Redding's Russia Salve performs
 its cures cuts, burns, scalds, wounds, corns, bunions, sores,
 etc., if liberally used. Sold for 25 cents a box at all the
 drug stores.
THE OLIVE OIL AND ACID PILLS—
 are a sure remedy for all other pernicious drugs, and

CANAL COAL is 11 feet thick—A superior quality, which is made into fine cokes. There are also beds of **BRAMMUS COAL**, Iron Ore, Limestone, Building Stone, Fire Clay, etc., on the premises. Together with water-power, seven flouring mills, two unimproved water-powers, seven saw-mills, bays, stables, etc. A Geological Report on these beds, by Prof. WILLIAM, will be forwarded by mail on application to the subscriber, by either **CLERMONT** or **CLERMONT** County, Ohio. P. YOUNG BROWN.

BALDNESS CURED WITH ONE BOX
DIABETIC SALVE—Ann Bagley writes: "I was cured of my Diabetes by using **DIABETIC SALVE**, S. S. & Co., 12 Canal-st., and by druggists."

PERSONS AVOIDING GILLS—Persons afflicted with these harmless pills, should be cured by a few days of these harmless pills. Sold by **P. D. ORVIS, BARNES & PARK, A. P. & D. SANDS & CO.**

WHISKERS IN SIX WEEKS—Yes, my racial hair will grow luxuriantly within that time, without pain or hurting the skin. Price \$1. Sent to any address by mail, free. **R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., N. Y.**

REMOVAL—DEPIANCE SALAHADHAR SATE
I have removed from No. 192 Pearl-st. to No. 13 Market-st., corner College-place. **ROBERT M. PATRICK, J.**

FARMS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A FARM beautifully situated one mile from the Morrisania Road, containing 100 acres of land. The farm is divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is a state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a creek, and has a large well, well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pear, cherry, etc. The accommodations are commodious, and the grounds are well cultivated. Inquire of J. W. HOPKINS, No. 377 Madison-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

SMALL FARM LOTS—LOTS NOT EXCISE—Selling 100 acres each, can be secured by joining with others. Inquire of J. W. HOPKINS, No. 377 Madison-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR OSTEAD EAT L. Containing 18 acres of land, 12 of which are in wood land, and the balance in plow and meadow. The buildings are nearly new, and the good repair. Inquire of R. S. DAYTON, No. 421 Hudson-st., from 12 to 1, or from 4 to 6 P. M.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—14 ACRES, WITH 1000 bushels of fruit, and 100 bushels of corn, and 2½ miles from New York City. Inquire of J. W. HOPKINS, No. 377 Madison-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

and dairy farms of all sizes.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty
TO LEASE-A FARM ON THE LONG ISLAND
 T. Railroad, twenty miles from New York City, and all kinds
 of buildings erected for the tenant.
 BEAUF, WHITEHEAD & STEWART, No. 54 Wall-st.

FARMS WANTED.
SMALL FARM WANTED-VALUE ABOUT
 \$4,500, in exchange for two substantial 1-story brick
 houses, one in New York City, and one in New Jersey.
 and examine, and if desirous of further information, can
 at No. 169 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTILWILL

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED
WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY

WANTED—UNFURNISHED, THE LOWER P. of a first-class house with all modern improvements and in a genteel location, by a lady and gentleman who will furnish the furniture and fixtures. No rent. None but the right kind of parties need address. PAIDMENTS, Box No. 20, Times Office, with full particulars. The very best of references given and required.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND A LADY a small, comfortable, neat, and well-furnished house and lot, with two bedrooms, with privilege in kitchen.

must be good; rent moderate; and the family usually respectable. Address, with full particulars, to the advertiser, who will be notified. M. S. J., Station D Post-office, N. Y.

• AGRICULTURAL.

SCOTCH OATS.
The early-Angus and improved Scotch Oats, of a superior quality, just imported. Also for sale, Field Garden Seeds of all kinds, and a large assortment of agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Guano, Superphosphate of Lime, Blood and Wool Manure, Powder &c.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PLOUGHS,

HARRIS, J. W.
CULTIVATORS,
HORSE HOES,
SEED SOWERS,
MOWING MACHINES,
HORTICULTURAL OR GARDENING TOOLS,
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,
For sale at the very lowest prices.
MAYHEW & McNALLY,
"Old established" Agricultural Warehouse and Store,
Nesb. 165 and 187 Water st., New-York.
Do not be misled, but come to the "old stand" for goods in the above line. No connection with any other house.

PERUVIAN GUANO.
Government brand and weight, direct from the agricultural stores of Peru.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
NONE OTHER.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
a good assortment. For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 CRE-

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.
Fertilizers superior to Peruvian Guano, MAIL
Superphosphate, Bone Meal, &c., are used in
in this country. For grass lawns, flower and vegetable
gardens and all other crops. Recommendations I
hundred who have used them for several years.
bags, 160 lbs. each. Nitrogenized superphosphate
lime per ton \$4. per ton \$50. "Acid" superphosphate
lime per bag \$2.50, per ton \$25. "Acid" superphosphate
of lime per bag, \$2.60, per ton \$38. A can of phospho-
rizer for experiment, together with circulars containing

tion to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 145 Fulton-st. For
at all agricultural warehouses.

PURE NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.
BONE DUST. SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
LAND PLASTER, &c.
Sold at wholesale and retail, by
G. KIRBY, BROOKER & CO.
No. 60 Broadway-st. New-Y.

POUDRETTE OF THE CELEBRATED
1801 MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This ar
has stood the test of 89 years, and still holds its plac
in the world. It is the PERFECT MANURE FOR
GRASS AND GARDEN VEGETABLES.
Price, \$1 to \$2 per bush.—according to quantity.
Apply to
G. KIRBY, BROOKER & CO.
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSES.

HOT-BED and GREEN-HOUSE SARBES
The best to be found, at greatly reduced prices.
Also, gardeners' hand-knives, for forcing and
melons and seeds of all kinds. No. 31 John-st.
The will be sold a great deal lower in price than
before.

DELLMAN SEEDLING POTATOES
Rule. Apply to **ROBERT L. PELL**, No. 32 Light-st.
New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE
THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSES-
MENTS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

- Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls for Real and Personal Estate in the City of New York, including the City of New Rochelle, will be open for public inspection from the 15th day of April, 1987, to the 30th day of April, 1987, inclusive. All taxpayers are earnestly requested to call attention to any errors or omissions in the rolls and to have corrections made. If corrections or amendments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled to a reduction of their assessments, by reason of exemption from taxation, or by reason of a charitable deduction, or by reason of a charitable institution, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reductions on or before the 30th day of April, 1987, to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 14, 1987, is hereby published for the information of the public:

Sec. 12. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, applications for correction of errors or omissions in the rolls shall be received by the Department of Finance, City of New York, and the Department of Finance, City of New Rochelle, and the same shall be acted upon by the respective boards of assessors.

grieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application is made in writing, it must be made in writing, stating the grounds of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioner shall examine the same, and if he determines that the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made orally, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the assessor, commissioners or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the same is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and declare their decision thereon within ten days after such application shall have been made to them. If the application is made orally, the assessor, commissioners or any of them shall be sworn to make a true and correct statement of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the assessor, commissioners or any of them are

in the period prescribed for the correction of Lapses.
 reason of sickness or absence from the City."—Lancet,
 1887, page 820.
 A. J. WILLIAMSON
 J. H. BROWN
 Commissioners of the Lancet

HANIEL & DELVANCEY, Collectors of Assurances
COLLECTOR'S Office, No. 7 City Hall, basement

NOTICE TO CREDITORS, ALL PERSONS

PELT, of the City of New York, incurred prior to August 8, 1906, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned on or before the 30th day of September next.

JOHN M. EAGLER, Counselor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next, at which time he will be required to produce in support of his claim a copy of the original certificate of said VAN PELT, and of the assignment thereof, and of all other documents relating thereto, where those claims shall have been presented to said Commissioner, under penalty of being held liable for costs and expenses.

CHARLES H. GORSLER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Deputy Commissioners of Land Office.

Assignees of said Van Pelt's estate.

Office of the MANHATTAN GAS LIGHTING Co.,
No. 4 Irving Place, New York, City, of 1906-7.

TO GAS CONSUMERS - GAS CONSUMERS who failed to remove on or before the 1st day of January last their gas meters from the premises of the Manhattan Gas Lighting Co., are hereby notified that they must do so forthwith, or else the Company will be obliged to disconnect the same, and to install new meters at their expense.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company is prepared to contract with railroad and other buyers for a supply of the best quality of Lump run of the mine, and the best size of steam and manifold turning engines, the coal from their "Astor line" has an established reputation of superiority over any other coal on the market.

The coal will be shipped in the best order from the Company's wharves at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md. When requested, the Company will quote rates of carriage and delivery.

The Company are daily receiving and will have a supply of these pipes laid in the future.

Office at No 90 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

PATENT MANGLES-NEW AND SECOND HAND for sale cheap - they supersede steam-iron, doing the work of 40 men. Manufactured by **MCCAN, WEST & SHARP**, No. 61 Beekman-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH
Will repeat his
ILLUSTRATED BLACKWELL'S LEPIDOPTERA,
With Vocal and Instrumental Music,
At Hope Chapel,
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, APRIL 4.
STEPHEN H. BRANCH
Will repeat his

ILLUSTRATED BLACKWELL'S LECTURES,
With Vocal and Instrumental Music,
At Hope Chapel,
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, APRIL 6,
STEPHEN H. BRANCH
Will repeat his

ILLUSTRATED BLACKWELL'S LECTURES,
With Vocal and Instrumental Music,
At Hope Chapel,
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, APRIL 6.
MRS. LAURA E. BISHOP
give her second "EVENING READINGS FROM
"POETS." At Dodgson's Hall, No. 608 Broadway,
HAY EVENING, April 8, at 8 o'clock. Donny

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
(Late BURTON'S).
LATER Mr. F. B. CONWAY
opens at seven o'clock. Commences at 7½ o'clock.
BRIILLANT SUCCESS

MISS SAVENTOR,
after an absence of five years.
WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1959.
The presented an entirely new play, in five acts,
and by C. S. Leelan from "La Czarina" of Berlin,
THE CZARINA;
Or,
THE COURT OF RUSSIA,
the following powerful distribution:
Mrs. Saventor Miss Deane
Member of Parliament Mr. Deane
..... Mr. Deane

the great	Mr. P. B. Conway
Messiaho, Prime Minister	Mr. C. Fisher
Chapka, a young Polish officer	Mr. W. Horvath
Stenbock, of the Russian Army	Mr. D. Davis
Jean, sister of the Russian	Mr. H. Madson
Pages, Lords, Ladies, Guards, etc.	etc.
and appropriate scenery	by Messrs. O. Holm
Alm; rich and historically accurate costumes	by
gorgeous music on scene and general pur-	
portation to the play	the superb orchestra engaged
the theatre will perform an original, emotional, and	

.....	Mr. W. Reynolds
.....	Mr. Deane
.....	Kim Miller

Peter Mrs. W. H. Seal. 10
 play of thrilling interest, together with several
 attractive novelties, in which Miss Devenport will
 be in the active part. 10
 Office opened at 8 A. M. and during the day. 10
 Extra Seats 10
 by Chas. 10
 at, Panquet Circle and Dross Circle. 10
 Ticket 10
 Manager Mr. W. A. Arnold. 10
WALLACK'S THEATRE.

GRAND REPRESENTATIONS THIS WEEK.
ALPHEGATELTY.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
THURSDAY, April 7,
THE VETERAN.
FRIDAY, April 8,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
YOU AND ME AGAIN.
On WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.
For particulars of Grand Casts, Scenery, Music,
Costumes, &c.,

See other Advertisements.

MR. DESPETER,
owner of "The Hay Queen," "Laurel of the Irish
Forest," "Rainy Day," "Blind Boy," etc., re-
sponds that he will give his
NEW LYRIC ENTERTAINMENT,
including the Songs of Teanyou's "Princess," and other
musical items, at
DEWORTH'S HALL, No. 206 BROADWAY,
On THURSDAY EVENING, April 1,
the first time he has sung in New-York for two

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE

ELF-GANCE AND REFINEMENT.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELST.
In Old Virginia Style.
conclude with the ever-popular and laughable farce
THE STATUE LOVER.
Tuesdays at 8, to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.
The 25th of October under 15 to 13 o'clock.
ICE - On a TURDAY APRIL 5. GRAND APPEAL
PERFORMANCE, commencing at 7 1/2 o'clock.
as usual.

THEATRE THURATH - GERMAN OPERA.

BERGMANN'S BANQUET. M. Wagner's Grand
TANNHAUSER. FRIDAY, April 1.

MEMBER THE GRAND DEMONSTRATION
(ONE of the Catech of Temperance, at Congress Hall)
ON **THURSDAY EVENING, April 7, 1893. Tickets**
in

WAGNER SHOULD NOT FAIL TO
see the chief attraction of the City—the famous **WAGNER**
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day
evening. No 34 Broadway Admission of course.

LECTURES.
HISTORICAL LECTURES
ON THE
REPRESENTATIVES OF MODERN CIVILIZATION.
THE REV. JOHN LORD
will respectively announce that he will deliver a course
of six lectures in Chichester Hall, commencing

which will be continued on successive Mondays.
 7. Ursula, at 8 o'clock.

SUBJECTS:

LESSON 1—THURSDAY, April 7—Columbus—Martin
 Luth.

LESSON 2—WEDNESDAY, April 11—Michael Angelo—Bo
 di Sept.

LESSON 3—THURSDAY, April 14—Galileo—Boicman

LESSON 4—MONDAY, April 18—Baron—Pillows page 1

LESSON 5—THURSDAY, April 21—Eucalide—Abbe

LESSON 6—MONDAY, April 25—Cromwell—Oswald

Free of m.
 sets for the Course \$1.25
 with 25
 Admission 25
 at Mr. CROWN'S Bookstore, corner of Bond
 and 4th st., and other usual places.

RE REV. J. P. NEWMAN WILL DELIVER
 a course before the young men of the 14th Ward at
 Concord-st. M. E. Church, on **THURSDAY EVEN-**
APRIL 7 at 8 o'clock "Proceeds for the benefit of
 ladies' Monot Vein Association.

...ture in different churches
in the missionary fields of the world.
C. Annes, D. D. Leconte, Jr. Subject—
LUNAR, April 1, 1902. Editor—
Lorch (19. Feb. 1902). At 8 o'clock, P. M. Sunday
Feb. 1, 1902, to be held at the home of Sarah, Hews &
Da. J. Borey or at the Church previous to the

RE. REV. THRODORE L. CUYLER,
to deliver his lecture on *London*, at the Chatham
Apostolical Church, Brooklyn, on **WEDNESDAY**
EVENING, April 6, in aid of the **Balmain Fund** of the
London av. Baptist Church. Admission 5 cents.

MR. CORA L. V. HATCH, THE EXTRA-ORDINARY Travel-Speaker, will lecture again (Wednesday) EVENING at the Lyceum, Astor-Lenox and Tilden Halls, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock. Admission free.

BILLIARDS.

ELLIARDS: BILLIARDS
 MINANTIS, PATENT EXCELSIOR SPRING BIL-

AND CUSHIONS the most perfect cushions ever
made. The present rapid sale of Wigan's Patent
Patent Cushions will add much to the popularity
of the game. These cushions are the most
lively and correct in use; will not
ball; the ball will not wedge or die
out; cushion—a serious fault in cushions of other
construction. The Patent Cushions applied to side
notice. Every billiard table in Billiard Hall
when ordered by letter as if given to per
PATENT'S Billiard Table and Patent Cushion Manuf
No. 71 Gold-st., New-York.

PHILAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUBICIONS.
 PATENTED FEB. 16, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858;
 NOV. 16, 1858.
 For sale only by the Manufacturers,
 CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-
 the patentee,
 MICHAEL PHILAN,
 Nos. 735 and 737

J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARDS
Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use.
Second-hand tables for sale. Manufacturers, No. 10
West 11th Street, New York. Balls, Cues, Trunnings, and
Furniture on hand.

FINE ARTS.

PICTURISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS
No. 25 Beech Street

Especially
the best English Canvas, Oil and Water
Paints, Drawing Papers, &c., at lowest prices
any other house in the City. W. SCHAU
Artist Colorman, No. 22 Broadway.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES

A. G. TITUS

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

...bury their dead bodies. Not too far from
 the city of New York, and by the way, I
 apply to JAS. W. WHITE, of Liberty st.
 "TENN & CO., Auctioneers."
 "JAMES H. RICHMOND, B.Y. FRED
 on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 42
 street, at the residence of the late
 wife, large pier-glass, 18 inches
 square, set in carved wood, with gilt
 top; set of carved, mahogany chairs, 12
 in number, set with a general assortment
 of a first class house.
 W. S. McCLINTOCK, Auctioneer.
 "A. J. DUNN, AUCTIONEER."
 "HILLMAN, will Sell THIS DAY, (every
 day) at the Seed Store of A. John st., at
 the corner, and other places, the
 on the extensive establishment of Peter Hen-
 ry City. Every facility for packing and ship-
 ping.
 SIMON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
 "FRED DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 318
 318 Broadway, New York."
 "JAMES H. RICHMOND, B.Y. FRED

change EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds
sold at private sale. Sales THEM DAY at
See catalogue.

IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
NO. 12 GREENWICH-ST.,
above and over for sale a full assortment of
Hammered Iron,
oil and half-iron.
oval and half-round iron.
T-iron. Wrought-iron beams.
iron. From Peru, Seattle and S. H.
the best. T. V. and other brands.
iron, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

ARTS' PATENT LIGHTS.
CARS AND TRAILERS ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC.

who frankly confess that they do not wish to
 mention a single name of themselves or supporters
 among those who do. The following
 is returned under my initials in this City:

R. JACKSON & CO.
 W. CORNELL & CO.
 J. GREGG & CO.
 J. H. HAYES
 J. H. HAYES

that a person who purchases or uses it
 is financially liable for infringement of
 the "makers" having the right of
 re-invention not to pay the "makers"
 blame if I were to be the party of
 re-invention.

READERS OF
 JOURNAL, 1888.

ESTABLISHED 1888.
 ERGE R. JACKSON & CO.
 EXCLUSIVE IRON WORKS.
 Nos. 120 and 201 Canal
 Nos. 1 and 6 Howard-st.,
 Nos. 117, 118 and 121 Elm-st.,
 NEW-YORK.

rans of iron railings of all kinds for docks,
 offices, parks, stores, etc., and
 of safe and window shutters.
 ornate lights for walks, areas, skylights, etc.
 of iron, brass and tinware
 and furniture
 needed a foundry for the work. We are prepared
 to receive beams, girders, and all kinds of cast-
 iron and steel members.
 of our work can be seen in the Times Building,
 15 Exchange Place, Wilton S. Quay's store,
 100 Broadway, and the Custom House, 100 Broadway.
 New York, New Haven, Pennsylvania and Wash-
 ington, D. C.
 United States Army Office, New York.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
 A T R N T L I E H T S ."
 A CARD TO THE PRESS
 on creditably informed that persons have been
 occasions endeavored to injure our business
 malicious statements.

which we manufacture and sell is an invaluable right granted to us by the Government. Notify these persons to desist from such encroachments as we shall hold them personally responsible for in damages.

For the vault light which we have manufactured and sold during June 1904, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in and to show the use of Mr. Evans in any similar case.

JACKSON & THORNTON
Architectural and Vauld Iron Works
No. 34 to 37 Goreck St., New York

FIRE REGULATOR - FOR SAVING STEAM-BOILERS. The most sensitive and efficient of the kind.

W. COPPELAND, 60 Broadway, N.Y.

FFY'S (BOODROO) STEAM GAUGES reliable, hand-made and guaranteed to give correct readings.

W. COPPELAND, 60 Broadway, New-York.

SHEET IRON—40 CASKS EXTRA
No. 10, sorted numbers for sale by lots and
very low prices. **ALF. A. THOMSON**
—ret.

CATH WIRE—BEST QUALITY—ALL
No. 10, by the yard.
W. QUINCY & CO., No. 36 William-st.

AND SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADS
No. 10, by the yard.
W. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 36 William-st.

FE. MALE—CLOSING OUT STOCK—A
No. 10, by the yard.
ment cheap for cash. **FINKLE & LYON,**
—clerk.

BEST SWEDISH FUEL FROM AL
No. 10, by the yard.
—corred Street by C. E. HANICHT, No. 36

PIC IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG
No. 10, by the yard.
—corred substitute for Scotch Fuel.
W. QUINCY & CO., No. 36 William-st.

W. QUINCY & CO., No. 8, WALL ST.
HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
W. QUINCY & CO., No. 8, WALL ST.

S. OILS AND BRUSHES.

IRON-CARBON OIL OF THE FINEST
Quality, for sale at the Depot of the Carbon Oil Co., 101 Nassau
St., New-York. This oil is the best and most economical
known in any of the coal-oil lamp uses, and if not
satisfactory the money will be returned on demand.
Address CARBON OIL CO., No. 101 Nassau
St., N. Y.

WATER-CURE FOR LEAKY ROOFS.
Water-paint, for use on roofs, walls, and
cellars and Pantries. Applied only by **W. & J. P.**
Kutler, Leaky Roofs and Cellars put
right.

ARTS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
made at the Franklin
Factory, No. 22 Pearl-st., Franklin
articles sold at the lowest factory prices.
of a very superior quality constantly on
JOHN E. HOFFER.

MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITAL
new system of grading prices, moving on
per cent. without any extra cost to the
J. J. QUINN, JR., 111 Nassau St. N. Y. C.

LOS ANGELES, May 31.—Geo. Burns on Tuesday

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1023-1028.

A WISE INVESTMENT

MRS. LAURA S. BISHOP
 Will give her second "EVENING READINGS FROM
 THE POETS," at Dedworth's Hall, No. 305 Broadway,
 on FRIDAY EVENING, April 3, at 8 o'clock. Doors

open at 7 P. M. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at Wm. Hall & Sons' music store, No. 543 Broadway, E. T. Green's drug store, corner Broadway and 14th st., and at the door.

**WELCOME CONCERT TO THRODORR
RISFELD,
80 MIRACLES IN 15 MINUTES FROM THE SWEDISH**

On SATURDAY EVENING, April 9, 1894,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On which occasion the following artists have kindly vol-
unteered their services:

MISS JULIANA MAY
MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD,
MR. PHILIP MAYER,
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. RICHARD HOFFMAN,
MR. JOSEPH BURKE,
MR. LOUIS SCHREIBER.
Conductor, Mr. C. J. ...

Tickets \$1, may be had at the principal music stores,
and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

WHOLLY UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS
OF
OUR IRISH COUSIN, OUR IRISH COUNTRY
Written, in 3 acts, expressly for this Museum, by H. K.
Conway, Esq.,
And admitted to be one of the most brilliant.

UNDECEALED YET CHOICE, SENSIBLE YET DEED,
productless ever presented on the American stage.
And interpreted in the most perfect and admirable man-
ner by
THE NEW COMPANY
at this establishment It will be repeated
THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
cast with the whole of the troupe.

MR. DEMPSTER,
Composer of "The May Queen," "Lament of the Irish
Emigrant," "Raining Day," "Hilnd Rev." And many more.

fully announces that he will give his
NEW LYRIC ENTERTAINMENT,
including the Songs of Tennyson's "Princess," and other
new compositions, at
DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY,
On THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL,
being the first time he has sung in New-York.

Particulars in programmes.
To commence at 8 o'clock and terminate at 10 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats \$1. To be had at the principal hotels, book and music stores. Reserved seats to be had only at Mr. T. J. Crown's, No. 699 Broadway.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE
CITY.
ELEGANCE AND REFINEMENT.

SELECT NEURO MINSTRELS,
In Old Virginia style,
To conclude with the ever-popular and laughable farce
of
THE STATURE LOVER.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years 13 cents.
NOTICE—On SATURDAY, April 6, a GRAND AFTER-

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, by special invitation,
will deliver his celebrated lecture on the *Burdens of So-*
ciety, at the Academy of Music, THURSDAY EVENING,
April 1, 1869. Tickets...

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL
to visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous
DOOR GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open

and evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

HISTORICAL LECTURES

ON THE
GREAT REPRESENTATIVES OF MODERN CIVILIZATION.

THE REV. JOHN LORD

Would respectfully announce that he will deliver a short course of six Lectures, in Clinton Hall, commencing April 7, which will be continued on consecutive Mondays.

SUBJECTS:
LECTURE 1—THURSDAY, April 7—Columbus—Maritime Discoveries
LECTURE 2—MONDAY, April 11—Michael Angelo—Revival of Art.
LECTURE 3—THURSDAY, April 14—Galileo—Science

LESSONS 4-MONDAY, April 18-Harmon-Philosophy.
 LESSONS 5-THURSDAY, April 21-Richelieu-Absolutism.
 LESSONS 6-MONDAY, April 25-Cromwell-Constitutional Freedom.
 Tickets for the Course \$1.00
 Schools 1.00

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, } Special
TILMAN B. CLAPP. }

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1889.

TO CABINET-MAKERS.—Moulding Machine for sale. Apply to T. BENNETT, New-Haven Depot Building, corner Elm and Franklin sts.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ROCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1883,
at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange,
ORDER OF THE KEEPEERS OF THOMSON'S
PRICE, DOLLARS

New-York Central Railroad Company \$ 1
Sinking Fund Southern Bonds, payable in 1883.
7 1/2 cent Sinking Fund Bonds, payable in 1883.
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana R.R.
2d general mortgage Bonds, due 1877.
Illinois Central R.R. Co. 7 1/2 cent. Construction
Bonds, payable in 1875.
Haver Bank, \$100 each.
Rutgers Female Institute, \$100 each.
New-York Central Railroad \$100 each.
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana R.R.
2d general mortgage Bonds, \$100 each.

ares Michigan Southern and Northern Ind
ailroad, \$100 each.
ares Hudson River Railroad Co., \$100 each.
ONE THE PARTNERSHIP INTEREST of a P
one of which is deceased.
ares Tradesmen's Bank, \$40 each.
ares Seventh Ward bank, \$50 each.
ares Bank of the State of New York, \$100 each.
ares Grocers Bank, \$50 each.
ares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co., \$100 each.
ares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co., \$100 each.
ares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co., 100 each.
ares Lorillard Fire Insurance Co., \$75 each.
ares Harlem Railroad Co. 7 1/2 cent, lat mortg
Bonds, due 1873.
ares of the State of 1861, due 1873.

60-70 Life Insurance Scrip of 1831, \$1, 33
 70-71 " " " " " " " " " " " "
 76-77 " " " " " " " " " " " "
 Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co. scrip of 1835
 Snn Mutual Insurance Co. scrip of 1852 "53"
 75-100 New-York Mutual Insurance Co. scrip
 1852 '53 and '58.
 10-100 Commercial Mutual Insurance Co. Scrip
 1853, '56, '57 and '58.
 (For account of what it may concern.)
 Logansport and Northern Indiana R.R. Co.
 cons. mtg mortgage Bonds, redeemable 1874
 potheated.
 American Timber Bending Co. (hypothecated)
 res American Timber Beading Co. (hypothecated)
 each.
 res Home Fire Insurance Co. \$100 each.

Nere Atlantic Bank, \$100 each.
 Nere Knicker Female Institute, \$100.
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NOTICE OF SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Oil paintings, statuary, 7-piece piano, floor, velvet carpets, per and mahogany room suites, bookcase, etc., at the residence of Mrs. 2635 St., near 6th av. on FRIDAY, (Friday) sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. The catalogue embracing the goods and contents of household furniture offered at auction is on file at the residence of the auctioneer. All made to order for the present owner and are being sold to the highest bidder.

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Solid carved-oak extension dining table, set
chairs, lorch and butter tray and stand, rich cut-
glass decanters, goblets, wines, champagne
and desert stands, silver-plated casters, ap-
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sets, ivory-handled table cutlery, &c. Solid o-
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 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 15-B Broadway,
 a assortment of heavy and shod hardware, cut
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 Also,
 a voice of ivory-handled table and dessert knives
 &c., ebony, bone and silver-handled do. of op
 &c.; plated table and butter knives, extra qu
 &c.; 75 gross fine Sheffield table and dessert cut
 &c.; voice of shovels, coal scoops, &c.; brass and
 &c.; casters, writers, bar steel, snuffers, &c.; an in
 iron, cloth, hat, shoe and scrub brushes, fine

Also,
(For account of what it may concern.)
A voice of coil chains, 15 gross; table cutlery, saw-
butter-trays, &c., slightly damaged.

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W. S. McILVAIN, Auctioneer.

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S. MCILLVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, (and every week,) at the Seed Store No. 9 John-street, Clock, Boxes and other Garden Plants of every description, from the extensive establishment of Peter McMillan, Center City. Every facility for packing and forwarding. Catalogues.

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J. HLECKAER, SON & CO. W
sell at auction on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, am
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 In the Ball-room scene of the fourth act, "Les Lampions"
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OLAPP, who has contributed one hundred thousand dol-
lars to the Capital stock of said firm.
ROBERT T. WOODWARD, General Partner.
HENRY E. LAWRENCE, General Partner.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, { Special Foreman.
STILEMAN S. CLAPP, }
New York, April 1, 1889.

areas, and the same figure subsequently bid for

and sold largely at 41, cash. Reading, 50, cash—
to call 30 days. The General Market closed at
& Potter: B. Milton, Green, Alexandria, Sp. Ford; &
Dodge: Empire, Ross, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; F. J.

steady prices, and with more decided speculative time.

In Money affairs, we hear of demand loans at from 4 to 6 per cent. Prime selections of paper are not abundant, and the Discount Brokers report the same moderate rates which have been current for a month past. The competition outside of

Slope Oregon Roads, Providence, master. Whitcomb, Bangham, Newport, master; Harriet, Corwin, Vice-Master, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, Cumnaglo, Glasgow March 11, 10 miles and passengers 100. The Great Eastern, a westerly winds through out the entire passage, but the eastward of the Banks moderate, and to the westward, very heavy weather. On the 21st ult., lat. 42° 21' N.,

marks:

"In inference to the Western crops, we have this extract of a letter received from Decatur, Illinois, dated 3d April. The reports in regard to the coming crop from all parts of the State are generally encouraging; along the Mississippi River the corn is doing very well, heavy crops look very well; the farmers will sow a larger quantity of Spring Wheat and Corn than they have ever done before. As the weather is warm Spring I think we shall reap a large and early crop."

It is intimated that in consequence of the rapid increase and pressing wants of the freight business to the Pacific, across the Isthmus of Panama, the Panama Company are preparing to lend encouragement to a new line of screw steamers on both sides.

The Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for March :

Freight	\$61,907 50	\$49,800 00	\$12,000 00
	(over)		

weather—springs late.

Bullies, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton and rice to Saratoga & Tallahassee.

Brig Orelia, (of Blockton) Griffin, Savannah March 26.

Schooner, (of New York), carrying heavy cargo, N. W. and S. W. waters for the last three ds., lost five tons weight in gale, sprung topside yard, and sustained considerable damage.

Brig Chilcotee, Bowes, Savannah 7 ds., with yellow pine, Macao, &c.

Brig Col. Pennington, (of Machias), Herkiss, Newstead March 22, with sugar and molasses to Simpson & Maynard & Co., Boston.

Schooner, (of New York), Higgins, Cienfuegos March 15, with sugar to Matanzas.

Schr. Mattila K. Wells, (of Brookhaven,) Cronk, Tripoli, Tunis, &c.

Schr. (of New York), Small, New York, arrived March 20, lat. 30. 30° 7', passed a quantity of hogsheads—apparently he had been the deck load of some vessel.

Schr. Susan Ball, (of Provincetown,) Kilboarn, Jamaica, arrived at Cuba and logwood to Halsey & Thackeray, of Boston.

Schr. Phenix, Griffice, Myrtle, Ct., &c., to Baltimore.

umbus and Xenia Railroad for March, compare as follows:

March, 1859.....	\$168,511 43
March, 1858.....	100,243 86
Increase.....	\$8,267 57

The following are the Currency, Land War-
rant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected

for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:	
New-York State Currency	Per cent. discount.
New-England and New-Jersey	— 1/2
Philadelphia and Baltimore	— 3/4
Washington and New-Orleans	— 1/2
Interior Maryland	— 1/2
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	— 3/4
Mississippi and Louisiana	— 1/2
South Carolina and Georgia	— 1/2
North Carolina	— 3/4
Virginia	— 1/2
Illinois and Wisconsin	— 1/2
Michigan	— 1/2
Tennessee	— 1/2
Alabama	— 1/2

SQUAN, N. J., April 1. sunset—br. ship of short haul, from Nantucket, for New-Orleans.	
SANDY HOOK, N. J., April 7. sunset—ship Co. none, in line of a cutterwrecked on the Bay, and bound for New-Orleans, for weather heavy and squally. Wind light from S. E. weather hazy and squally.	
NORFOLK, April 7. The schr. America Chief, of Rockland, Me., with corn, has put back to distress.	
The schr. Pearl, from Nantucket, has been spoken by the brig Harriet.	
NEW ORLEANS, April 7. Arr. ship Clara Wheeler, from Liverpool.	
SAVANNAH, April 6. Arr. brig Susan, from Boston.	

For SAN FRANCISCO—The clipper ship P. F. Huxley, Capt. Cary, is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 14, and will be dispatched on the 10th inst.	
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Mobile	100	100	100
Louisiana	100	100	100
Canada	100	100	100

LAND WARRANTS.		Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	110	120
80 acre warrants per acre	87	92	
120 acre warrants per acre	80	85	
160 acre warrants per acre	80	85	

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.		Buying.	Selling.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	100	100	100
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	100	100	100
Drafts and Checks on Boston	100	100	100
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	100	100	100
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	100	100	100
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	100	100	100
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	100	100	100

SPOKEN, &c.	
Adeline C. Adams—brig, from New-Orleans for Cor.	
10. Oct. 1. off Cape Eastern.	
Adeline C. Adams—brig, from Philadelphia for Mobile	
10. Oct. 1. off Cape Eastern.	
Lillie—brig, from Natchez, for Matanzas for Boston	
March 1. off Cape Eastern.	
Nebraska—brig, from S. S. was passed, April 2. last. 30.	

Drugs and Checks on New-Orleans.....	1	Jan. 75 10.
Bank of England Note " &	\$ 86	
Bank of France Note " & France.....	180.	
SPOT.		
Silver,	Barling.	Barling.
Mexican Dollars, 1 00 @	Spanish Qrs. each	25 @ -
Spanish Dollars, 1 25 @	Spanish " & 1-16	25 @ -

French Crowns.....	10¢								
German Crowns.....	10¢								
French Thalers.....	10¢								
Quilders.....	40¢								
English Silver.....	40¢								
French Louis.....	40¢								
Old Am. Half D. 1869-1870	10¢								
Old Am. Qr. Dollars.....	10¢								

		Gold.							
Sovereigns.....	4	25¢	4	57					
Twentys.....	4	25¢	4	57					
Ten Thaler pieces.....	4	25¢	4	57					
Two Guelder pieces.....	4	25¢	4	57					
One Guelder.....	4	25¢	4	57					
Patrol Doub'l's.....	10	70	10	70					
Gold. Am. Old.....	60	prem.							

erpool: 226, R. L. Witherup, at Queenstown.
 Arrived from Mobile—March 2, C. B. Lamar, at Liverpool.
 Arrived from Savannah—March 19, Venilla, at the
 Clyde: 20th, Alexander, at Liverpool: 23d, M. L. Zabe-
 dach, at Liverpool.
 Arrived from Charleston—March 20, Queen of the
 Lakes at Liverpool.
 Arrived from Savannah—Feb. 19, Essex, at Boston.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

EIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by **DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.** Sept. 24, 1888.

Markets by Telegraph.
Bar's wire, London, and 7
24th, Frank Johnson, at do; 30th, Canada, at Do.
Arrived from Apapaichio—March 21, Esperanza
Sailed for New York—March 18, Fanny, from Belfast
Call, from Hull; Salem, from Plymouth; 20th, Olive
Ward, from London; 21st, Mary Galt, from
pool; 22d, Principe, Thirtie one States and Clarks
from do; Robana, from do.
Washed—March 21, Joseph Clarke, from

FLOON dull and declining. WHEAT also dull and
 tending downward: White, 31c; Red, 31c; 31c
 1 5c. Corn lower: Yellow, 25c; 25c. PASTURES
 and very dull: New, 18 5c. WHEAT declinings
 and selling at 25c; 25c. There is sale to-day
 of 20,000 lbs. extra fine Wool at 54c; 62c.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, April 7.
 DARTMOUTH; 20th. REGULAR, from Liverpool.
 Sailed for Mobile—March 18. Windsor Forest, trans.
 Sailed for Charleston—March 23. Alliance, from Liverpool.
 Sailed for Boston—March 18. Duke, from Ardrossan.
 21st. EVA, from Deal; 22d. Tigress and Western Empire
 from Liverpool.

The Oward drove alongside the Royal Bride during storm in Hobson's Bay, Dec. 27, and sustained damage. The Achilles, from Bremer, was driven ashore near the wharf, during a hurricane, and became waterlogged. Will probably become a total wreck. The Isaac Wright, which was stranded in the Mersey on Dec. 27, 1872, and the Isabella, which was wrecked March 28, in the Indian spoke brig Stewart, bound W.

Foreign Ports.
At Trinidad de Cuba, March 30, bark Wyandotte, Sparks, for New-York same day; Essex, Ray, for do.; Capt. Charles de Soto, bark, for do., at 6 o'clock p.m.; Franklin Mill-hall, from Boston, just arr. Erie B. Katen, Gileks, for Philadelphia, Idg. Schen, Master, for New-York, at 7 o'clock p.m.; J. A. Lee, Foster, for New-York, at 8 o'clock p.m.

NEW YORK, Sunday, April 7.
COTTON—Sales, 10,000 bales. All but one
the receipt at the Indian's advices. Prices are stiffer
but quotations unchanged; Middling, 12c. Mess Pork,
\$18 75. Coffee dull; prices easier but notably
unshaken.
BARTMOR, Thursday, April 7.
FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet. CORN quiet;
Jersey, 40c. New York, 40c. All other grades, 40c.
from New York, 40c. (the only American vessel).

MISCELLANEOUS.
PETER K. DRYO,
ADVERTISING AGENT,
OFFICE NO. 10, NASSAU PARADE, NEW YORK.

Yellow, 80c. & 82c.; White, 74c. & 77c. PROVISIONS
Dull and unchanged. WHEAT, quiet; Ohio, 25c.
MORRIS, Wednesday, April 8.

There is an improved demand for CORRON. Sales
to-day 4,000 lbs. Middling, 12 1/2c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

All desirous of advertising through the (N.Y. Express) agency, can do so without the first year's fee in all his representations.—N. Y. Express, March 4, 1880.

MORE TO BE ADMIRER THAN THE
RICHEST DIAMOND.

Name.	FOR WOMEN.			Place.
	Date.	Course.	Per.	
Kangaroo.	April 8.	New York.	Liverpool.	EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPEROES. WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Because it is the ornament God <i>Himself</i> provided for all our race. Consider, ladies, how much more precious so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye is ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the hair be beautiful and covered with curls, and many a lady has been known
Persia.	April 15.	New York.	Liverpool.	
Ferdinand.	April 12.	New York.	Liverpool.	
Palace.	April 12.	New York.	Galway.	
Hammond.	April 15.	New York.	Southam.	
New York.	April 16.	New York.	Southam.	

Vanderbilt	April 21	New York	South
City of Baltimore	April 21	New York	Liverpool
London	April 23	Portland	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Quebec	Mar. 26	Liverpool	London
Montreal	Mar. 26	New York	New York
City of Baltimore	Mar. 30	Liverpool	New York
Prince Albert	April 2	Galway	New York
London	April 2	New York	New York

and dry, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, small hail, will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Woods' last lecture, on the subject of the "Woods' Water Cure," was well attended, and the students were made aware of the fact that the water cure is a permanent remedy to all such an ailment. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is the celebrated French, the latter is—

New York, April 15, 1886.

DR. WOODS—Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the
 satisfaction I feel in having been able to see you in person.

ne
Saxonia April 3 Southamp. New York
FOR THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
Northern Light April 11 New York Arrowball
Catharcoalco April 12 New Orleans. Minnapan
FOR MEXICO.
Tennessee April 15 New Orleans. Yare Uma.
FOR HAVANA.
Saxonia April 16 New York Wain
FOR THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
DAYTON & GUYLWICKS.
WAIN & GUYLWICKS.

Baltimore	April 19	Havana
Savannah	April 19	Charleston
St. Petersburg	April 19	Havana

Passengers Arrived.

*Mrs. Clementine Jameson, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—
Mrs. Elizabeth J. C. Plender, from St. Charles, N. Y.
Mr. B. Cohen, Jas. E. Tucker, J. S. N., Mrs. D. H. F.
Miss M. Whitman, John P. Larkin, C. Lidson Brown, Jr.,
and others.*

Robert, John Martin, James Hamilton, and 13 in the college.

In company Edenburg, from Glasgow—Mr. J. Bilkmyer, Arthur Brock, B. Dickenson, Mr. Hobbins and Mrs. Isaac Gordon, Jno. Kilpatrick, and 36 in the steeple.

In bark Magdalena, from Aspinwall—Mr. Plerce,

MINTYFURS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Ban rice— 1 1/2 | Hot Stew— 8 1/2 | Cold Stew— 12 00
RICE WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 1 1/2 | Gov. Island 12 1/2 | Hell Gate— 1 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK—THURSDAY, April 7.

Cleared.

Steamship Atlas, Hockley, Liverpool, E. Cunard.
Steamers Locust Point, French, Baltimore, E. B. Crom-
well & Co., Baltimore.
J. R. Thompson, Foster, Baltimore.
Ship B. Taylor, Munroe, Annapolis, R. W. Trundle.
Ship B. Taylor, Munroe, Annapolis, R. W. Trundle.

[illegible]

Spaeth, Smith, Glatfelter, Francis, Poterfield & Co.;
Sensabaugh, Price, St. Pierre, E. P. Buck & Co.; Carolina
Corrigan, H. H. Lawrence, H. C. Gillette & Co.;
Schoenher & W. Brown, Andrews, Wilmington, J.
Smith & Co., Cyclone, Paddock, Fernandez, Post &
Small, R. Blackman, Sherman, Georgetown, Md., Car-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (daily) is published every morning, except on Sundays and public holidays, at 12 1/2 cents a copy, or for \$3.00 a year in advance. The NEW-YORK TIMES (Sunday) is published every Sunday, except on public holidays, at 12 1/2 cents a copy, or for \$3.00 a year in advance. The NEW-YORK TIMES (weekly) is published every week, except on public holidays, at 12 1/2 cents a copy, or for \$3.00 a year in advance. The NEW-YORK TIMES (monthly) is published every month, except on public holidays, at 12 1/2 cents a copy, or for \$3.00 a year in advance. The NEW-YORK TIMES (quarterly) is published every quarter, except on public holidays, at 12 1/2 cents a copy, or for \$3.00 a year in advance. The NEW-YORK TIMES (half-yearly) is published every half-year, except on public holidays, at 12 1/2 cents a copy, or for \$3.00 a year in advance. The NEW-YORK TIMES (yearly) is published every year, except on public holidays, at 12 1/2 cents a copy, or for \$3.00 a year in advance.

Announcements this Evening.

LAURA KEEFE'S THEATRE—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEADS—JERRY LEE.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—As You Like It—Review.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Gendre de M. Poirier.

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Mrs. Hartung's Case.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to commute the sentence of death passed upon Mrs. HARTUNG, for having poisoned her husband, and whom the Governor has refused to pardon. This is a decided novelty in the disposition of criminal cases; so far as we are aware, it is the first instance in which a Legislature has attempted to exercise the pardoning power. We are not clear that the constitutionality of such action, if it were contested, could be maintained;—though in this instance there would be no one disposed or in position to contest it. The pardoning power is vested in the Governor by the Constitution;—and it is at least doubtful whether the Legislature can step in and assume to itself this particular branch of his executive functions more than any other. If the bill passes, however, the Governor will probably sign it,—and that will be equivalent, so far as his personal feelings are concerned, to a pardon issued under his own authority. If he should veto it, and it should be passed notwithstanding his objections, a nice question of law would arise for the Courts to settle.

We trust that in some proper way Mrs. HARTUNG's sentence will be commuted. We say this frankly, though with the full knowledge that it will probably be construed by the *Evening Post* into a distinct approbation on our part of the act of which she has been convicted, and that we shall be represented by that journal, in spite of our personal interest on the other side, as favoring the general and indiscriminate poisoning of husbands by their wives. Yet in the immediate presence of this peril, we repeat the expression of our hope that this woman will not be hung. We should say precisely the same thing if her guilt were as clear as noon-day,—for we do not think hanging a decent or proper punishment for a woman under any circumstances. It would be difficult, doubtless, to give any very cogent reasons why we should not hang a woman as well as a man, if equally guilty of murder;—but it would be equally difficult to give any good reason for not striking a woman, as well as a man, under equal provocation. The reason for the distinction lies in the feeling that it exists and should be observed. There are cases where feeling must take the place, and do the work, of reason, and this is one of them. There can be no danger to society from sparing a woman's life even if she be a murderer, for the walls of a State Prison are certainly strong enough to give the community a sense of security on this point. And all the substantial ends of justice would be equally served.

But beyond all this, we do not think the guilt of Mrs. HARTUNG is so universally conceded, or so clearly and distinctly proved, as would be desirable. It is true Gov. MORGAN has no doubt upon the subject, but a very large number of the clearest and best men in Albany, who have studied the case with equal care, are not in the same condition. The pardoning power implies that the Executive may take a wider range, in regard to evidence, than is lawful for a jury. The legal proof adduced on the trial of Mrs. HARTUNG, possibly made it the duty of the jurors to find her guilty. It was shown that her husband died of poison, that she was living in adultery with a paramour and accomplice, that she purchased arsenic shortly before the death of her husband, and that as soon as suspicion against her began to be manifest, she fled. These facts and circumstances constituted a very strong chain of evidence, and the Jury, though with extreme reluctance, found their fatal verdict. But, at the same time, they united, with extraordinary vehemence, in urging her case upon the clemency of the Governor. In that appeal, as we have already said, there has been a very general, and most influential concurrence of the citizens of Albany.

This sympathy is not a matter of whim, nor due solely to regard for her sex. On the trial, a statement from Mrs. HARTUNG was read by her counsel, which manifestly commanded the belief of the jury. But it was not legal evidence, and the jurors kept their paths by disregarding it. They had no discretion, and were bound to go according to the law, and to such evidence as the law recognizes. Theirs was not the pardoning power. That prerogative is lodged elsewhere, and it must be supposed that they relied upon its exercise to do substantial justice, and show that deserved mercy which the statute did not permit to themselves.

The story told by Mrs. HARTUNG was entirely probable. She confessed that she purchased the arsenic, but said it was done at the request of her paramour, who said he wished it for the purpose of preserving birds. She believed his statement, bought the arsenic and never suspected that it had been used to destroy her husband until one day when she spoke, in his presence and that of other persons, of having purchased arsenic. He enjoined silence by a gesture,—and this she avers, was the first thing that led her to suspect what proved to be the truth. This was her statement. It is not absolutely inconsistent with any facts proved upon the trial; and if it be true, as the jury manifestly thought it, Mrs. HARTUNG is guilty of no greater offence than being accessory after the fact, and that under peculiar and mitigating circumstances.

Governor MORGAN's motives are of course above suspicion. He is doing with firmness, and not without pain, what he considers his duty. But he might properly, as we respect, venture to think, look beyond the evidence to which the jury were restricted. Should he do so it can hardly be doubted that the effect upon his mind would be similar to that produced upon the numerous and respectful petitioners for commutation.

THE PROPERTY QUALIFICATION FOR JURORS.—The fact developed in the Sickles trial, that jurors in the District of Columbia are required by law to own eight hundred dollars worth of property, has been treated by Washington correspondents as both anomalous and outrageous. The former it certainly is not; for the statutes of our own State make personal property to the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars, or real estate to the value of one hundred and fifty, one of the qualifications of persons who serve on juries. Any one who is summoned to act as a juror can procure his discharge by making oath that he does not possess the legal property qualification, and it is a very common occurrence in our courts for men thus to claim exemption. It is not indeed very common to inquire whether jurors possess the qualification referred to, and a man destitute of it is nevertheless a good juror unless objection be raised specially on that account. Challenges, however, for such a reason are not unknown even in our Courts. The District of Columbia may be somewhat antiquated in its laws and institutions. Very likely it is. But in regard to this matter, the odium it has encountered is due less to any reprehensible peculiarity of its own, or relic of feudalism inherited from Maryland, than to the ignorance of those who act

themselves up to criticize the usages of its Courts. Some persons are profoundly convinced that anything with which they are not themselves acquainted must be either a ridiculous relic of antiquity or an audacious innovation. This assumption on their part is not necessarily nor always well founded.

Death of a King.

The news brought from the Old World by the *Canada*, is fraught with evil tidings for the American advocates of the African Slave-trade. The only Sovereign in all the world who sympathized with their objects and would have actively furthered their designs, is no more. The tomb of the African capulets has received his Majesty the King of Dahomey.

His Majesty the King. For he was a king, though his skin was black and his hair woolly. A monarch who but lately made a treaty with the Emperor of France, a sovereign with whom an English Government had quarrelled, and whose archives, if he preserved any, could exhibit negotiations with the Crown of Portugal. He was remarkable as having been a ferocious brute, if an expression so strong may be applied to a personage so exalted, and for having maintained a body-guard of female warriors,—a troop of Amazonian Ebony. And when he died the Kingdom of Dahomey showed the sincerity of its affliction by sacrificing, with the most ungrudging sacrifice, eight hundred negroes to his honored manes.

What kind of a rising young man succeeds King GZU, in the person of that amiable potentate's son, may be judged of from the fact that the youth marked the severity of his filial feelings by at once starting on a slave-hunting expedition,—possibly with a view to supply the void in the Dahomey slave market, caused by the holocaust at the obsequies. The friends of the Slave-trade revival, however, may take but small comfort from this act of dutiful imitation on the part of the young king. He may have all the inclination to be as sharp a man-stealer as his worthy parent was before him; but, as it is not often that two men in one family are gifted with an equal amount of talent, so we may scarcely expect to find GZU's son quite as "smart" a man as GZU,—for he was an undeniable sharp negro. In spite of treaties, threats, persuasion and gifts, he kept on the even or rather very odd tenor of his way, and did all that he listed, John Bull to the contrary notwithstanding. Astute and selfish, he obtained unbounded influence over his people; and having acquired riches by the almost unlimited extent to which he carried on the Slave-trade, he was doubtless regarded by those of his subjects whom he did not sell, as a gentleman and a scholar, as well as a king. He made war upon all the surrounding country, and the prisoners whom he captured he converted into the ready money of the Spaniards and Portuguese, whose vessels, American and otherwise, carried the property so acquired to Cuba, Porto Rico and Brazil. Nor did King GZU scruple, when the foreign supply had been exhausted before his Christian customers had been fully served, to make up the deficiency from his own subjects. The young king will have some work to do if he attempts to continue the Dahomey game against the renewed influence with which the death of GZU will doubtless induce Great Britain to again assail that stronghold of the horrid traffic.

In blaming King GZU, however, it would scarcely be fair to forget that he was no worse than the white men who passed for Christians, and who not only bought his wares, but ever incited him to fresh exertions for the supply of their almost insatiable demand. We do not greatly respect the majesty that hedged about this king, in common with all other monarchs, but we cannot regard him as quite so villainous as the whites who dealt with him. They flattered his vanity, ambition, and avarice, with beads, cocked hats, and old pantaloons, and bribed him with what the old wretch loved more than all—rum, gunpowder, and dollars. Even Napoleon, of refined France, his brother sovereign, *Dei gratia*, but lately condescended to present to GZU a field-piece to furnish music congenial to his savage ears. He is gone, however, and there is an end of the energy, determination, and greed which animated the negro who sold negroes to an extent unknown before him. His death will be the signal for a new crusade against the system which Great Britain has attempted in a thousand ways, but unsuccessfully, to destroy. GZU rather enjoyed the fun when Lagos was bombarded, and bamboozled every English agent who approached him on the subject of the Slave-trade. He promised amendment, and went off to hunt slaves; came back from the foray and promised amendment; and so went on till he went off and died. GZU's son may endeavor to follow in the footsteps of his royal father, but we are glad to think it improbable that he will be able to do so very effectually.

AN EXAMPLE FOR AMBITIOUS POLITICIANS.

Very few of our politicians have ever given any evidence of being influenced by a more exalted motive in entering public life than a thirst for personal distinction; and they have rarely consented to accept what they regarded as an inferior position for the mere sake of an opportunity to serve the public. Men who have once been in Congress think it beneath their dignity to go to the State Legislature, while Governors, retired from business, believe themselves ill-used if their next step be not in the direction of the United States Senate. No Mayor has ever consented to accept the position of an Alderman, and Presidents lay themselves up in lavender, when they retire from the White House. There have been some illustrious exceptions, it is true. President MONROE, after his eight years of office as Chief Magistrate of the Union, did not hesitate to become a member of the Legislature of Virginia, and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, after he quitted the Presidency, entered Congress with all the ardor of a young statesman, and died with the harness on his back. And BAXTER, after his Senatorial career of thirty years, came back to Washington as a member of the lower House. Such instances, however, have been extremely rare. CALVIN CUSHING is another example of a statesman who is not afraid of his dignity. He quits his post as a Cabinet Minister, in which he had won an honorable distinction by his ability and industry, and returns home to accept what most men would regard as the humble post of a Representative in the State Legislature. His conduct there has gained him, perhaps, more solid reputation than he ever won in Congress. The "Great and General Court" adjourned on Thursday morning, and, in noticing the event, the *Boston Courier* pays the following compliment to Mr. CUSHING:

"Perhaps the better record which the House can show may be in part owing to the important influence exerted by Mr. CUSHING, which was honorable to his associates as well as himself. His ability, experience, resources in debate, and vigilant supervision of business operated with both negatively and positively in preventing errors as well as in doing good. This gentleman's position in the Legislature illustrates two facts or principles: first, the great importance of a powerful minority in a deliberative assembly; and second, the usefulness of a public man in not seconding in proportion to the complexity of his post."

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

The West is disposed to be heard on the question of Presidential candidates, both parties, through some of their journals in that section, proposing names for the consideration of the people. Mr. GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, who was Secretary of the Treasury under President PINCKNEY, is taking a pretty strong position as the possible Democratic nominee. He is able and wealthy—both important qualifications. Besides, he has been for some years mainly out of the heat and dust of political battles, so that his robes are clean and his wounds few. Stranger things have happened than Mr. GUTHRIE's nomination at Charleston would be, and such is evidently the opinion of many Democratic managers in various parts of the Union. It may be added that his party might do worse, while not at all likely to do better, than to nominate him.

So much for the Democracy. On the other hand, St. Louis paper, the *Evening News*, strenuously advocates the selection of Mr. EDWARD BATES as the standard-bearer of the Opposition. His name has indeed been widely mentioned in that connection at the East as well as at the West. Mr. BATES is a man of high ability and many accomplishments. Until recently no man who was not a Democrat could attain political prominence in Missouri, otherwise Mr. BATES would have been better known to the country at large than he is. But a private position is not without counterbalancing advantages, and his chances may be none the worse for nomination by reason of his past exclusion from office. Indeed, such exclusion has been a measure due to his own disinclination, for in 1850 he declined a seat in the Cabinet. It is claimed for him that, in addition to his positive qualities, he enjoys the benefit of being obnoxious to no portion of the Opposition.

It is early yet to discuss the merits of candidates, but political journals find it difficult to refrain. Evidently the strength of both Mr. GUTHRIE and Mr. BATES for an effective movement at the decisive moment, depends upon their being kept out of the fight for at least twelve months longer. But their over-zealous friends are not likely to view the matter in that sensible light.

REOPENING OF THE OPERA.—We have already announced the opening of a short Operatic season with the incomparable GAZZANIGA, who has just returned from Havana. *Traviata* is to be produced on Monday evening, and the Manager opened the sale of seats yesterday. He has a good company and the season promises to be eminently successful.

The New Edition of the Culprit Fay.

A card from Mr. JOSEPH DRAKE DE KAY, having been recently inserted in our paper, regarding the suppression of our edition of the Culprit Fay, we beg that you will do us the justice to insert our reply, which announces the cooperation of the family of the late Dr. DRAKE, and ourselves. Yours, &c., RUDD & CARLETON.

LETTER FROM J. ROBERTSON DE KAY. Messrs. RUDD & CARLETON—Gentlemen: I am satisfied that the family of the late Dr. DRAKE, who was in good faith, and in entire ignorance of the fact that a copyright existed.

The volume having already been so extensively circulated, and the fact of the author's death, it is probable that it could not possibly be carried out, your proposal to pay the family a copyright, and continue to publish the work, is entirely just and reasonable. Upon these terms, therefore, you herewith have your consent to continue the sale, which was at first refused, and you will be pleased to accept of it. (Signed) JOSEPH DRAKE DE KAY. No. 47 SOUTH STREET, NEW-YORK, April 6, 1859.

THE LATE COLLISION AT SPATEIN FERRY.—Several additional witnesses were examined yesterday before Justice OSBORN. In regard to the collision on the afternoon of the 31st ult., between the Staten Island ferry-boat *Humbuck* and a Custom-house barge, in which one of the bargemen was drowned. The testimony was principally corroborative of that already given. Captain GARDNER, the Captain of the *Humbuck*, was standing on the deck when the collision occurred. The *Humbuck* blew its whistle twice, but did not slacken her speed in the least. The osmen were pulling with all their might to get out of the way. He supposed the ferry boat would stop, as ferry boats had frequently done before when barges crossed. Captain GARDNER, however, who of the way, and they did their utmost to do so. That they lacked water their boat would have swamped, and the ferry-boat would have been in a perilous position, they being all for the prosecution, told about the same time. The examination will be resumed to-day. Meanwhile, Captain JOHNSON of the *Humbuck*, is under bail for \$5,000 to await the result.

TRIAL OF MEMBERS OF THE OLD POLICE FORCE.

After the adoption of the resolution of the Board of Police, directing that the members of the old Police force be tried, a note was received by the Commissioners from their counsel, Messrs. BROWN, HALL and VANDERBILT, advising them not to take any action with regard to the decision of the Court of Appeals until official notice of that decision should be served upon them. After the adjournment of the Board of Police, the members of the old Police force were notified to appear before the Court of Appeals on Thursday afternoon, directing that the members of the old Police force be tried, a note was received by the Commissioners from their counsel, Messrs. BROWN, HALL and VANDERBILT, advising them not to take any action with regard to the decision of the Court of Appeals until official notice of that decision should be served upon them. After the adjournment of the Board of Police, the members of the old Police force were notified to appear before the Court of Appeals on Thursday afternoon, directing that the members of the old Police force be tried, a note was received by the Commissioners from their counsel, Messrs. BROWN, HALL and VANDERBILT, advising them not to take any action with regard to the decision of the Court of Appeals until official notice of that decision should be served upon them. After the adjournment of the Board of Police, the members of the old Police force were notified to appear before the Court of Appeals on Thursday afternoon, directing that the members of the old Police force be tried, a note was received by the Commissioners from their counsel, Messrs. BROWN, HALL and VANDERBILT, advising them not to take any action with regard to the decision of the Court of Appeals until official notice of that

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E. B. HART,
will be given in the
SUNDAY COURIER.
PRICE THREE CENTS PER COPY.
For sale by all the news agents.

THE PRIDE OF YOUTH.
HYATT'S LIFE BALM.
HYATT'S LIFE BALM—REHEMATICUM
Has the most powerful effects, and is a powerful remedy for the most painful forms of rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, indigestion, kidney, incipient consumption, &c. are most certainly cured by this great purifier.

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SOLD AT A TRIFLING COST.
This hat is within the reach of every apprentice, clerk and student, and must supersede, during the Spring and Summer seasons, the cap or soft hat, for which it is designed as an elegant and attractive substitute.

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WHOLESALE AGENTS,
ROSS & TOWSE, No. 121 Nassau-st.
DIXON & CO., No. 14 Ann-st.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG, No. 23 Ann-st.
HARRIS & JOHNSON, No. 21 Ann-st.
YATES & BAKER, No. 19 Beekman-st.
MADDER, No. 33 Ann-st.
BOYLE & OLSON, No. 39 Ann-st.
R. M. DEWITT, No. 102 Nassau-st.
ST. JOHN & CO., Corner Nassau and Ave. A.
GREEN & CO., No. 120 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE PRIDE OF YOUTH.
ANOTHER GREAT COUP D'ETAT
IN
THE LITERARY WORLD.
THE PROPRIETORS OF THE NEW-YORK MERCURY respectfully announce to the public that they have succeeded in effecting an engagement with that distinguished writer,

THE PRIDE OF YOUTH.
BAYARD TAYLOR, ESQ.,
to devote his graceful pen to the literary service exclusively of THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

THE PRIDE OF YOUTH.
In addition to his editorial association with the "Tribune," his popular contributions to the literary genius of our country will appear in NO PAPER BUT THE NEW-YORK MERCURY!

THE PRIDE OF YOUTH.
In which journal he will commence a series of highly original sketches on the POETRY AND ROMANCE OF FOREIGN TRAVEL, being a perfect crystallization of all the Humor, Wit, Anecdote and Incident on the subject.

THE PRIDE OF YOUTH.
SENATIONAL SIDE OF LIFE ABROAD!
Notwithstanding the enormous output attend upon the accumulation of so many unique and really gratifying attractions, all designed to render this New-York Mercury the most successful and interesting of its kind.

THE PRIDE OF YOUTH.
Full particulars will appear in future announcements.

THE PRIDE OF YOUTH.
THE ONLY ACCURATE ILLUSTRATION OF THE SICKLES TRIAL,
together with Portraits of
JAMES T. BRADY,
JOHN KELLY,
JOHN CLANCY,
ALFRED A. PHILLIPS,
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ANNOUNCEMENTS

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
F. WIDOWAY & Co., Managers.
MAISE SOUS LE
SABOT, 1 AVEILL. 1890.
12ème représentation de
M. PAUL LABA.
Mlle LAURENTE CHEVALER.
TROISIEME
Pour cette saison de **LE GENÈRE**
M. Paul Laba remplira le rôle de
Mlle Laurente Chevalier remplira le rôle de
LE MARI & LA CAMPAGNE DE LA GRACE DU
Le spectacle est ouvert tous les jours, de 8
heures du matin, jusqu'à huit heures du soir.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
No. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN
CITY.
ELEGANCE AND REFINEMENT.
SELECT REPERTORY OF MINSTREL
IN OUR FAVORITE style.
To coincide with the magnificent frame
of **THE STATION LOVER.**
Doors open at 7:30 to commence at 8 1/2 o'clock.
Tickets 50c and 1/2. Box 100 seats 10 o'clock.
NOTICE—ON SATURDAY, APRIL 8, AGENDA DATED
NOON PERFORMANCE, commencing at 2 1/2 o'clock.
Prices as usual.

THE PRINCESS.
At the worthy Hall, No. 506 Broadway,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.
When he is crowned
THE MAY QUEEN.
Tickets 50 cents; to commence at 8 o'clock.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.
COSTA'S ORATORIO
ELL.
Cooper Institute,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 14.
Tickets 50 cents. To be held at the music store, and
at the door on the evening of performance.

**THE SPRING EXHIBITION OF THE BOSTON
Sociological Society, will open at the
corner of Atlantic and Washington streets, on
TUESDAY, April 12, at 6 o'clock, and continue
until the 19th.**

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY
PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING.
On Wednesday, **APRIL 12, 1890.**—New works
of all kinds and dimensions.

LECTURES.

DR. ARCOLI'S LECTURE ON FREEMAN
DONKEY has been postponed (on account of the
weather) till **WEDNESDAY, NEXT, April 13, at**
6 o'clock, P. M., at Hope Chapel.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

objections thereto, and therefore the Commissioner shall examine in the company, and, if, in his judgment, the assessment is proper, he shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the Commissioner shall be authorized to call upon the assessors or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and shall declare their decision thereon within thirty days of such application, and shall return the same to the Commissioner.

No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under the provisions of the act of 1881, except by a resolution, in which the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, for reasons of sickness or absence from the State, or

1881, page 610.

W. ALLEN
A. J. WILLIAMS,
J. W. BROWN.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—DAVEY
VS. RA AND HUGES, POLICE Against JOHN LEE
 —Summons for money demanded on contract — One who
 has been charged with the shooting of a woman, and
 summoned and required to answer the complaint in this
 city, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the
 New York County Court, is hereby notified to appear in
 the office of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer
 to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, within
 three weeks next, in the City of New-York, without
 excuse of the day of such service; and if you fail to
 answer these said complaint within the time aforesaid, the
 Court will proceed to render judgment against you.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—ALL PERSONS
Having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to August 1, 1898, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at his office, at No. 100 N. EAGER, Conceptor-at-Law, No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next, when the said JACOB J. VAN PELT, deceased, will appear and defend, or cause to be defended, against the claims which shall have been presented to him, and which he will contest, if he deems proper. FREDERICK S. COOKER, Attorney-at-Law.
dib-2aw6m5R-9.

CORPORATION STOCKS, FIRES AND

and slips belonging to the Corporation, will be released on bids at public auction of THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, on April 13, 1968, at 12:30 o'clock at the 425th Street, for the term of five years. A catalogue containing the number and location, and also the terms and conditions of sale, may be had at this office, together with the necessary blank forms for application to the Corporation wharves and piers. By order of the Corporation, ROBT. T. HAWES, Librarian of the Sickling Fund.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.
NEW YORK, MARCH 29, 1968.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLO WING DESCRIBED BORDERS of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company, having been lost on board the freight train No. 100, on March 27, 1968, application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicate: No. 66, 67, 73, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 85

list of February and the list of August.

GAMMANN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE MARIANATH GAS-LIGHT CO.
No. 4 Irving place, New York City.

TO GAS CONSUMERS. — GAS CONSUMERS
who intend to remove on or before the 1st of May, are
requested to give early notice at this office. By consum-
ing with this request there will avoid all liability for gas
consumed by other parties.

AGRICULTURAL.

SCOTCH OATS.

The early-Aruga and Improved Scotch Oats, of a very
superior quality, just imported. Also for sale, Field or
Garden Seeds of all kinds, and a large assortment of
English, French, and American Seeds, such as Peas, Beans,

R. L. ALLEN, No. 109 and 101 Water-st.
PERUATIAN GUANO.
 Government brand and weight, direct from the agencies
 storehouses.
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
 BONA DUST.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
 a good assortment. For sale by
 A. C. LONGLEY, No. 34 OUSE-
 ST.
THE OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.
 Fertilizers superior to any other. **GUANO. MARF.**
 Superphosphate of Lime. First ever manufactured
 in this country. For grass lawns, sugar and vegetable
 gardens and all other crops. It is the best fertilizer
 known. It will keep for 10 years. It is strong and
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for experiment, located in the State of New York, and for
directions for sale and use, and free of expense on applica-
tion to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton St., New York.
at all agricultural warehouses.

DOCDRETT OF THE CELEBRATED
LUMBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY—This article is
the best in the world, and still holds its place in the
market as the best and cheapest material for com-
mercial and domestic use. According to quality.
Price, 50 to 75 cents per cubic foot.
Apply to **GRIFLING, BAUGHMAN & CO.**
Agricultural Machinery, New York.
No. 60 Cortlandt St., New York.

PURE NO. 1 PERFECT GUANO.
BONE DUST, SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
LAND FERTILIZERS, &c.
Sold at wholesale and retail by
GRIFLING, BAUGHMAN & CO.
No. 60 Cortlandt St., New York.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—The ice in Lake Champlain disappeared on Thursday of last week. The steamboat *Montezuma* has been lying at Burlington ready to receive her first passengers. The ice has been so hard and so brittle the moment the Lake should be open, that it is considered probable that the *Montezuma* will be damaged before her trip the next day because it was Friday. The unluckiness of Friday, and the necessity of carrying a horse-shoe nailed to the mast, are among the incredible superstitions of the sailor!

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS BETWEEN THE NORTH, SOUTH AND WEST COASTS OF THE STATE, desiring to take the RAILWAY, can find their way by consulting the following table. The through-route maps are given for the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He may save a dollar by procuring a copy.

N. Y. APPLESBY & CO., Publishers,
No. 208 and 209 Broadway.

YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

And after Wednesday, April 4, 1866, Trains will reach New York Station, New York, as follows:

- A. M. for Williams Bridge.
- A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
- A. M. for Williams Bridge.
- P. M. for White Plains.
- P. M. for Williams Bridge.
- P. M. for Dover Plains.
- P. M. for White Plains.
- P. M. for White Plains, from White and Central sta.
- P. M. for Williams Bridge.

JERSEY-AND WHITE PLAINS ARRANGEMENT.

- A. M. from White Plains.
- A. M. from Dover Plains.
- A. M. from Williams Bridge.

A. M. from White Plains
W. A. M. from the Train to Albany
W. A. M. from Williams Bridge
P. M. from Williams Bridge
P. M. from White Plains
P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
After 10:00 A. M. and 10:00 P. M. until further
notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot
as follows:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for
Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate
stations; at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo
and principal intermediate stations; at 10:00 A. M.,
for Newburgh, Middletown, and principal intermediate
stations; at 12 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buf-
falo; at 2 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira,
and at Niagara with the Railroad for Niagara
Falls; at Sing Sing with the Railroad for
Saugerties; at Corning with the Buffalo, Onondaga
and New York Railroad; for Rochester and Buffalo
with the Erie Railroad; for Seneca Falls with the
Erie Railroad; for Seneca Falls; at Morrisville with the
Saratoga and New York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and
at Niagara Falls with the Buffalo, Erie and
Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

COSMOS MORAN, President.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
Connecting at New Hampton
Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with
Lackawanna Railroad.
LEAVING ALBANY: Commencing March 18, 1884,
New York for Easton and intermediate stations
Per No. 1 North River at 1:30 and 12:45 A. M., and at
Easton, by No. 2, at 1:30 and 12:45 P. M.
Above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the
New York Railroad, which leave New York from foot of
Wall Street at 1:30 and 12:45 P. M., and at Elizabeth
for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western
Railroad at 1:30 and 12:45 P. M. only; for Lehigh Valley
at 1:30 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
JOHN O. STEVENS, Superintendent.
PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—FROM APRIL
4, 1884. Trains will leave Chambers' Station as
follows: For Philadelphia at 12:45 P. M.; Albany
at 11 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie at 10:45 A. M.; for
2:15 P. M.; for Hobbs' Ferry and 11:45 A. M. and 6
P. M.; for Sing Sing 8:45 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.;
for the Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and
Hobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Station. Passen-
gers taken at Chambers' Station for the New York
River Railroad leave Troy at 4:45 and 6:30 A. M.;
for Albany about 15 minutes later. On
Sundays at 6 P. M.
NEW JERSEY RAILROAD.—FROM

PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM
SEELY CITY-Mail and Express Line. Leave New-
York at 8 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Arrive Phila-
delphia Accommodation 12 M. Fare 75c. Tickets valid
in Philadelphia and West, and for Baltimore, Washington,
Folk, etc. and through baggage checked to Washing-
ton 25c. For particulars apply to the Agent.

J. W. WOODBUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LEAVING RAILROAD-LEAVES PHILADELPHIA
Market Wharf, by steamer ENOCH PLATT, 4 and 6
P. M. Arrive New York at 10 A. M. and 12 M. Fare
16c. 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. exchanging
passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25c.
WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD-MATHE J. HERR-
ing, Training and Landing Agent, Brooklyn, N. Y.
For Greenport, 4 P. M. For Syosset, Hempstead,
Brooklyn and E. 30th St. For Jamaica on Satur-
day only at 3:30 P. M. For Yaphank on Saturdays
at 4 P. M. PALMER, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

OR BRIDGEPORT-LARKS GOENTS FROM
Peak-Ship E. R. The steamer BRIDGEPORT, every
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CLAUDE R. RANSOM against JOHN MILLER, THE NIAGARA FALLS WATER POWER COMPANY, AND THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. In the above-entitled cause, docketed, severally, July 2d, 1884, March 26, 1884, notice is hereby given that the object of this action is to foreclose a certain mortgage, bearing date the 1st of January, 1884, recorded in the Clerk of the County of Niagara, at Lockport, in said county, in the State of New-York, on the 30 day of January, 1884, in favor of the said John Miller, against the said Claude R. Ransom, John Miller, upon the property then known as the Niagara Falls Water Power Company, and the said Claude R. Ransom, belonging, situated at Niagara, with a

County and State aforesaid, to the plaintiff, Channel Ransom, Trustee of said mortgage, or to either of certain heirs, assigns, legatees or assigns of said mortgagee, to be made and paid date with the maturity of the same.

In the aggregate the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, payable on or before the last day of April, 1904, in thirty equal annual payments, the first of which is payable semi annually, on the first days of April and October in each year; and that this action is to surmount the said mortgage and to secure the said mortgagee of bonds which are secured by the said mortgage, and owners of all bonds claimed to be secured by the said mortgage, and to secure the said mortgagee of the said bonds, the undersigned Recorders, on the 27th day of April, 1904, at the County of Albany, in the State of New York, at the Village of Locust, in the County of Albany, and State of New York.

And further, that all persons owing, claiming to be owed, or liable for the mortgage bonds, who neglect to present and prove such bonds, in pursuance of this notice, will be deemed and deprived of all right to have their claims paid, and that the proceeds of fund to be realised under any judgment or order of foreclosure and sale which may be made thereon.

JAMES O. ROYCE, Recorder of the County of Albany, State of New York.
JAMES O. ROYCE, Recorder of the County of Albany, State of New York.
JAMES O. ROYCE, Recorder of the County of Albany, State of New York.

PRIME COUNTY-KING COUNTY-STATE OF NEW YORK-A. T. BORNKAMP against WILLIAM H. BROWN.

[illegible]

PATENT—**INDIA RUBBER GOODS.**

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THIRADS OR SHEETS VULCANIZED RUBBER. The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed by the United States District Court at New York, one of the exclusive right to use vendors of rubber goods containing Thirads or Sheets of vulcanized rubber, made under Charles J. Saunders' patent, bearing date of said patent of the 10th day of August, 1869.

JOHN SAUNDERS, Exclusive Agent.

HARRISON PRICE, Administrator.

[illegible]

been in himself for the last six years' and undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above descriptions containing vulcanized rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute to the extent of the law, all persons infringing his said rights. Orders solicited and rights to be assigned, by

HORACE E. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt st., New-York.

DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS.
SPRING TRADE GOODS.
REDUCTION.
EVERY NEW GOODS IMPOUNANT
IN THE TRADING.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 58 AND 62 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the largest collection of **NEW AND FINEST**
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and

place, all parts, such as are to be met with in very large
shops. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which
they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each
class of goods a separate department, and to have, in stock,
as many distinct stocks in their Warehouses, each of which
will be complete. Without specifying the articles en-
umerated, they would name the departments, viz.:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
FLOWER, AND CASHEMERE.

FLANNELS.
 SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
 HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
 FANCY NOTIONS.
 DRESS TRIMMINGS.
 PARASOLS.
 DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
 To the Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
 WARREN PRINTS.
 A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cohocoo, Sprague, Garner, and other prints are all of the best quality and of the very best selections.
 OLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER AND SCOTCH BENGHAM in every variety.
 Their
 DOMESTICS
 embrace the following Brands:
 Wamsley's, Hill & Kearsley's, Merrimack,
 Bazel's Mills, New-York Mills, Cohocoo,
 Lonsdale, Arkwright, Pecossetti,
 Wamsley, Paterson, Poughkeepsie,
 White, Hottel, Glasgow,
 Metacomb, Lawrence, Atlantic.
 All the well-known make of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c. &c. &c. On all the above terms they invite customers to their House—street and number as above.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 418 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, April 11,
Their Entire Stock of
CASTLEMEYER, STYLISH TOWELS,
New Importation and Choice Goods.
Together with
AN IMMENSE VARIETY
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,
AT A DISCOUNT OF 30 PER CENT.
FROM PREVIOUS PRICES—
NEW STYLES AND DESIGNS
IN
FRENCH SQUARE AND BROUPE LONG SHAWLS.
Also,
NOVELTIES IN SUMMER SHAWLS
of every description.
CHARLES STREET & CO.

**SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE,
OSBORN & VINCENT,**

NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
 Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SEIRT,
 Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all
 the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
 Proprietors of the Extension Seirt Patent,
No. 58 Warren-st., New-York.

AT RETAIL.
 Will open on **MONDAY, 11th inst.,**
 300 PICES
 9-8 **ENGLISH PRINTS,**
VERY HANDSOME PATTERNS,
 At 12 1/2 Cents.
A VERY GREAT BARGAIN.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY,
 No. 335 Broadway,

CUMMING,
SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG
Have removed to Nos. 273, 281 and 283 Broadway, and
have opened a large and desirable stock of
DRESS GOODS.
SHAWLS and WHITE GOODS
To which they invite the attention of
CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

SILK ROBES.
500 Double Jupes, and two Volants just received per
steamer *Ferris*, and will be offered at retail on
MONDAY, April 11.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO..

Canal-st., corner Mercer.

**10 CASES OF IRISH LINEN, FROM
AUCTION,**
From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.;
Worth from 4s to 5s.

C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 4th-st.

**NO. 383 BROADWAY.
NO. 383 BROADWAY.**

We would call the particular attention of ladies and
wholesale buyers to our choice assortment of the follow-
ing Goods:

**BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
CALICO TRIMMINGS,
ALSO,
SHAWL BORDERS,
AND
CASHMERE TRIMMINGS,
QUILLED RIBBONS,**

in new styles, which will bear roughest usage without losing their beauty.

**DAHLIA TRIMMING,
CRESCENT TRIMMINGS, (latest mode.)
JOHN MORRISON & SON,**

223-223-EIGHTH-AVENUE-223-223

AT KINZEY'S.

CHEAP LACE
EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
Bargains in Auction goods to sell.

750 needle-works, 3s. 6d., 5s. and 8s., AT KINZEY'S.
3,000 Bands, 1s., 1s. 6d. Bands, 2s., 2s. 6d. and 3s. AT KINZEY'S.
15 Misses' and Infants' Worked Basques, 6s. and 8s., AT KINZEY'S.
1,200 yards Wide Figured Lace, for Cuffs and Collars, AT KINZEY'S.
5,000 Collars, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. Collars, 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. and 4s., AT KINZEY'S.
6,000 Handkerchiefs, 3s., 6s. Handkerchiefs, 3s., 6s., 10s. AT KINZEY'S.
1,600 Gente' Linen Handkerchiefs, 1s., 1s. 6d. and 2s., AT KINZEY'S.
90,000 yards of Ribbons, to be sold this week, AT KINZEY'S.
Ribbons, 3s., 6s., 10s., Ribbons, 1s., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. AT KINZEY'S.
4,000 Bonnets and Bloomers, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. and 2s. 6d. AT KINZEY'S.

No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 24th Sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open, on MONDAY, April 11,
4 Flounced Bague Robes, Satin Bands,
\$5 and \$6 per Robe.
4 Flounced Bague Robes, Satin Bands,
\$4 per Robe.
6 Flounced Bague Robes, Satin Bands,
\$3, \$10 and \$12 per Robe.
Double Lute Ruch
Kich Chints Printing,
splendid quality.
Double Lute a Lex, with borders,
entirely new.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CACHEMIRE AND LACE.
HOUSE IN PARIS. HOUSE IN BRUSSELS.
No. 10 rue Richelieu. No. 34 rue Royale.
COMPAGNIE DES INDES. MANUFACTURES OF LACE
Alençon, Brussels, and Chantilly: lace at Cachemir.
All the latest fash of lace belonging to this House are
rare and new. The article of lace which we possess are
a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in
the trade in general. The quality of the goods which we
offer is of the first order, and the prices are
reasonable. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices.
PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FASH.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

POPULAR TRADE.
500 pieces yard-wide Printed Cambric,
Fast Colors, 12½ cents per yard.

500 pieces yard-wide Printed Cambric, 15 cents per yard.
 Together with large additions to the stock.
 At 20 and 25 cents per yard.
 A. T. STEWART & CO.
 Broadway, Chambers and Rensselaer Sts.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS
 FLATS and GAPS—A large and handsome assortment richly trimmed. First premium awarded for best riding and walking hats at the Centennial
 mine. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal St.

LARGE ADDITIONS WILL BE MADE TO
 our popular styles of Spring SILK WATCOATS
 INGB, from \$3 upwards, on order, on Tuesday, April 11.
 F. DREY & COMPANY, Tailors, 101 Nassau St.

DRY GOODS

LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST.
And Nos. 27 and 40 DATHAM ST.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING HATS,
Including every quality and size.
Ladies' and Children's Hoses, Goats' Hair-Hose, Under-
garments, &c.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST.,
And Nos. 27 and 40 DATHAM ST.
WILL OPEN FOR RETAIL, MONDAY, April 13 next

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
 Also, a full assortment of new and desirable
 TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
 Nos. 225, 237, 239 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
 And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.
 FASHIONABLE DRESS SILKS,

New styles, ready MONDAY, April 11,
ALSO—LOW-PRICED BIKES,
Flasks, Chamois, Bayonets, Forks, &c., in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 254, 257, 269 and 261 GRAND-ST.
And Nos. 41 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
Will offer for RETAIL, MONDAY, April 11, a full as-
sortment of
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
from \$4 to \$40 per pair.
SILK AND BRONZE COMICES,
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
Gilt Bands, Tassels, Laces, &c., a choice assortment
of Damasks, Moresca and
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
of every description.
NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
Just received, per steamer,
500 extra rich Cambray, 12 colors,
PRINTED BAREGE ROBES,
Double jupe heavy satin plaid,
22 and 25 yards each.

MOURNING GOODS.
Just received, GRENADINE and BAREGE ROBES
BAREGE ANGLAIS, and GRENADINE BAREGE in
the place, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANTON, N. Y.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
Just received, per steamer,
200 pieces of superior quality
PRINTED BAREGE,
With rich chamois flower.

DIAMANTILLAS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have open
the **SPRING DIAMANTILLAS**
in **SILK, CLOTH and FRENCH LACE.**
The newest and choicest Paris styles.
Broadway, Chambers and Read streets.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 329 Broadway.
Are offering at retail their **SPRING IMPORTATIONS.**
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Including **TRIMMINGS, FLOORS, WALL PAPER,**
Comprising **Lace and Velvins CURTAINS,**
BROCATELLES, SATIN DESIGNS, K&P, TAPE-
STRIES, LAZARUS, FLOORS, WALL PAPER,
CHIFFON, CRINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HAR-
DWARE. Their **PAPER-HANGING** department
comprises a large and complete stock.

DECORATIVE AND FLAIN PAPERS.
 Selected designs of the best firm from the stocks of the best
 French manufacturers.
 Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style
 of art and on the most reasonable terms.
 Their stock of
 WHICH THEY ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY TO THE WHOLE MANUFACTURE
 (Unsurpassed for extent and variety.)
 is now offering to the retail trade
 AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS.
 A. T. STEWART & CO. have just received per steam
 ers and packets
 NO BALES OF CARPETS.
 The newest and choicest designs of
 JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS, AND OTHERS.
 Amongst which
 REAL BRUSSELS AT \$1 25 and \$1 30 per yard.
 Also, TARTAN CARPETS, \$1 25 and \$1 30 per yard.
 COCOA MATTING, OIL-CLOTHS,
 DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS AND MATTING,
 Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE

IN
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, April 11:
50 dozen gent's. Lisle and Silk and Lisle Gloves at
2s. 6d. each.
500 dozen gent's. fine English Brown Cotton half Hose
at 1s. 6d. per pair.
500 White and Brown Merino Vests, (Silk fronts), at 6s. each.
200 White and Brown Cotton Vests at 6s. each.
SUITABLE FOR SUMMER WEAR.
Broad and Ribbed Embroidered and Knit sets at
500 EMBROIDERED COLLARS.
200 Embroidered Sets.
300 New Style Breakfast Sets.
200 Embroidered Neckties, all sizes, at each.
Black lace points, flounces, mantillas, charming trim-
ming laces and edgings, black lace collars, collars,
borders and wide ribbons, just received *per lot*,
will be opened this day.
MILKE & GRANT, No. 763 Broadway.
WINDOW SHADES.
HARMON BARNET,
No. 4 William

between Falton and John Joss,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED HEADS,
Cornices, Bands, Cards, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open their complete assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS,
SILKS, GRENADES, BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, DELAINES, FAMILIARS,
AND FAMILIAR MOURNING
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Owing to the shortcomings and short shipment of the goods made to order for our Spring sales, but which are now on hand, we have the pleasure to announce the display of our Newest Styles of Gentleman's Wear for the present season until **THURSDAY, April 14, inst.**, at **W. F. DERBY & CO., Importers, No. 57 Walker-st.**

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 561 Broadway, has imported a stock and is offering at retail the richest and most fashionable Black Silks, in all the market, including velvet, tulle and width, ranging from 22 to 52 inches, many of which are most beautiful for mantillas and basques. Call and see them.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 561 BROADWAY, between Spruce and Prince sts.

DAMAGED GOODS. WAT GUNS. VERY
bray delaines, dress trussings, Swiss trussings, Jaconette
plain and figured, wool delaines, ginghams, calicoes, de
linen, muslins, and all kinds of dress goods, lin
handkerchiefs, &c., for sale very cheap by
J. M. MATHEWS, No. 42 Catharine-st.

SHEN GOODS AT RETAIL. SHIRT BO
Linen and all other goods. Also, Table Linen,
Napkins, Diapers, Toweling, Pillow-case, Linen, Shirt-
fing all kinds of Linen, &c. at low
cash, by
J. GRAHAM,
Brooks' Building, No. 128 Grand-st., Broadway.

NEW PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS.
INDIA MUSLINS, SILKS, SEERSUCKER, &c.
Merchants and strangers will find a new stock of India
muslins, in all the latest fashions, in white, in plain
black, white, blue, pink and mode colors, by the piece or
yard, together with many other scarce and desirable ar
furniture in INDIA STORE No. 633 Broadway,
Fifth and Grand Sts., New York.

TEAZLES—HARDY FRENCH. ALL SIZES. FOR
sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 30 Beaver-st.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, & C.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
 STRAW HAT MANUFACTURERS,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
 Having had their expectations as much more than re-
 alized by the cordial manner in which
THE TRADE
 has received their
THE BONNER HAT,
 and feeling confident that the favorable opinion so ge-
 nerally expressed will be fully borne out by
 their own experience, they
 would now call attention to the other leading styles in-
 troduced or adopted by them, such as
THE WILLIAM TELL,
THE BONORA
THE YOUNG SOUTHERNER.
 As well as to their large variety of
STRAW STRAW GOODS,
 in **LEAF, FINE, AND**
OF Brown, White, Silver and Mixed colors,
 FOR
MEN'S ROYAL MISSES

And CHILDREN'S WEAR.
Also
LEGHORN FLATS and BLOOMERS,
Used
Together with those well-established favorites,
THE EVERETT HAT
and
THE CRITTENDEN.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREW,
37—MADEN LANE—37

receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive daily this season.

NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, FANOMONS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored ornaments.)
FANCY HATS, COATS, CLOAKS, CHIFFONNES,
(The largest assortment in the United States.)
SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA PARS of all kinds,
REUPHONTS, CLOAKS, COATS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS.
OPERA GLASSES, PLATE, CHAINS, JEWELLERS'
SCULPTURE, &c., &c., &c.

Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market price.

AGENTS for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house, **Rue d - Grand Chantier, Paris.**

BOARDING

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE Board Street, and our own third floor of No. 11, Beach Street, is now ready for occupancy. The rooms are well furnished, and the service is of the best. The house has been recently painted, and is in the best order to accommodate a general family or party of gentlemen.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO Let on a single or double basis. The lot of Maryman, to gentlemen and ladies, with a bath, and a single room for ladies. The house is centrally located, and is in the best order. Call on Mr. E. M. Ward at No. 11, Beach Street.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE desire to rent a single or double room, with a bath, and a single room for ladies. The house is centrally located, and is in the best order. Call on Mr. E. M. Ward at No. 11, Beach Street.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO Let on a single or double basis. The lot of Maryman, to gentlemen and ladies, with a bath, and a single room for ladies. The house is centrally located, and is in the best order. Call on Mr. E. M. Ward at No. 11, Beach Street.

15140th Avenue, Heights, St. Louis, Mo. The advertiser is furnished, at moderate prices, may be obtained at 15140th Avenue, Heights, St. Louis, Mo. The advertiser is furnished, at moderate prices, may be obtained at 15140th Avenue, Heights, St. Louis, Mo.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A large room with board for single person, also for two, to be had on the corner of 36th and 37th streets, N.Y. City. Address at No. 35 Willow-st. Apply at No. 35 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FINELY FURNISHED room on second floor, with a view of the harbor, and a beautiful garden. Address at No. 48 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A FINELY FURNISHED bedroom, on 3d floor, upper part, near Fulton Ferry reference exchanged. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM.—A large room with board, for single person, sometimes, can be had on application at No. 73 Nassau-st. Possession given about the 30th inst.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—FOR A SINGLE PERSON, a comfortable room, with board, on the corner of 36th and 37th streets, N.Y. City. Address at No. 35 Willow-st. Apply at No. 35 Willow-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, BELONGING to one of the best families in New York, wishes to board in a family, on the corner of 36th and 37th streets, N.Y. City. Address at No. 35 Willow-st. Apply at No. 35 Willow-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, with two children, wish to board in a family, on the corner of 36th and 37th streets, N.Y. City. Address at No. 35 Willow-st. Apply at No. 35 Willow-st.

117 CLINTON-PLACE, 4TH-ST. BETWEEN
117 5th and 6th aves., a large unfurnished water-
retention room, with a large fireplace, brick
and bed room communicating on second floor, with
front room on third floor, with full or partial
bath, and a large kitchen, with a room on or
near the lot of May. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMAN ONLY.—The rooms are large and airy,
with a large fireplace, and a large bed room
out, and will be kept in the best order: apply, a lunch
party, suitable for a Doctor or Dentist. Apply at No. 10
Brooklyn Heights.

FURNISHED ROOMS—A SMALL PRIVATE
Family, without children, living in a pleasant location
in Brooklyn near the ferry, would let a well-furnished
room, with a large fireplace, and a large bed room
to a gentleman, with partial board, at a moderate rate.
Address BROOKLYN, BOX No. 165 Times Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, 1ST GENTLEMAN
accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms
No. 10 Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton
near the ferry.

A LADY HAVING A FINE LARGE ARTS
House (to let), would be willing to accommodate
a single gentleman or gentlemen and their wives
with full or partial board. For particulars
apply at No. 46 West 18th st.

19 UNION-SQUARE-TWO SINGLE PRO
romote let with full or partial board; house
furnished; all the modern improvements. Also
suite of rooms for rent from 1st of May. Breakfast
to 9; dinner at 5 P. M.

TO LET-A RETIRED PRIVATE FAMILY RES
Aiding in West 44th-st., would rent one or two
nights over to no objection. Apply at 100 West
board. Address R. L., Box No. 105 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.
SUMMER RESORT.
OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.

WESLEY BURNER & BUNCH have much pleasure in announcing that they have been purchased by the firm of Messrs. BURNER & BUNCH, who are encouraged by the success that has attended their business as proprietors of the Glarendon Hotel, New-York, and in accordance with the desire of many of their patrons have decided to open a Summer House, as a branch of their business. They have taken a lease of the OGBURN HOUSE, No. 1, North 4th St., and have fitted up the first-class Summer room. The house has been thoroughly repaired and repainted, a quantity of new furniture added, and the establishment put in excellent order. The management will be under the supervision of a scale by one of the first chefs in the country, assisted by eight competent artists, and every department carefully superintended and arranged with a view to the superior comfort of the guests.

WESLEY BURNER & BUNCH take this opportunity to thank their numerous friends for the liberal patronage they have bestowed, and hope that their new enterprise will meet with the same success.

The Ocean House will be opened on the 15th of June, and a plan of which can be seen at the Clarendon Hotel, New York, where applications for apartments will be promptly attended to.

P. S.—There will be no public Bar on the premises.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE FORT WILLIAM HOTEL

LAKE GEORGE.—The Fort William Hotel will be open for the reception of guests from the 1st day of May next. Mr. G. A. Smith can be seen in this City in reference to room and board from 11 to 3 o'clock, at the office No. 4 People's Bank Building, Canal-st., corner of Thompson-st., until the 1st of May.

SUMMITTOWN BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—
SARATOGA SPRINGS.—The large private boarding house, "Washington Hall," will be open first of May. It is on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Streets, and has fine grounds, well shaded. Address Mrs. J. MASON.

FURNITURE.
IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY.
JANES, REEBE & CO.,
 No. 356 BROADWAY.
 And corner of Nassau, Chestnut and Elm Sts.
 have now ready a large stock of

IRON BEDSTEADS,
of all the various styles, and of the best quality, suitable
for FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, which they offer at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT REDUCED PRICES.
HOSPITALS, FARM HOUSES, SCHOOLS
supplied with, and at short notice.

"ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,"
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture,
polished to shine, in brass, iron and silver, at **M. P.**
FABRYHOUT, No. 30 Canal-st., opposite Warehouse.
Established 1848.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
Manufactured and for sale by **ROBERT PATON, No. 30**
Grove-st. Cincinnati and on application.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture,
mattresses, spring beds, &c., at the old-established house
ENAMLED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, the Warehouse above
mentioned, where the goods are constantly on hand, and
share now from a well-assorted stock, or order the spring
dresses. Goods carefully packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE
at **\$25** and upwards; also mattresses and pillows.

Four doors east of Broadway, New York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 486 Hudson-st., New York. Catalogues sent on request.

ENAMELED AND GRAINED CHAIRS—FURNITURE—Of a superior quality, manufactured and for sale by J. H. HARRIS, No. 180 Broadway, New York.

IRON BEDSTEPS, IRON MATTRESS, IRON CHAIRS, IRON STOOLS—Should not be taken into account the best of chairs. JAMES H. ROBERT, No. 101 Centre, corner Canal-st., New York.

1,800 HOWE'S CELEBRATED EXPENSIVE TABLES and dining-room tables, very low, wholesale or retail, at HOBBS & SON, 42 Broadway, New York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CASH CAPITAL \$50,000.

TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

CHEAP

Imported by **W. & A. FRUIT**, (Hotel and restaurant)

proprietors, country merchants, and the public
at large.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice
teas, wines, groceries, food and provisions to be found in
New York, at the lowest price. The undersigned keeps
his own goods, and keeps \$50,000 worth of goods on hand.
Is there any article that you want in New York?
Call and see for yourself. Consult your own taste,
and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest
and best. Just received:
500 barrels New-Orleans Molasses.
100 barrels Stuart's Syrup.
200 barrels No. 1 family Mackerel.
1,000 chests and half-chests green and black tea.
new
500 barrels choice brands family flour.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of charge.
Importers, grocers, bakers and all dealers.
Nos. 246 Greenwich and 250 Broadway, N. Y.

HARVEY'S PROVIDENCE YEAST CAKE.
Buhler & Hummel's Philadelphia House of Cakes,
100 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa., Sole
Exporters to the United States, Canada, Mexico,
Brazil, etc., of Harvey's Yeast Cake, which will
bake all kinds of bread, cakes, etc., in 15 minutes.
For sale by the agents.

WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO.
Nos. 228 and 237 Washington St., N. Y.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO
VIEW the oldest collection of the Works of the famous
English Painter, **JOHN RUSSELL**, at the
NEW YORK GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, Open the
entire evening, No. 548 Broadway. Admission 5 cents.

R. R. R.
DISCREETLY DISMISSED.
The medical profession has committed too many glaring, fatal and recent blunders to stand on its dignity when challenged to test its drug list against three such uniformly successful preparations as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, RHEUMATISM PILLS, and RADIATING RHEUMATISM. The office has been made up of faith in the efficacy by RADWAY & Co., to set the question of the comparative merits of their medicines forever at rest by a fair trial. The Doctors talk about the terrible consequences of unscientific practice; here there is a chance to crush the life out of it if it is false. RADWAY & Co. will join issue with the medicine on the treatment of any class of diseases—Malarious Fevers, Liver Complaints, Pains in the Stomach, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Stomachic

tion, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Female Ailments, ANTHRAK. All they want is to bring the Doctors to the point. Will they or will they not accept the challenge?

It is difficult to estimate the blessings which **RAYBURN'S READY RELIEF** Circulating Pills and **RAYBURN'S READY RELIEF** Resolvent confers upon humanity: the **READY RELIEF** and **CIRCULATING PILLS** not only cure the patients after the regular Doctors fail, but they prevent the human system, in general, from suffering from any disease, either as epidemics or otherwise, from the outside. There is no danger to be apprehended from exposure to Cholera, Dysentery, Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, Fever Ague, or any other disease, if the human system is fortified with **RAYBURN'S READY RELIEF**; and if any of our readers are suffering from Obstruction of the Circulatory System, Rheumatism, Gout, **RAYBURN'S READY RELIEF** Resolvent will speedily deliver you from these difficulties.

RAYBURN'S RESOLVENTS are sold by Druggists and Store keepers everywhere.

RAYBURN & CO., No. 183 Fulton-st., New-York.
After May 1. No. 20 John-st.

BURNETT'S COCAINE.

We would call the attention of Druggists and the public to the card of Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., exposing an imposition to which the public are liable, from an imitation of their celebrated "Cocaine." This preparation for the hair has decidedly obtained a high reputation, and the spurious preparations which have been put into the market have a tendency to detract from the high reputation of the genuine article.

PERLIAN'S RILLIARD TABLES AND PATENT COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

We have manufactured, within the period of three

Under Philadelphia patents. These tables are in use in every State in the Union, in Canada, South America, Cuba, and other parts of the world, and in every instance have given full satisfaction to the purchasers. They have been supplied to the following Clubs, in most cases taking the place of the pieces of furniture formerly used to play billiards on:

New-York Club.....	New-York City
Union Club.....	New-York City
Manhattan Club.....	New-York City

German Club.....	New York City
Gymnasium Club.....	New York City
Eclectic Club.....	New York City
City Club.....	New York City
Waverley Club.....	New York City
Union Association.....	New York City
Brooklyn Club.....	Brooklyn, L. I.
Somerset Club.....	Boston, Mass.
Temple Club.....	Boston, Mass.
Summit Club.....	Boston, Mass.

Union Club	Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Club	Philadelphia, Pa.
Baltimore Club	Baltimore, Md.
Germanic Club	Baltimore, Md.
Maryland Club	Baltimore, Md.
Richmond Club	Richmond, Va.
Charleston Club	Charleston, S. C.
Newport Club	Natchez, Miss.
Natchez Club	Natchez, Miss.
Pelican Club	New Orleans, La.
Boston Club	New Orleans, La.

Savannah Club	Savannah, Ga.
Wilkesbarre Club	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Officers U. S. A. Club	West Point, N. Y.
Officers U. S. A. Club	Fort Simcoe, W. T.
Officers U. S. A. Club	Old Point Comfort, Va.
U. S. Army Club	Governor's Island
Officers U. S. A. Club	Fort Leavenworth, K. T.
Officers U. S. A. Club	Fort Hamilton, N. Y.
Pacific Club	San Francisco

	Union Club.	St. Paul, Minn.
	Beaufort Club.	South Carolina
ex-	St. Louis Club.	St. Louis, Mo.
	Union Club.	Worcester, Mass.
	Brighton Club.	Brighton, Mass.
	Columbia Club.	Columbia, S. C.

Three clubs number amongst their members some of the best amateur players in the world. Every part of the country has pronounced in favor of the new tables, and we append a list of well-known places where serious

about purchasing tables are confidently referred to for information as to the excellence of these tables, not alone for correctness, but for the superior manner in which every mechanical detail appertaining to the table is executed.

New-York Hotel.....	New-York City
Everett House.....	New-York City
Brevort House.....	New-York City

ons.	St. Bernard Hotel	New York City
	Harc House	New York City
poz	Compton House	New York City
	National House	New York City
	Murray Bill Hotel	New York City
	Keyser House	Boston, Mass.
	Tremont House	Boston, Mass.
	Eutaw House	Baltimore, Md.
	American Hotel	Richmond, Va.
	St. Charles Hotel	Richmond, Va.

Ocean House.....	Portsmouth, Va.
Brown's Hotel.....	Macon, Ga.
Lamar House.....	Macon, Ga.
Anglo-American Hotel.....	Hamilton, C. W.
Clifton House.....	Niagara Falls, C. W.
Favilion Hotel.....	Charleston, S. C.
Pavilion Hotel.....	Sharon Springs, N. Y.
Equinox House.....	Manchester, Vt.
Congress Hall.....	Albany, N. Y.

Weddell House	Cleveland, Ohio
Eagle Hotel	Kingston, N. Y.
Keefe's Rooms	Broadway, New York City
Lafayette Hall	Broadway, New York City
Wallace & Reeves	Broadway, New York City
Bigelow's Rooms	32d st., New York City
Montague Hall	Brooklyn
McCormack's Rooms	Philadelphia, Pa.

McElroy's Rooms	Baltimore, Md.
Ellicott's Rooms	Washington, D. C.
Miller's Rooms	New-Orleans, La.
Thompson's Rooms	New-Haven, Conn.
Staples & Winchester	Norwich, Conn.
Adams' Rooms	Cumberland, Md.
Ainsworth's Rooms	Saratoga, N. Y.
Jones' Rooms	Columbus, Ga.
Malaffer Rooms	Columbus, Ga.

Y.	Kniss' Rooms	Atlanta, Ga.
	Wright's Rooms	Trenton, N. J.
	Whipple's Rooms	Providence, R. I.
	Metropolitan Hall	St. Paul, M. T.
Ex-	D. Whipple's Rooms	Detroit, Mich.
hib-	Sipperley's Rooms	Port Huron, Mich.
the	Geary's Rooms	Chicago, Ill.
	Jackson's Rooms	St. Louis, Mo.
	Painter's Rooms	Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Lampson's Rooms Mobile, Ala.
Gillespie's Rooms Hamilton, C. W.
Lyman's Montgomery, Ala.

The demand is constantly and largely increasing for these tables and cushions, and we have been obliged to increase our facilities for manufacturing. And now we employ in our establishment more men than are engaged in all similar establishments in the United States combined. None but the best mechanics are employed, and

the finest materials are exclusively used. The utmost care is used in every branch, and prompt attention paid to all orders received.

Mr. Phelan's constant attention is given to the improvement of everything connected with billiards, and five patents have been issued to protect the improvements made; the latest dated

NOVEMBER THE 16TH, 1858.

Purchasers are cautioned that the tables or cushions

can be purchased only from the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway,
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers,
Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., New-York.

THE MUSICAL GUEST.
12 PAGES OF POPULAR MUSIC.
Price 10 cents weekly.
J. J. F. O'Connell, 12 Broadway at

DYSPEPSIA ANNIHILATED.
DR. J. L. VAN DOREN'S DYSPEPSIA ANTIDOTE never fails to effect a cure of Dyspepsia whatever may be its symptoms. Headache, oppression after eating, pain in the side or back, indigestion, &c., are annihilated by a few doses of the Antidote. Prepared and for sale by C. A. PEASE & CO., No. 363 Broadway. Price, 51 per

THE MUSICAL GUEST.
12 PAGES OF BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.
Price, 10 cents each.
To be had at all Bookstores and News Depôts.

W. H. HALSTEAD, M. D., is the title of a work in pamphlet form, combined from former editions illustrating the principles and practice of a new theory of treatment for chronic diseases. This method is claimed to be particularly successful in the cure of complaints incident to woman. Of the validity of this claim, the Doctor's success in those diseases leaves little room to doubt. And to take the cases given as an index, we should think there were few diseases in which, in his hands at least, it had not a wonderfully recuperative effect. We were particularly

larly interested in what he says in relation to spinal difficulties, paralysis and lameness, and of cases cured of those tedious and usually considered incurable complaints. The author is well known as the principal physician in the Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass., and the great success of that institution gives weight to whatever comes from his pen.—*Republican Farmer*.

Notomathy. 25 cents. Address the author.

CLARK'S SYRUP—THIS HEALTHY PREPARATION has the best families in the State who recommend it highly.

CLARK'S SYRUP—ON WEARILY, DELICATE (females, Scrofula or Liver complaint, if a sure remedy. Try it and judge.

CLARK'S SYRUP—IS IN ORNET BOTTLES.

CLARK'S SYRUP—Is magical on weakness, or sickly, puny children.
CLARK'S SYRUP—WILL CURE ALL IT PRO-
cesses. No mineral \$600 for any grain found in it.
CLARK'S SYRUP—IN ALL CASES OF SEXU-
al incapacity and diseases of the Spine and Kidneys
is magical. Try it. For sale by BARNES & PAKES,
Wholesale; C. H. RING, No. 378 Broadway; "Hra-

CLARK'S SYRUP—CHANGES THE WHOLE
Condition of the blood, and kills the poison which
feeds the fires of disease.

TRY IT.—IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM A
burn, scald, cut, bruise or wound of any description,
procure some of Redding's Russia Salve and give it a

trial. Only 25 cents a box. Sold everywhere.
KARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.
 Is **HOMES ITS OWN.**—Notwithstanding the multiplicity of so-called remedies before the public, the demand for Redding's Russia Salve grows with each season. It is an infallible remedy for cuts, bruises, burns, sores, wounds, sprains, erysipelas, etc. Get a box and try it. Only 25 cents. Sold everywhere.
IT NEVER FAILS.—Redding's Russia Salve never fails.

REMOVAL.—DEFLANCE SALAMANDER SAFF
 Dépôt removed from No. 127 Pearl to No. 65 Murray
 L. corner College place. **ROBERT M. PATRICK.**

title in a third party, which said Jackson now have been in himself for the last six years.

The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers of the above descriptions, containing vulcanized rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and signature. He therefore procures, to the extent of the law, all persons to respect upon his said rights. Orders solicited and rigidly guaranteed, by

HORACE H. DEAN
No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New York.

AUCTION SALES

LUDLOW & Co., Auct

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1899.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Five Dollars a week in advance. For single copies, five cents. The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly) is published twice a week—two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS a year. The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly) is published once a week—two copies to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS a year. The NEW-YORK TIMES (Monthly) is published once a month—two copies to one address, for FORTY DOLLARS a year. The NEW-YORK TIMES (Quarterly) is published once a quarter—two copies to one address, for FORTY DOLLARS a year. The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-monthly) is published twice a month—two copies to one address, for FORTY DOLLARS a year. The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly) is published twice a week—two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS a year. The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly) is published once a week—two copies to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS a year. The NEW-YORK TIMES (Monthly) is published once a month—two copies to one address, for FORTY DOLLARS a year. The NEW-YORK TIMES (Quarterly) is published once a quarter—two copies to one address, for FORTY DOLLARS a year. The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-monthly) is published twice a month—two copies to one address, for FORTY DOLLARS a year.

Announcements this Evening.

LAURA KERRY'S THEATRE—ONE AMERICAN COMEDY—JERRY LIND.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—CAMEL.

WALLACE'S THEATRE—THE RENT-A-REVIEW.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LA MAI DE CAMELO—LA CHANCE EN DIX.

BOHEMIA THEATRE—PIERRE OF THE MISSISSIPPI—HIS GROUP—OLIVER TWIST.

NATIONAL THEATRE—WANDERING JAW—SWISS COTTAGE—RENT-A-REVIEW.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ONE HOUR COUSIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SALON NOVO MONTECATINI—THE BRITISH LION.

Mail Close at the Post-Office.

North-Albany, Buffalo and Canada. N. Y. P. M.

South-Albany, Buffalo and Canada. N. Y. P. M.

West-Albany, Buffalo and Canada. N. Y. P. M.

East-Albany, Buffalo and Canada. N. Y. P. M.

Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.), to St. Louis, Mo., and St. Paul, Minn., every Monday and Thursday.

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but unanimously recommended the defendant to mercy.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, HUGH HAWAY was tried for a felonious assault on the person of No. 48 East Twenty-sixth-street, on July 10, 1898. The quarrel arose from a dispute about a dog. The jury returned a verdict of guilty to grand larceny, and GEORGE BEAN pleaded guilty to an assault and battery. Both were remanded for sentence.

Yesterday 7,000 bales of cotton, nearly all in transit, were reported sold at steady rates. The demand for flour was somewhat brisker, and prices were higher. A pretty fair business was transacted in the principal provisions. Pork favored buyers. The sales of Naval stores were more extensive, especially of common Resin, to arrive here, chiefly at \$1.65 per 310 pounds, and crude Turpentine at \$3.95 per 280 pounds, and Spirits Turpentine at \$2.65 per gallon. Other branches of trade lacked animation.

Still Better News from Mexico.

We publish, to-day, fresh and highly important news from Mexico. Mr. McLane, whose instructions are said to have restricted him to a recognition of the Liberal Government only in the event of its success being assured, or obviously near at hand, has fully acknowledged JUANES as the actual President of the Republic. Our Minister has probably been led to adopt this step rather by his construction of the probable chances of the pending contest of parties than by the strict coincidence of the position with his orders from Washington, and we trust that his action in the premises will be sustained by our Government. The safety of Vera Cruz, which has hitherto been the headquarters of the Liberal Government, and which was but recently threatened by the majority of the forces of the Church Party, is now assured, for the present at least, by the complete disorganization of MIRAMON'S army. The capital itself has been attacked by DECELLADO, the General in command of the Liberal army of the North; and, although he appears to have been repulsed on his first attempt, there can be little doubt that he will soon succeed in possessing himself of the city. The removal of any cause of serious apprehension from the Church forces in the South will admit of reinforcements being sent to DECELLADO, if they should be found necessary, and, in the meanwhile, the news of MIRAMON'S successive defeats, and incapacity to do much, if anything, towards the relief of the capital, will have the effect of discouraging the forces of the Church Party, now shut up in the city by DECELLADO. The end of the long-pending struggle in that unfortunate country, therefore, would seem to be approaching, in the shape of a healthy reaction from the reactionary principles, so called, which have served as points d'appui for all sorts of speculative theories in the direction of Dictatorial and Imperial impossibilities.

In the case of MIRAMON we have a rather ridiculous example of the emptiness of youthful conceit. Believing himself a Mexican Bonaparte, with a religious, a military, and a monarchical mission, he announced, before he left Mexico, his determination to crush out, at a blow, the Liberal Party. The decisive attack mediated by this unflinching hero was to have been made at Vera Cruz. But before Vera Cruz has been even attacked, MIRAMON is shut up at Orizaba, unable to advance, afraid to recede, and hampered with a discouraged and disorganized army which will shortly puzzle him to feed. It is not difficult to foresee an active desertion from his ranks, and a speedy flight of the heroic gentleman himself from the country for which he would have done wonders.—had he only known how.

The capture of the capital by the forces of the Juarez Government will at once open communication between the seaboard and the city, and lead to the revival of the foreign trade which has been all but extinct since the beginning of the struggle now apparently approaching its termination. Goods exported from this country and intended for the interior, are said to have lain for eighteen months in stores at Vera Cruz—a fact which, in connection with the incessant repetition of forced loans, will afford some idea of the extent to which commerce has been depressed by the series of revolutions undergone by Mexico during the past year. The Liberal Government once established, however, (and its recent recognition by Mr. McLane will doubtless do much to secure this very desirable object,) there will be again an opening for business until the next series of revolutions is inaugurated in that singular country and among that remarkably constituted people.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT BILL.—This measure passed the Assembly yesterday, after being amended so as to require, by express provision, that the entire cost of the Department shall be borne by the Insurance Companies. Such was the understanding and design from the beginning. Yet it can do no harm to make the act say so in terms. The amendment was, therefore, proper, even if unnecessary.

We have noticed but two objections urged against the Department—one, that it would constitute an additional burden upon the Treasury, which is answered by the amendment referred to; the other, that it would give a desirable office to some person who ought not to have it, which allegation remains to be proved. It is provided that the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint the head of the Department. That is generally considered a tolerably safe and judicious mode of selecting public functionaries, and we know of no reason which should make the appointing power as at present constituted an exception to the rule. In respect to the mode of supporting the Department, surely the Corporations which furnish the means are alone entitled to object. But they do not object; on the contrary many of the most prominent and worthy among them are earnest petitioners for its establishment. The Comptroller, in his remarks before the Grading Committee, is understood to have declared his belief that the Department would cost the State nine thousand dollars annually. How he could put forth such a statement we cannot imagine, and fortunately are not called upon to explain. We have strong confidence, however, that an Insurance Department, as well appointed as are the Departments of Canals and Banking, may be as useful as either of them. The bill will doubtless pass the Senate and become a law.

A VERY QUESTIONABLE REFORM.—An amendment offered in the State Senate on Saturday night to a bill making some small practical modifications in the constitution of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, provides for entirely abolishing the present Commission, and giving to the Supervisors the appointment of a new Board of six. At this late hour of the session this proposal has an ugly look, but we can hardly believe that there is any serious danger of its adoption. Whatever difficulties may have arisen either from the unwieldy numbers of the Commission, or from the unfitness of some of its members for their trust, they have been in a remarkable degree overcome by the good sense and business talent of the industrious majority. Their work is going on more to the satisfaction of the people than any other public undertaking in the City, and any enactment which would involve a doubt of the carrying out of the plan, or an essential change in the system under which the work is now prosecuted, would be as unpopular as it would be disastrous to the public interests.

POLITICS IN RHODE ISLAND.—At the election on Wednesday last week there was a failure to elect a member of Congress in one of the two districts into which Rhode Island is divided. Three candidates were in the field, and no one had an absolute majority. This result was occasioned by a division of the opposition—one portion, and the stronger, styles itself "American Republican," and the other being "Republican," pure and simple. To outsiders the affair seems very much like a new version of twinned and twinned. But it is hard for outsiders to judge. Those on the spot may know better. The Providence Journal, while deprecating the split as unnecessary and troublesome, if not dangerous, throws out an intimation, hints gently—in short, states that it has heard but hardly believes, yet "happily has had some reason to apprehend, that there was a Presidential significance to this persistent determination to repudiate the name" (American Republican) "that has hitherto prevailed in the State, and that the movement was in the interest of a distinguished statesman of Ohio." (Governor CLEVELAND, whose name has been conspicuously brought forward among the competitors for the nomination in 1899.)

The vote in the District where no choice has been made stands for ROBINSON, (American Republican), 3,797; for DAVIS, (Republican), 2,422; for ARNOLD, (Democrat), 1,533. In the Western District, where the entire Opposition united, Mr. BRAYTON is chosen by 2,910 to 700 for his Democratic competitor.

If the Opposition in Rhode Island, or, for that matter, elsewhere, desire to be eventually beaten, the way is easy. They have only to divide their forces. And the readiest way to do that is to commence arranging the Presidential question at this early day. We make no charge for these suggestions. They are applicable, without any material variation, to the Democratic Party as well, though the Democrats seldom stand so much in need of advice on such points. If BRAYTON could be renominated, it would probably be safe enough for the Opposition to go on dividing and subdividing to the end of the chapter, for he would be defeated even if he ran alone. So long as it is not certain that he will receive the Charleston nomination, it may be as well for those who expect to oppose the Democratic nominee to husband their strength. It may possibly be all needed. In the Rhode Island case, one trial more must decide the question, as it will then require only a plurality to elect.

OPENING OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY.—The N. A.'s last evening gave a private view of their paintings to a few privileged friends, to the number of some three hundred persons, showing their rooms open to the public. It is altogether impossible to look at pictures with a critical eye in the midst of such a brilliant crowd as thronged the rooms of the Academy last night. But, even under such disadvantages, it was not difficult to see that the exhibition greatly excels any previous one, not only in the number of works on the walls, but in their general excellence. There are fewer large canvases, and a much greater number of small fine pictures, than have been exhibited hitherto. Nearly all our old artists are well represented on the walls, while there are many paintings of great promise by the rising generation, who have their reputations to make. Among the striking good portraits which will not allow the spectators to pass them unnoticed, are two portraits by ELLIOTT—one, full of vigorous handling, of ELIAS HOWE, Jr., and another of Dr. CLEVELAND. The Academy is open to-day to the public.

Academy of Music.

There are few things in City life more agreeable than the better of a first night at the Academy, and especially in the case of one of the long standing, from what has become a national and prized amusement. Despite the bronchial intimation of the weather yesterday and last night, there was a brilliant attendance to greet Mme. GAZZANZA on her return from Havana. The opera was the "Traviata," and the cast included the names of TANAKA and FLORENCE, and a number of other artists of the highest quality. The performance was of the highest quality, and the audience was of the highest quality. The Academy is open to-day to the public.

Brazil and La Plata.

LATER FROM RIO.—THE COFFEE MARKET.—AFFAIRS ON THE RIVER PLATE.

Files of papers from Rio de Janeiro, to Feb. 23 have been received from the Rio de Janeiro.

There was no news of interest in Rio.

The sales of Coffee on Feb. 22, amounted to 23,500 bags, all destined for the United States. Quotations were quoted at 32 cents.

Nothing of importance had transpired at Montevideo (Feb. 16) or at Buenos Aires (Feb. 12).

At Montevideo, a February had been signalled by a combination of political and social events.

At Montevideo a strong expression of discontent had found utterance in regard to the expulsion of the Jesuits.

There was great apprehension at Buenos Aires that the American difficulty with Paraguay being adjusted, Uguazu would at once turn his energies to the reduction of that recalcitrant State. It was expected that he had arranged all the details of an expedition in accord with President LORZ.

The hope, however, was indulged that the mediation of Washington might be efficacious to arrange the whole difficulty.

Quotations at Buenos Aires were selling at 34 cents, per 100 lbs. of No. 1.

Don PABLO DE ARRIAGA, a leading character in the history of Rosas and for many years editor of the *Argentino Americano*, died lately at Buenos Aires.

THE "ECO" SLAVE CASE.—INDICTMENT OF THE CARRIERS OF THE "ECO" AND THE U. S. FRIAR.—NAGAL.

The United States Circuit Court, Judge WATKINS presiding, met at Charleston on the 7th of April, and the Court charged the Grand Jury in reference to the case of the *ECO* and the U. S. Friar. The case was called, and after some time spent in deliberation, two bills of indictment were found, one against the

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—CHAS. N. RANSON against JOHN MILLER, et al. and ALFRED MILLER against JOHN MILLER, et al. and OTHERS.—In pursuance of two certain orders of the above-entitled court, dated, severally, Jan. 22, 1883, and Jan. 23, 1883, the following notice is hereby given: That the said orders of this action is to foreclose a certain mortgage, bearing date Jan. 1, 1883, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 26th day of January, 1883, in Liber of Mortgages, page 177, executed by the defendant, JOHN MILLER, et al., in and to the Niagara Falls Canal, and the lands and appurtenances thereto belonging, situated at Niagara Falls, in the County of Niagara, State of New York, in favor of the plaintiff, CHAS. N. RANSON, Trustee for the owners or holders of certain bonds, bearing date and with name in reverse, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of \$100,000, and payable in dollars, payable on or before the last day of April, next, with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and the said mortgage is to be foreclosed by the plaintiff, CHAS. N. RANSON, on the 1st day of April and on the 1st day of October in each year; and that this action is to be brought to foreclose the said mortgage, and to sell the lands and appurtenances to the bonds and to the said mortgage, and the owners of all bonds claimed to be secured by the said mortgage are required to present and prove the same to the court before the said day of April, next.

... or fund to be realized under any judgment of foreclosure and sale which may be entered at Buffalo, March 26, 1869.

[illegible]

ing, a copy of which was filed in the
of Callaragus County, on the 21st
and to serve a copy of your answer on

[illegible]

...fail to answer said complaint within the
the plaintiffs in this action will apply

for the relief contained in the complaint.—**Dated March 29, 1924.**
ALFRED MONFORT,
 Attorney for Plaintiff, Foughkeepsie, N. Y.

NOTICE

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGSTON.
 THOMAS LEFFERTS against WILLIAM J. JARVIS and
 EUNICE R. his wife John Andrews Samuel B. Gawley,
 Joseph Andrews John W. Andrews and John W. Andrews
 Lowery, Francis P. F. Fernald, Thomas McKelrath, President
 of the Nassau Bank, the Nassau Bank, Nassau Bank
 and the Nassau Bank, the Nassau Bank, the Nassau Bank,
 Peter W. William Williamson, Milton G. Smith, Thomas
 B. White. To each of the defendants above named: You
 are hereby notified that a complaint in the above entitled
 cause was filed in this court on the 27th day of March, 1924,
 in this action, this day filed in the office of the
 Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the
 County of Kings, New York, and that you are hereby
 notified that you are to appear in person or by counsel
 in New York and to serve a copy of your answer to the
 said complaint on the holder of this office, at No. 3
 Broadway, New York, within ten days of the date of
 days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive
 of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the
 said complaint within the time so specified, judgment
 in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded
 in the complaint. Witness my hand and the seal of the
 Court at Kingston, New York, this 29th day of March, 1924.

ALFRED MONFORT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
 301½ Broadway, New York.

No. 3 Front st., Brooklyn.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT

EMFLINE A. RICH,
GEORGE MACKENZIE, } Adm

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSEMAN E. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. BURGESS, deceased, to produce the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his administratrix's, at her residence, 430 Broadway, New York City, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 22, 1886.

CLARA K. BURROUGHS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM G. BROWN, deceased, to produce the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 42 Broadway, New York City, on or before the 4th day of July next. Dated New York, the 1st day of December, 1886.

GEORGE C. GRUNDY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES J. POLLOCK, deceased, to produce the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 533 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of July next.

CARPET SWEEPER
 rt to the Sewing-Machine, the GREATE
 ING INVENTION of the age.

3A
 To the end it cheaper than brooms, while an hour's
 broom-sweeping can be done with it in ten minutes, and
 without raising a particle of dust. The machine is simple
 and easy to use, and is the only one of the kind
 introduced. WITH IMPROVEMENTS, which make it the
 most desirable yet. **THE TRADE SUPPLIED.**
JAMES, BERRY & CO.
 Agents for the Manhattan
 No. 364 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FURNISHED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
 In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture.
 Included in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at R. F.
 Farnham's, No. 308 Canal-st., opposite Westcott,
 between 194th

COTTAGE BUREAU FURNITURE.
 Highest styles from \$25 and upwards. Wardrobes,
 mattresses, spring beds, &c. at the old
 prices. Call at 154 Broadway, 5th
 floor above Lady Keene's Theatre. Parties desiring
 purchase now from a well-assorted stock, or order for spring
 delivery, will find it to their advantage to call at the
 above address.

**FURNISHED CHAMBER-SUITS OF FUR-
 NITURE.** In all colors and styles, wholesale or retail,
 at \$25 and upwards. Also mattresses and pillows.
 Call at 154 Broadway, 5th floor above Lady Keene's.
 Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 100
Early with McGraw & Allendorph.

[illegible]

100

[Continued from First Page.]

[illegible]

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, APRIL 12,

Arrived.
Steamship James Adger, Adams. Charleston, with m/de, and passengers to Spoford, T. D. and Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with m/de, passengers to R. B. Cromwell & Co.
Ship Templar, of Boston, Martin, Havre 30 de, m/de, to Bord & Hocken. Has experienced very fine weather on the passage.
Ship Augusta Maybew, Thorp, Trinidad de Cuba 27, with sugar to Simpson, Mayhaw & Co. 4th inst. from Genl. R. H. Spill, rubber-head and tiller, and other dried other dried goods.
Ship Flight, Hawk, Middle 15 de, with cattle

Brig Beatrice, (of Harrington.) Small. Trinidad.

Brig Henry M. Heide, (Br. of Maltese) - Port.
 Pence. P. Br. v. Newnport, March 22, with sugar and
 Cayes & Co. The H. M. H. has had very heavy seas
 the passage.
 Brig T. L. Knight, (of Seaport) - Griffin, Can.
 April 2, with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Can.
 and 1000 lbs. of flour to the same place.
 Brig North, Davison, New-Orleans 14. ds, with
 and hides to Robson & Yodick, 10th Mart. at 3.25
 14 30, saw steamship Indiana, hence for Havana.
 Brig Elizabeth, (of Camden) Libby, Pennsylvania 1
 and 1000 lbs. of flour to the same place.
 Duncan, Had heavy weather.
 Brig Independence, (Br. of Maltese) - Griffin, Can.

Schr. Chase. (of Brookhaven) Jones, Baracoa

Schr. Ellen Matilda, Wells, Calais 8 da., with 1 male master.
Schr. T. Jefferson, Allen, Salem 4 da., with male master.
W. Ropes & Co.
Schr. J. H. Williams, Heron, Boston 4 da., with 1 male master.
Schr. Robert Smith, Conklin, Portland 2 da., with 1 male master.
Schr. B. Molony, Steelman, Providence 2 da., with 1 male master.
Schr. John Nelson. (Br.) Nelson, Maitland, N. B. 4 da., with 1 male master.
Schr. Mary Peavy, Ellingsworth, Eastport, 8 da., with 1 male master.

Schr. River Queen, Reynolds, Providence 2 da.
mdse. to master.

Schr. Sea Bird, Chase, Fall River 2 da., with male master.
Schr. Edwin Stevens, West, Boston 4 da., with male master.
R. C. Campbell.
Schr. J. F. Collins, Goram, Boston 4 da., with male master.
Schr. Bay State, Merrill, Boston 3 da., with male master.
S. W. Lewis.
Schr. Emeline, Denison, Apalachicola 15 da., with male master.
Schr. C. S. to Ralph Post.
Schr. Kenneth, Peetungill, Newburyport, Mass., with male master.
Schr. Franklin, Hunt, Lunce 6 da., with both to male master.
Schr. Lottie, Taylor, Boston 3 da., with male master.

Schr. Boliver. Ingraham. Rockland 4 da., with live

By Telegraph.
RANDY HOOK, N. J., April 11. sunset—**Bar** Cal
 Eilem, from Cardenas, at anchor in the Bay; **steamer**
 Northern Light cleared the Bar at 3 P. M.; **ship** 2
 N. J. Macks, **anchored** another ship, unknown,
 at anchor at the S. W. Spit. **bound out.** The **fish**
 ashore on Homer Shoal, is full of water, with the **break**
 breaking over her. Wind fresh from N. E.; **we**
 cloudy.
GLANDERS, N. J., April 11. sunset—**Steamship**
 Adger, from Charleston, south of the Highlands
 other inward bound vessels in sight. Wind fresh
 N. E. E.; weather cloudy.

Webb, Lloyd, da.; Judith Somes, Raymond, Carl
Governor Bull, Arthur, Cienfuegos; Waccanlew, G

Miscellaneous.
The ship *Antarctic* is now on the Sectional Dock, of Clinckett & Co., for repairs. She will be stripped and trekked, and then sent to the shipyard.
The ship *James Foster*, Jr., was this afternoon in the great Balance Dock, for examination.
There is a Sicilian brig, from Palermo, ashore of Comer. She has a pilot on board.
The brig ashore on Ronger Shoal proves to be the *Napoli* Gustave, Capt. Manelli, from Palermo, with a sorted cargo, and is consigned to Draper & Devlin of New York.

Large consists of 70 tons limestone, 14 bbls. flor. sulph.

ried her engines recently at Portsmouth, and steamed 12½ knots an hour, a speed greater, it is claimed, than attained by any other large steamship of war.

GALWAY HARBOR.—A report has been made by engineering engineers as to the capabilities of Galway harbor. Several plans are suggested for the better embarkation of passengers, the least expensive of which is a landing jetty and the removal of a small ledge of rocks. Another is to erect a pier extending about 500 yards from the shore in a westerly direction from the existing pier, reaching to the outer edge of the rocks, which would cost \$300,000. A third plan is to bring a low-water channel up to the existing pier and dock, which would cost half the

ANOTHER LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN IRELAND
 and the City of Manchester, and

MISCELLANEOUS.
OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING ROPE,
 WITH SOLID GLASS SAFETY BULBONS.
 The Lyono Manufacturing Company REMOVED to
 63 Broadway, near Glass Ring and other Ropes at cost.
GAY & WEST, Agents, No. 203 Broadway.
SEEK FOR BROTHERS.

J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

the various conditions and state of this property, and the same being in the hands of the estate of the late George W. Bond, J. H. Bond & Co., No. 200 Broadway, New York.

THE FIXTURES AND FINE GLASS
WINE CASES—Suitable for a full-size house, in perfect order. Will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply immediately to the undersigned.

NO. 24 EAST 121ST ST.

A LOT OF SILVER AND PLATED
WARE—The owners can have the same by selling the property and paying expenses at No. 200 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN WYOMING would take a Christian gentleman and lady or two young gentlemen to board. Dine at 8 o'clock. Address, Mrs. J. H. Smith, 1000 Broadway, New York. French to two children. A note addressed to Ben. H. Smith, Post-office, will reach the advertiser.

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 of nice rooms on the second floor, and a furnished room
 may be desired; has no other boarders. He is a
 tains all the modern improvements, and is located in
 a quiet neighborhood, near the Park. He is a
 native walk from here. Address, for further particu-
 lars, B. Y., Box No. 133 Times Office.

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 Queen and high street, two bright gentlemen, a gentleman
 accommodated with rooms furnished and unfurnished, and
 a private family, at No. 5 Douglas st.; terms moderate.
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Large rooms with board for single gentlemen can be obtained at No. 18 Willow-st., at present kept by the ladies. Apply at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton Ferry.

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Able gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board in a family where there are a few boarders. No. 51 Prince st., a few doors west of Broadway. References exchanged.

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House, in 21st-st., would be willing to accommodate

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same by addressing, with name, HOME, Box No. 14, Times Office.

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If recent may be obtained on the 2d floor of a modern store-front house. The front parlor and bedrooms are particularly desirable. Permanent tenants are may be made with two gentlemen and their wives, or a party without children. Family private. References given and required. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

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AUCTION

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TERMINAL DIARRHÆA, RESULTING
 early indiscretion of youth, and other
 defects of the mineral system, frequently
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the Diseases of the Sexual System, effluvia
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 Mass., and one three-cent stamp to pay re-
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 OF THE UNFORTUNATE
 A complaint of a cure by not raising the
 first, the Hysterian Dispenser, No. 3
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enables him to warrant a cure in all cases un-
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the certainty of being radically cured.

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J. C. LEONARD, Superior and
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MANAGER. **W. F. B. O'DWAY**
 Doors open at seven o'clock. Commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.
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TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS,
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SECOND WEEK
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MISS DAVENPORT.
 First night of the new and brilliant drama,
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 Or, **FAITH AND FALSEHOOD.**
WEDNESDAY, August 1st.
 Will be presented, with new scenery, dresses, furniture
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 Commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Marquise de M... His first appearance.
 Master Goodwill, butary of Angoulême... Mr. C. F...
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 The incidental music, under the direction of Mr.
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 ACT 1—The Messaline.
 ACT 2—The Masquerade—The Plot.
 ACT 3—The Prison of the Masquerade—Virtus Trium-
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 To conclude with the large tragic arc of

HARRY BARBER. Mr. Depue
THURSDAY, MESALLIANCE.
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Monday, April 18, Benefit of Miss Depueport.
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Orchestra Seals A. M. and during the day
Parquet Seats Circle and Dress Circle ..
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Treasurer..... Mr. W. A. ARNOLD.

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"THE METROPOLITAN MUSICAL SOCIETY" of the City of New York has been organized to announce that they have been successful in securing a series of at least TEN GRAMMOPHONE RECORDS, SOLOISTS AND ORCHESTRAS, during the present year, on a scale of Unsurpassed quality and variety. Each subscription will consist of a PRIZE COPY OF THE RECORDS.

of the most celebrated old and modern composers, and
formed by a FULL and EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA,
interspersed with choice morceaux by full MILITARY BANDS.
The Brass Instruments, Cornets, Trumpets, Trombones,
many of the first artists and soloists residing in
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lists, who will sing the most beautiful songs
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The whole under the able and experienced
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much needed instructive and fashionable musical entertain-
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Send them for two months \$1.

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corner of 26th-st. and Madison-av. TO-DAY, April 22, at
6 P. M., and will continue on the 14th and 15th instants,
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY. Admission 10 cents; Kansas tickets
25 cents.

THE GREAT DUSELDORF GALLERY
PAINTINGS—Open Day AND EVENING; Jan.
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a crowd of citizens and strangers.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSORS
MENNONITE CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY.
—Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL ROLL of Real and Personal Estate in the City of New York for the year 1892 has been prepared by the Office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessors, and is open for public inspection at the office of the said Commissioners, at No. 100 Nassau Street, New York City, from Monday, January 1st, 1893, until Friday, February 1st, 1893, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, except on Sundays and legal holidays, and that all persons desiring to examine the same may do so during the above specified period.

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applied to the assessed valuation of personal estate, as well as real estate, and if the assessment of either class of assessors or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected; and if no such application has been made by the 1st day of January next following the date of the assessment, 1897, after which application shall have been made to them, no reduction shall be made by the Board of Assessors from the amount so assessed, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend with reasonable diligence at the time of the hearing, or that he was excused of his presence from the City Council Chamber, by sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments.

CENTRAL PARK UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.—NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—The owners of all lots abutting Central Park are hereby notified that said assessments are expected to be paid on or before May 6, 1898, with 7 per cent. interest from February 1, 1898.

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HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effects of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "TRIESTEER." Elaborately explained in "Emanation Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 114 Franklin-st. New-York.

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personal, at his private residence, No. 116 Prince at New-York, from 11 to 2 and 4 to 8; Sundays excepted unless by special appointment.

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**A certain, safe and speedy cure for diseases of the
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
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ORGANIC WEAKNESS.**

Price \$1 per Bottle or six for \$5.

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Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of Ricord, of the
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of the Army and Navy, New-York, is consulted pro-
mo. 61 Bleeker-st., a few doors east of Broadway.
He treats complicated diseases of a certain class
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A speedy cure for burns, scalds, felons, corns, sore
broken breasts, cuts, sprains, &c. Wholesale by A. B.
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The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee, 1 P. M.—TODAY.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Matinee, 1 P. M.—TODAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The First Day—The Review.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Linda de Chimonville—La Gasc de Dint.

BOVARY THEATRE—Plantes of the Mississippi—Red Cross—Harpod-Jack.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Crown Prince—Rao Man of Asia—Dante the Poet.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Lady of the Snows.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Salvator Nostro Minister—The States of the World.

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South-Albany, Buffalo and Canada, 10 P. M.

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R. F. Aiken, John F. Tucker and others, connected in the affair of the yacht *Wanderer* and her cargo of African.

The new side-wheel steamer *Prado*, just completed by the Morgan Iron Works, under the supervision of Captain M. L. Potter, for Paul S. Forster, of China, yesterday made a satisfactory trip, leaving the City about 9 o'clock, and returning about 4 P. M. There was a large number on board, mostly of engineers and practical mechanics, who spoke in high terms of her performance. She leaves for China on the 23d inst.

The Spring term of the Thirteenth Street Medical College was opened yesterday with introductory lectures by Dr. Horace Gray and Dr. Conson.

The trial of HENRY KAMAK for the alleged charge of setting fire to his store at No. 113 Chatham-street, being among in the first degree, which has occupied the attention of Recorder KAMAK, moved for the discharge of his client under his own recognizances, but the Recorder would allow only of the reduction of his bail from \$10,000 to \$2,500. Besides a quantity of minor business, GEORGE SAKSZA was convicted of robbing a man in Worth-street, on the night of March 12, and sentenced to ten years in the State Prison.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 2,000 bales. Prices were unaltered. Flour was in active request and was a shade firmer. Grain was in demand, but not in great quantities, and was much cheaper. The sales were pretty large. Other kinds of Provisions, as well as Groceries, were in fair demand at uniform rates. Common Resin, Tar and Spirits Turpentine were more sought after. Our other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

Pay of the Old Police.

If it shall be eventually held that those Municipal Policemen who declined to take places in the Metropolitan Police, in 1857, are legally entitled, under the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, to their salaries since that period, a grave question is suggested, whether the burden of such payment should be borne by the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, or by the State. There are not wanting those who aver that the money must come from the State Treasury. Their argument is on this wise: The Act of April 15, 1857, establishing the Metropolitan Police, (section 2,) provides that all moneys raised by tax in the abovementioned cities, for the support of the Police,

"When collected, shall be paid into the Treasury of the State of New-York, and shall be paid thereon, and therefrom under the fiscal regulations of the State, to the School Fund of the State of New-York."

And further, that

"The sums of money theretofore raised by said cities for Police purposes and remaining unexpended, should immediately be paid into the State Treasury as part and parcel of the Police Fund, all such moneys so paid into the Treasury of the State to be disbursed to the Treasurer of the Board of Police on his warrant."

It is also provided that all Police salaries, except salaries of the Commissioners, which are paid directly by the State Comptroller, out of the Police Fund, shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Board, to each Inspector and Captain, for the men doing duty in his district.

The ground is taken that the State, assuming in this manner the absolute custody and control of the Police Fund, and the disbursement of the same, through the instrumentality of its appointees and agents, the Police Commissioners, is responsible for any misappropriation which may be made; and, consequently, that as to the pay alleged to be owing to the old Police, the State having received the money which ought to have been paid out to these men, but which has in fact been disbursed to other men, who were not policemen at all, and who therefore had no right to receive it, has incurred the obligation to make good any loss arising from the misfeasance or mistakes of its agents.

This view of the case is certainly worth considering. Our object is simply to state it, and not to give, at this time, any opinion of our own.

A Swift Witness Rebuked.

The Washington Reporter for the Associated Press administrators, to-day, a sound and well-deserved rebuke to our impetuous contemporaries of the *Evening Post*. That unlucky little journal, in its haste to bear witness, in season and out of season, against Mr. SICKLES, now on trial for his life at Washington, fell upon the Reporter in question, with extreme vivacity, and rivalled the prosecuting Attorney in the case, Mr. ORIN, in the fluency and delicacy of his abusive eloquence. The hapless Reporter was a "fellow" who had abused his opportunities to create "moral" sympathies for the prisoner; he ought to be made to know his place—his employers ought to haul him over the coals, and generally bring him to conspicuous grief. The Reporter waxes not un-naturally wrath at this sort of usage, tells the *Evening Post*, with much truth, and more modesty, that he is, at least, as far above the reach of unworthy motives as any of the editors and proprietors of that sheet, and forces them to publish, what they already knew to be the fact, that in reporting the general sympathy felt in Washington with the prisoner, he is merely stating facts, and not at all intruding his own opinions.

The *Post* should take warning from the tale of Mrs. Partington, and give up its futile attempts to breast the Gulf stream with a ragged broom. It has been just as unfortunate with Mrs. SICKLES's confession, as with the Washington reporter. Without waiting to inquire at all into the facts of the case, it flew at once to the conclusion that Mr. SICKLES was responsible for the publication of that most painful document, and after exercising a cheap virtue by suppressing in the evening what it very well knew that everybody had seen in the morning, endeavored to make the prisoner odious by fastening upon him this exposure of his unhappy wife. Had the *Post* enjoyed the means or the disposition to keep itself informed of the facts in this matter, it would have learned that the publication of the confession is due to the proprietors of a petty Washington newspaper, the *Star*, of whose views throughout this case the *Evening Post* itself has been the docile echo. When the representatives of all the other journals had consented to withhold Mrs. SICKLES's statement from the public, the persons in charge of the *Star* positively refused to do so. For the *Post's* charge against the prisoner in this, as in so many other cases, we fear it must be said, "the wish was father to the thought." There is as little safety as there is decency in keeping up a perpetual running fire of commentaries and insinuations upon a case which is actually undergoing investigation by the competent authorities.

SANITARY AFFAIRS.—The third annual meeting of the Quarantine and Sanitary Convention is to commence in this City on the 27th of the present month. Its sessions are to be held at the Cooper Institute. Delegates are expected from various sections of the country. Boston and Philadelphia have already appointed large delegations from their different institutions and medical colleges; chambers of commerce, and kindred associations elsewhere, are expected to do so likewise. The meeting promises to be of unusual interest, from the fact that several important reports are to be made upon topics designated at the last annual meeting of

the kind, which was held in Philadelphia. Mr. C. H. HAYWELL is the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and desires that the names of all delegates may be reported to him as speedily as possible.

URUSH OF THE REGISTRY MOVEMENT.—A bill has passed both houses of the Legislature entitled "An Act for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens which shall be entitled to the right of suffrage, and to prevent fraudulent voting." It is not a Registry Law, and does not call itself such. A decided improvement upon its title would be to style it "An Act to satisfy, if possible, the friends of a Registry, by increasing in the smallest practicable degree the difficulties of illegal voting."

We do not say that the law in question will prove entirely useless. To a very small extent it may augment the labor of that enterprising class who vote from one to twenty times apiece at each election, without the slightest right to vote at all. It invites them to register their names beforehand; but knowing their repugnance to this premature exposure, it kindly permits them to vote without it. Their sole change is at the polls, where the crowd and bustle so effectually favor their designs. Not one of that class will take the trouble to place his name on the list. That would be an act of veridicaly entirely unworthy of him. But he will go with a friend, as the new law requires, and when the rush is greatest, will force in his ballot by his own oaths and that of his confederate. The only difference to him between the new law and the old is, that two oaths are to be henceforth required instead of one. But as he can reciprocate, there will be no great difficulty in finding a swearing friend to back his claims.

The act will not diminish the number of spurious votes two hundred in this City.

OUR HARBOR DEFENCES.—We published in the Times of Thursday a very interesting letter from Major BARNARD, of the Engineers' Corps, upon the Defences of the Harbor and City of New-York. It set forth in a very striking manner the dangers to which the City would be exposed in case of war with any first-rate power, and the disastrous effects which a blow at New-York would have upon the strength and security of the whole country.

Major BARNARD in that letter refers to an official paper which he has addressed to the War Department, and in which he has discussed this whole question at length. He states that in it he has endeavored to show that the problem of the defence of New-York has assumed an importance not dreamed of in former years, and to arrive at some safe conclusion as to what the safety of New-York now imperatively and promptly demands. A document of this sort certainly ought to be brought to the knowledge of the whole country. If we remember aright, the Senate, toward the close of its late session, called upon the War Department for a copy of it, but, so far as we are aware, the Secretary did not respond to the call. We cannot help thinking that the public service would be greatly benefited by its publication. The subject is one of the utmost importance, and Major BARNARD is certainly qualified to treat it with ability, and to bring to its discussion all the resources of professional science and skill.

MRS. HAYS, THE WOMAN WHO PARTISANS TO LIVE WITHOUT EXPIRY.—The report of the Committee, or watch, organized to test the truth of the claim set up by a woman, in Warren County, N. Y., that she has lived for more than two years past without food or drink, will be found at length in this morning's TIMES. The woman in question is the wife of one SIMON HAYS. It would seem that she and her husband invited the investigation, or, at least, that they were not unwilling it should take place, and an interest was felt in the vicinity to ascertain the real facts, inasmuch as Mrs. HAYS made large professions of religious fanaticism, and gave indications of a design to set up as a prophetess, or something of the sort, basing her claim on the alleged miraculous character of her existence without nutriment.

It is intimated, also, that the gratuitous of her numerous visitors were not altogether unacceptable either to herself or her husband.

The Report of the Committee, which is signed by gentlemen said to be of the highest respectability, renders it quite certain that the whole story of this woman's pretended abstinence has been a systematic imposition upon the credulity of the public. Comment upon it is unnecessary, and perhaps an impudently so; but the deception would be altogether unworthy of notice were it not that the public belief is continually claimed for absurd and impossible deceptions, simply upon the assertions of witnesses who testify to facts which are not facts, and to occurrences which could not occur without a miracle. It is safe to reject all evidence offered to prove an impossibility. One would hardly consent to believe that two and two make five, no matter how many witnesses might make the assertion; and yet we see successful humbugs which rest upon proof not a whit more credible.

MR. BATES' LETTER TO THE WHIG COMMITTEE.—Ever since the meeting in Hope Chapel, at which Ex-Governor HENRY spoke, the *Tribune* has been greatly exercised about a letter from the Hon. EDWARD BATES, of St. Louis, on the politics of the day, which it alleged was read on that occasion by the Whig Committee, and by them suppressed. But at length the mystery is explained. The letter has been "suppressed," for the sole reason that it was never received till yesterday, though written in February. A note from Mr. BATES, simply mentioning the fact that he had written and mailed the letter in question, and expressing surprise at its miscarriage, was the message that so greatly excited the *Tribune's* curiosity. It is possible that the real letter may have been furnished the *Tribune*. If so, it will lay the document before its readers with alacrity and satisfaction.

Academy of Music.

DONIZETTI's opera of "Lucrèce Borgia" was played here last night, bringing the farrow performances of Mme. GAZZANIGA to an end, so far as the evenings of this week are concerned. The role of Lucrèce is one of the most powerful in Mme. GAZZANIGA's repertoire. Her points are so well known that the profanity of the audience is a perfect index to them, even as the tumultuous applause is subsequently their recognition. The house was glad to say, was completely filled down stairs, and comfortably so upstairs. Miss PHILLIPS sang excellently as the *Orsini*, and Signors TAMARO and FLORENZA exerted themselves with some success.

To-day there is a grand *matinée*, commencing at 1 o'clock. The entire opera of the "Trovatore" will be played.

SUICIDE FROM LOVE.—FREDERICK BEHRENS, a German sailor, committed suicide this morning at No. 101 Washington-street, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. Cause, unrequited love. He had shipped on an outward bound vessel, but became enamored with a young girl, remained on shore, and on Thursday evening he called to see the girl, and was shot by her, which was stated by the doctor to be the cause of his death.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Ten Thousand Liberals Surrounding the City—Progress of the Siege—Conduct of the Foreign Minister.—Condition of the Defence.

RETRAIT OF MIRAMON BEFORE THE CITY.

Recognition of the Juarez Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mexico, Wednesday, March 30, 1859.

We have now been twelve days under martial law, and for over a week with the Federal forces at every gate of the City. The local authorities have called in their forces from all quarters, until now we have about 6,500 effective troops, and two or three thousand more who are the produce of local levies (guerrillas). The Federalists who came into Guadalupe on the 21st, were about 2,500 strong, but have since poured into other parts of the valley until they now count over 10,000. They have taken and fortified themselves in Tacubaya, and Chapultepec. At Tacubaya are quartered all the Federal Chiefs from the north. They have plenty of money and pay off their troops regularly, and are protected by them, which records all the news of the day, general orders, &c. From the house-tops of this city we can see all of the movements in the different camps of the enemy—even to the red shirts of the *Blancos*, who through the passages in the castle of Chapultepec, which is about two miles in direct line from the city, to the Federalists, who are now in the castle of Teja, which is a mere rifle-shot distance from the Government works on the railroad track, and also, the *Casa Colorado*, from which their ride-men have shot several persons on the Paseo Nuevo. They also hold Piedras, San Angel, San Agustín de las Cuevas, Guadalupe and the Peñon. They have cut off all supplies to the City, and have cut the telegraph wires, and taken all the preliminary steps to reduce this city by siege. They have raised the red and black flags over their more advanced posts, which are in full view of the Government sentinels.

This city has been in perpetual alarm—first from fear of attacks, and second, from fear of the possibility of the Government troops being cut off from the city by the Federalists, who are now in the castle of Teja, which is a mere rifle-shot distance from the Government works on the railroad track, and also, the *Casa Colorado*, from which their ride-men have shot several persons on the Paseo Nuevo. They also hold Piedras, San Angel, San Agustín de las Cuevas, Guadalupe and the Peñon. They have cut off all supplies to the City, and have cut the telegraph wires, and taken all the preliminary steps to reduce this city by siege. They have raised the red and black flags over their more advanced posts, which are in full view of the Government sentinels.

On the 26th ult., a detachment of 1,200 of MIRAMON's troops, under General CARANZA, were dispatched from Tacubaya, and were met by the Federalists, who were now in the castle of Teja, which is a mere rifle-shot distance from the Government works on the railroad track, and also, the *Casa Colorado*, from which their ride-men have shot several persons on the Paseo Nuevo. They also hold Piedras, San Angel, San Agustín de las Cuevas, Guadalupe and the Peñon. They have cut off all supplies to the City, and have cut the telegraph wires, and taken all the preliminary steps to reduce this city by siege. They have raised the red and black flags over their more advanced posts, which are in full view of the Government sentinels.

On the 26th ult., a detachment of

TO LET.

2 LET-IN FORTY-NINTH-STREET. A FINE
storey, high stoop, stone front house, all modern im-
provements; about 23 feet front by 55 deep; near Broad-
way; rent \$700. No. 245 West 31st st., 4-story house,
modern improvements, \$650. No. 302 West 14th st., 3-
story, high stoop, \$500. No. 171b-st., 2-story and
basement, \$360, with gas. No. 229 West 33rd st., 3-story,
modern improvements, \$400. No. 335 West 24th st., mod-
ern improvements, extension first story, \$550. J. & W.
HAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from
morning to 9 in evening.

LOT—A DWELLING-HOUSE, THREE STORIES with basement and sub-cellar, with the modern improvements, and all the gas fixtures belonging to the house; a very fine deep yard filled with grape vines and shrubbery. It will be painted and put in first rate order. Location, No. 51 West 10th st., corner of Waverplace. Rent \$700. Apply to W. KEELER, No. 3 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, ON
125th st., Harlem; has 12 rooms, marble mantels,
on water, range, &c. Rent \$300.
Apply to Mrs. J. J. Jones, 2-story house, 30x50,
1410 125th st., Harlem, plenty of fruit and shade
trees, good barn, stables, &c. **SYLVESTER LAY, A-**
gency at law, No. 16 Wall st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY AND
basement, high style dwelling house, 18 1/2 ft. x
50 ft., on 18th st., between 8th and 9th sts. The house is 28 ft.;
the lot is 100 ft. deep. The house is 28 ft.;

and three rooms deep, and has 13 bedrooms. If
ed, it will be put in perfect order, and supplied with
ry modern convenience. Apply to J. R. SMITH, No.
William st.

TO LET- THE STORE AND HOUSE LOCATED
on the northeasterly corner of Prince and Green sta-
tore is well adapted for a first-class family grocery
liquor business; the house is in good order, newly
furnished, and equipped with all the modern improvements.
Apply to JOHN ANDERSON, No. 106 Broadway.

0 LET- THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE
house and lot, No. 18 East 32d-st., between Madison
and 5th avs. Rent \$1,400. Also, the three story brick
house and lot, No. 27th-st., and No. 163 East 36th-st.,
rent \$750 and \$600. With all improvements and a good
car. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall st.

0 LET-RENT REMARKABLY LOW. A PLAIN
cottage immediately at the depot at Summit, N. J.,
between 4th and 5th sts. and Broad, only one hour from
New York. The house is small but very comfortable. A large-
rental. Permanent SUMMIT BOX CO. a small family. A large-

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house contains 10 rooms, and will be let furnished with a vegetable garden, stable, &c. The furniture is plain and will be sold at a fair price. One of the best locations on New York Island. Apply on the premises, of 74th-st., East River.

TO LEASE- THE WHOLE OR PARTS OF THE
five-story and basement brick building, 25x40, well
lighted, with or without steam power, for sale or
rent, to the City Hall. Apply to S. S. BAKER, No. 156
Main-st.

TO LET- THE FIRST CLASS, HIGH STOOP
breveted for fire hose, No. 10 West 39th st., con-
taining all the modern
improvements.

TO LET, CHEAP—ROOMS FOR BUSINESS
purposes, at No. 62 West 41st street, only three doors west
of Broadway, close to the most central and desirable
stations in the City for offices, or any light business.
Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS
modern built four-story and basement house, No. 62
West 41st street, between 5th and 6th avenues, near
the City Hall.

HOUSE will be let separately if required. Rent, \$1,000. To be seen from 12 to 2.

LOT FURNISHED, ON BERGEN HILL.
A lot suitable for a small estate, and is bounded by the river, 160 by 150 feet, and is about 2 1/2 miles from the Jersey City Ferry, on the stage route. For full particulars, apply to A. BUNTON, No. 418 South-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET-IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, a suite of rooms adapted for any purpose and occupied for the last six years by a French family.

NO LET-HOUSE NO. 67 WEST WASHINGTON-
place; two stories, attic, basement, and under-
lary, complete, with all the modern improvements—
undry, gas, furniture, &c. Rent, \$700. For terms,
apply to C. F. PRICE, 61 West Washington place.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORES AND
apts., No. 61 Harrison-st., Superior location of pre-
siding on commission business. Apply to WHITE &
SON, WEST, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune
and West sts.

NO LEASE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
with gas fixtures, on 35th-st., Murray Hill, an elegant

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 234 WEST EIGHTEENTH— a cottage, with all the modern improvements; 36

TO LET OR FOR SALE--THE THREE HIGH
 stoop brick houses, three-story and basement with
 the modern improvements. Nos. 113, 164 and 167 East
 4-st. Rent \$550. For further particulars, apply to
 H & NICHOLLS, No. 123 William-st.

TO LET--IN ONE OF THE FINES' AND
 choicest locations, a three-story and basement high-
 class house, with all modern improvements. Apply to
 H & NICHOLLS, No. 123 William-st.

TO LET FOR \$475-SUITABLE FOR A
boarding house or two families, the dwelling part of
the in the Bowery above 3d-st., to responsible parties.
ply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of
Commerce-st., Real Estate Agency.

NO LET, LEASE OR SELL CHEAP-NOS.
129 and 131 West 65th-st., entirely different from the
other houses in the block or vicinity; plate glass on eve-

NO LET-FURNISHED, TO A GENTLEMAN AND
wife, an English basement house in Beornmar-place,
a suitable occupant rent made low. Board is wanted
by the owner and daughter. Apply to S. W. BENE-
DICT, corner Broadway and 36th st.

NO RENT-A VERY PRITTY THREE-STOREY
brick house, modern improvements, location desirable
and well calculated for a small, genteel family. Rent

0 LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO.
734 Greenwich-st.; it has the gas and Croton intro-
duced; also bath-room; the gas fixtures belong to the
Appl. to A. J. BLSECK & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.
0 LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE—THE FOUR-
story brown-stone house, No. 41 East 31st-st., has
just been finished throughout. Apply to A. J. BLSECK-
SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE-182 FROM MAYIST NEXT, STONE AND
HOUSE NO. 421 6th-ave. between 25th and 26th sts. for
 of more years. Apply to J. R. PATTERSON, 19 Barclay st.
 or of J. W. PATTERSON, 19 Barclay st.

HOUSE-182 THE ELEGANT STONE-FRONT
 HOUSE, in perfect order. No. 21 West 31st st., south
 between 8th and 9th acs. situated in a fine locality. Price
 \$4,800. J. R. EDWARDS, No 191 West 21st st.

HOUSE-182 THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT
 HOUSE, No 182 East 19th-st. near 24-av. The location is

NO LET-THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT
brick dwelling-house No. 173 West 29th-st., near 82d-
Rent \$300. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185
at 46th-st., west of 82d av.

NO LET-A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN
Lexington-av., second door south of 41st-st. Apply
HOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 102d-st., near
AV.

0 LET-A STORE ON THE EIGHTH AVENUE,
very desirable for the dry goods or fancy business,
or a dwelling, if wanted. Possession immediately.
Apply at No. 146 West 55th st., near 4th av.

0 RENT-PART OF A FOUR-STORY BRICK
house, pleasantly located near 21st av. In East 13th-
Rooms well calculated for a small family. Address
No. 2,336 East office.

0 LET-FROM THE 1ST MAY, PART OF THE
house No. 23 Broadway, with joint use of basement

LOT-SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE
Park Bank Building; also, the 4-story house No. 66
Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beck-

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET.—THERE
will be a large store to let about the 1st of June. Best
situation in this growing city. Apply at No. 142 Washing-
ton-st., Hoboken.

STORE TO LET.—A FIRST-RATE CORNER
store to let, suitable for a grocery or a drug store. Ap-
ply at No. 172 Greene-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

OFFICE TO LET.—A SMALL OFFICE TO LET
on the 4th floor over the New-York Times Office. Ap-
ply at the Publication Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED!
WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished; furnished preferred. In walk or Stamford, Conn., for a family of three or persons. (no children.) for one year from the 1st of next. Address T. STILLMAN, No. 248 Greenwich-St., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
HORSE FOR SALE—A SMALL, DARK BAY horse, of beautiful shape, 14 hands high, 7 years old, easily sound. He is for sale because the owner has no more room for him. Apply at the stables in 15th-st., doors west of 7th-av., stable in the rear; or at No. 171 14th-st.

REMOVAL.—J. F. BUDD, RECESSOR AND successor to the late R. H. Budd, veterinary surgeon. Inform friends of the removal to 15th-st., doors west of 7th-av., stable in the rear; or at No. 171 14th-st.

HORSE FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY, 15½ hands, seven years old; can trot in 3:15; sound, kind, gentle. To be seen at private stable, No. 18 Washington square; entrance on alley from McDougal-st.

USEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
GAZZANIGA MATINEE.
THIS SATURDAY — doors open at 11.
GRAND GAZZANIGA MATINEE.
IL TROVATORE. — **Mrs. Phillips.**
GAZZANIGA FLORENZA. — **PAMAZO.**
 For the convenience of the ladies, the Academy of Music
 (8) each may be had at the following places:
 Academy of Music.
 Boel, Anthony & Co.
 101 N. Nassau.
 St. Nicholas Hotel.
 Union-place Hotel.
 LaFarge House.
 Hall & Son's, Broadway.
 Schaffenberg & Lutz.
 The nearest bookstores, **IL TROVATORE**, **Profr's**, 215 Fulton-st.
 Tickets may be secured for all the performances at the
ENTRANCE DOOR of **THE ACADEMY**,
 which special purpose.
FOUR ADDITIONAL TICKET OFFICES
 will be opened.
 The doors will be opened at 11 1/4; the Matinee will com-
 mence at 2 o'clock.

nation, so that visitors from the country may be in
 convenience for the railroad and steamboats.
 There will be a public sale of the
 On MONDAY, April 18, at 6
 THE FOURTH OF THE GAZZANZIO NIGHTS.
 Ensigns of the LA TRAVATA of the
 Signor STEFANI.
 To comply with the universally expressed wish to hear
 the music of the LA TRAVATA, more than to her great role of Vir-
 tual, Verdi's opera of
 LA TRAVATA
 will be given on Monday, April 18, at 6, by the principal roles by
 GAZZANZIO, STEFANI, FLORENZA.
 The sale of seats commences this morning at the Acad-
 emy, at 10 o'clock. No. 70 Broadway, and No. 16
 Stationery store of ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., No. 145
 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

JALL'S MUSIC STORE REMOVED TO
 No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-st.

RAEMAN'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
 SATURDAY, April 16, 1859,
 SATURDAY, April 16, 1859,
 SATURDAY, April 16, 1859,
 SATURDAY, April 16, 1859,
 SATURDAY, April 16, 1859,

ORIGINAL **FIRST WEEKLY** **DRAMA.**
ORIGINAL **COMIC** **DRAMA.**
ORIGINAL **DRAMA.**

OUR IRISH COUSIN,
OUR IRISH COUSIN,
OUR IRISH COUSIN,
OUR IRISH COUSIN,
OUR IRISH COUSIN,
OUR IRISH COUSIN,
OUR IRISH COUSIN,
OUR IRISH COUSIN,

Written by E. J. Conway, Esq., expressly for this establishment, and revised under every consideration with the
MOST ENTERTAINING DELIGHT,
MOST ENTHUSIASTIC BRIGHT,
MOST ENTHUSIASTIC DELIGHT,
and to be repeated by
THE NEW AND BRILLIANT COMPANY.
SATURDAY, April 6.
EVENING at 7½ o'clock,
EVENING at 7½ o'clock,
EVENING at 7½ o'clock,
Besides which, the

The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picturs Gallery, etc.,
 here yet. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten
 cents; Parquette seats 15 cents extra.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
 No. 545 Broadway.
 WEDDAYS at 8 o'clock. *Le Voyage de M. Perrin.* Directors
 BEBIE SOIRE *LE VOYAGE DE M. PERRIN.*
 WEDNESDAY, 16 APRIL, 1856
 Mlle. L. CHEVALIER. Mlle. EUGENIE BEN.
 Premiere representation
 LA GRACE DE DIEU.
 Drama, revu de 6 actes de MM. F. Ennery et G.
 Bresson, representé pour la premiere fois a Paris, au
 Theatre de la Comedie, le 16 Janvier, 1851, et traduit pour
 Paris, l'ancien et le nouveau.

THEATRE DE LA GINTE DE CHARENTAUX.
 Mlle. Laurence Chevalier remplira le rôle de Maria
 Lili. Eugenie Sen ceint de Ochoan
 Les autres rôles seront joués par
 age, Tallot, Edgard, Tiliery, Leon, Charles, Louis,
 Mlle. Pauline Dupont, Alice, Duire, Alois, Tallot, Emeline.

COSTUMES NOUVEAUX par M. PHILIPPE.
 1re acte.—Départ de Louis.
 2ème acte.—Marie à Paris.
 Romance naltance entre Marie, Chonchon et Pierre.
 3ème acte.—Marie dans le salons de la Marquise de
 1777.
 4ème acte.—La folle.
 5ème acte.—Le retour de Marie au pays.
 Pour plus de détails voir les Programmes.
 A Paris.—Les souscriptions contre l'abandonement est au-
 torisée par un décret royal. Vous pouvez recueillir, d'un don
 nant, la naissance au contrôle.
 Les portes ouvriront à 7 heures moins un quart. On
 commencera à 8 heures moins un quart, très précise.

LAURA KERN'S THEATRE
WILL BE CLOSED THIS EVENING
 FOR
 DRESS REHEARSAL
 OF
 MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
 Which will be produced on the evening of
 MONDAY, April 13,
 1875.
 PLENDID HISTORICAL COSTUMES.

CURIOUS NEW SENERY!
 BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS!
 PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS!
 WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS!
 AND
 MENDELSSOHN'S EXQUISITE MUSIC!
 ADMISSION,
 Balcony Chairs..... Seventy-five Cents
 In consequence of the removal of a great number
 of persons to the Theatre, the element of the Orchestra,
 and the Circle Seats, referred..... Fifty Cents
 and the Circle Seats..... One Dollar
 Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7½ precisely.
 WALLACK'S THEATRE,
 THIS EVENING, SATURDAY,
 WILL BE REPEATED
 THE RENT OF
 Martin Reynold, (his original character). Mr. Wallack
 conclude with
 MONDAY. THE REVIEW.
 The Play of
 THE STRANGER,
 than an extraordinary cost.

WALLACE.....^{as}.....The Stranger.
Mr. Hrougham, Mr. F. Talbot, Mr. Dyott, Mr. Bangs, Mr. Hays, Mr. H. B. Hilditch, Mr. B. Hilditch, Mr. Hilditch, Mrs. Sims, Mrs. Cannon and Mrs. Reeves in the cast. To conclude
IN THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
in which Mr. Wallace will appear.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
asce.....Thomas C. Steers (Stage Manager). G. A. Lusk
THIS EVENING, April 15.
To commence with the Drama of
 WANDERING JEW.
ON THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
To be followed by the comic Drama of
 THE CROWN PRINCE,
After which the Irish Drama of
 DARBY THE BLAST,
 as
 THE DAYS OF THE TROUBLES.
To be whole to conclude with
 THE RED MOON OF AGAR,
 OF
 HORNED MORTAL.

BOWERY THEATRE.
asces.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Linford

THIS EVENING, APRIL 11,
performances will commence with
THE PIRATES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
G. C. Boniface (Savage Bill) Mr. Renss
T. H. Smith (Black Hawk) Mr. G. N. Gower
Their which
including with HANUSOM & JACE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE
CITY.
ELEGANCE AND REFINEMENT.
SELECT REPERTORY MINSTRELSY,
in Old Virginia style.
To conclude with the **STREET WALKER**, the ever-popular and
delightful farce of
THE SECOND LOVER.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children and novices 10 cents.
Next, **GRAND PASTORAL**
PERFORMANCE, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

EXHIBITION
AT OTTIGSON'S GYMNASIUM,
Nos. 154 and 161 Crosby's; near Bleecker,
Admission 50 cents.

AND TUESDAY EVENING, April 18.
Tickets can be procured at the Gymnasium.

The Committee of Arrangements.

H. BOGERT,	W. O. KUDER,
A. A. LATT,	A. C. HALSTED,
W. T. C. GROWER,	W. CURRY,
F. A. JONES,	A. C. BRADY,
H. BERRY,	F. T. VORCK,
A. C. HERRMAN,	H. L. GRANT,
J. H. STANSBROUGH,	THOS. QUINN.

THE INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTE,
No. 654 Broadway,
THE FINEST EXHIBITION
ever opened in New-York of the works of the greatest
artists of Berlin, Breslau, Munich, Vienna, and Dresden.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Season tickets for two months, \$1.
Open from 10 in the morning until 10 in the evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE
Thirty fourth Annual Exhibition of the National
Academy of Design, will be held at the Grand Central
Palace, by the following, prior before exhibited by

AGENCY, 1 NEW YORK CITY, 100 BROADWAY,
 AT 10 O'CLOCK, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1890.
 DIMENSION 50 CENTS. SEASON TICKETS 50 CENTS.
 T. ADDISON BLOOMER, Secy. Secretary, N. A.

RAND EXHIBITION—EVERY DAY AND
 EVENING—At the Westchester House No 144
 Avenue, Audubon free. Price Dress Hens \$2.50
 and Fine \$3.00. For more particulars see
 Circulars. TICKETS, The People's Master, Westchester
 Ave. No. 144 Power.

R. R. LORD'S LECTURES ON THE LIGHTS
 OF CIVILIZATION IN QUINCY HALL—The Rob-
 ert R. Lord, M. A., of New York, on "Race and
 Philosophy," a new lecture, never delivered in New-
 York, in opposition to the views of Macaulay.

GUARDIANS OF THE YOUNG DO NOT
 MISS THE GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
 OF THE MODERN MINSTRELS IN AN ENTERTAINING, APRIL
 COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK. FUN! fun! fun!

STRANGER SHOULD NOT FALL
 BEHIND THE CHAIRS OF THE NEW & FAMOUS DUB
 LODGE GALLERY OF PAINTING. THE NEW
 DUB LODGE GALLERY, 100 BROADWAY, 100 BROADWAY, 100 BROADWAY.

EXHIBIT DUNSTON'S GALLERY
OF PAINTINGS—Open Day and Evening, 50
Broadway. Admission 5 cents. New visit by
day or evening and street.

HOW CANON, HOFFMAN & HARRISON exhibit
their collection of 44 Chinese, 1200 of the
19th and 20th centuries, 100 of the 19th
century, 100 of the 19th century, 100 of the
19th century, 100 of the 19th century.

INSTRUCTION

[illegible]

ROCKLAND BOARDING INSTITUTE, TENNYSON, N. Y. The Boarding term will be from Monday, April 1, to Monday, May 1. The Rockford Co. R. R. KAUFMAN & SONS, 100 Park road, New York City, is the agent for the school. For circulars and prospectus apply to the Rev. L. D. MANN, Principal, at the above address.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS—L. L. RAND Commercial Academy, No. 251 West 12th St., New York City. The course of study includes penmanship, and mercantile arithmetic, is one of the best that they could in a year at private schools. The principal, L. L. RAND, is a graduate of Columbia College, keeping \$10. One private desk vacant.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN—Now 35 and 36 Crosby street, New York City. The Academy is a day school, and has a full course of instruction in Latin, Greek, and Commercial branches, from \$2.00 per week. The student receives board and lodging, and a dinner ticket. For circulars and prospectus apply to the Principal, Mr. J. W. HARRIS, at the above address.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT VTUGEN.—The school is one of the most healthy. The pupils are of the immediate coast. Terms from \$10 to \$150 per year. *For particulars, write the Principal.*

AUGUSTUS WHILOP.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The principal is at the corner 5th and 1st. Instruction in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish. Terms moderate. *For particulars, write the Principal.*

THE STATE—DRAMATIC INSTRUCTION.—The principal is at the corner 5th and 1st. Instruction in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish. Terms moderate. *For particulars, write the Principal.*

JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHAMBER.—The principal is at the corner 5th and 1st. Instruction in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish. Terms moderate. *For particulars, write the Principal.*

JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHAMBER.—The principal is at the corner 5th and 1st. Instruction in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish. Terms moderate. *For particulars, write the Principal.*

[illegible][illegible]

WANTED—A LADY WHO HAS FOR SOME TIME TAUGHT THE ENGLISH BRANCHES, ALSO PRONOUNCED AND WRITTEN IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Teachers wishing positions can address **MISS WOODMAN & CO., 1 Amer. Station, 1348 Broadway, New York City.**

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE
 has heard of references desired and is seeking the
 lowest rate of the teacher - she may be sent by railroad
 MUSIC TEACHER, at No. 2314 H street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
AN ADMIRABLE NOVEL OF DOMESTIC LIFE.
 Of late years a new and wholesome tendency has
 appeared in French imaginative literature. - A class
 of writers have arisen, who, instead of appealing to
 the passions and depraved tastes, have aimed at
 the best of the human mind and heart, by cultivating
 the elements of good and sympathy, and by
 turning every adverse circumstance and social

that the
if this new school of writers, two conspicuous ex-
amples are found in the works of Kate Souverestre and the
Fenbells. The former has already been extensively re-
printed in this country. The latter, in this country, is
the latter we propose to introduce to the readers of
TRIBUNE by a revised version of his
"REMEMORANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN"
which has recently appeared in Paris, and has been re-
vised by both French and English critics as a model of
the art of writing. It is a story which appeared
first in the French language in the year 1834. Indeed, since
"Eyre" started the novel-reading world, we hardly
remember another production of the kind which has
been so successful. It can be compared with this.

The publication of "The Remembrance of a Poor Young
Man" will be commenced in the TRIBUNE'S
NEW YORK TRIBUNE on Tuesday, April 19, and in
NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE on Saturday,

24 and will be regularly continued until it is complete.
 Newsletters will please send in their orders at once.

NOW READY -
NORTON'S LIBRARY LETTER, NO. 1
 CONTENTS
HUMBOLDT IN HIS LIBRARY: Illustrated.
DUTY OF OWNING BOOKS. By E. W. BROWN.
 Illustrated. **MASONIC NOSTALGIA.** Illustrated.
BIOGRAPHY OF THE STATE OF MAINE. By
 the Hon. W. W. WILLIS. CATALOGUE OF VAL-
 UABLE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL WORKS. CATALOGUE OF
 WORKS RELATIVE TO AMERICA AND OF MIS-
 CELLANEOUS WORKS. Parties wishing the above
 please for ward 30 cents, in stamps.
CHARLES B. NORTON, Agent for Libraries, Books,
AND MANUSCRIPTS.
PRINTED IN THE U. S. OF A.
NEW EDITION.

[illegible][illegible]

AUCTION SALES

LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, rosewood seven octave piano-forte, mahogany dining room set, French chandelier

The auctioneer would call the particular attention of his friends and the public to this sale, being the largest and best assortment of household furniture offered for auction this season, all made to order for the present owner, or to be preemptorily sold. Catalogues at home morning of sale.

[illegible]

mettles, French *Clizia* vase, the *San Fancini* mirror, rats, rosewood oil gilt frame, and Euxine, oval oil paintings by eminent artists—The *Adonia*, by *Leclerc*; Fruit and Flowers, by *Colce*; *Van Point*, painted by *Hendley*, two superbly-painted landscapes received from Germany, by *Ketsch*; French line engravings, a rosewood hat stand oil cloth, stair-carpet, rods, &c.

CHARLES'S SECOND STORY—Superbly-carved rosewood dressing bureau, stately marble tops, bedsteads in rich, commodious, toilet tables, wardrobe, a glass, wine robe, slating stands, toilet sets, hair mattresses, feather beds, black horse, coach and harness.

JOHN J. REUZIE, Jr., Auctioneer, Office No. 299 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF ELEGANT
Household furniture, THIS DAY, (Monday), at
private dwelling, No. 70 West 22d-st., commencing
at 10½ o'clock. Catalogues can be had at
door. Consisting of a magnificent rosewood piano
two parlor suites of mahogany furniture, including
two parlor sofas and armchairs, furniture, medium
size, and a large amount of dining-room furniture,
table, &c.

[illegible]

chairs, hall stand, oil cloth, extension table, rich cut
(eng. and glassware, silver dinner and tea service, Ch
teasets, Stafford table cutlery, silver plated cast
rooms forks &c. and a complete assortment of kit
furniture, with which the sale will commence. 81
avenue-cab and stoges pass within a few doors of
house.

E. H. LLOYD, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTORS' SALE OF PART OF JAMES
LLOYD'S ESTATE, by order of John Jay and John F. E
Lloyd, Executors. E. H. LLOYD & CO WILL**

at Anchen, on 7 TUESDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock
the Merchant's Fair Place:
BROADWAY—No. 414 running through to Cortland
alley. Lot 56 feet 14 inches by 175 feet.
ESPLANADE—No. 590, running through to Cortland
alley. Lot 25 feet 9 inches by 175 feet.
CANAL AND CENTER STREETS—One lot, north-west corner
CANAL STREET—One lot, north side, near Broadway
CANAL STREET—One lot, south side, near Cortland
alley.
WATER STREET—One lot, south side, near Cortland
alley.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19.—PLANTS, TREES,
evergreens, flowering shrubs, roses, pear,
cherry apple and plum trees. On TUESDAY, at

On MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY

FRANK E. JONES, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-
STREET, N. Y. C.

HARRY H. EPSTEIN & CO. WILL RE-
open auction, on **THURSDAY, April 12** at 10½ o'clock
No. 117 Thompson st., rented household furniture, or-
nament of Brussels and other carpets, mahogany so-
fa and chairs in hall, china, dishes, etc., etc., marble-top
piano and other table, new oil seeds, Rosewood pi-
ano, by Camper & Fisher, bronze clock, chandelier, oil-
burning lamp, bedstead with and without, wicker
table, etc., etc., and a large quantity of
curtains, mirrors, pictures, plush, brocade, vel-
vet, hall stands, baskets, pillows, etc., embracing a
great assortment.

[illegible]

Auction Sale of Household Furniture.—A large and valuable stock of household furniture, including a large quantity of new and second-hand goods, is offered for sale at the residence of the undersigned, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, precisely, and to the highest bidder, consisting of carpets, sofa, lounge, two-piece sofa, chests, mirrors, clocks, curtains, shades, etc., and trunks, bedsteads, tables and mattresses, chairs and kind's vases, paintings, hardware, washstands, etc.

J. I. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer—Sale room 61 Liberty street, New York.
AUCTIONEER'S SALE OF A LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—J. I. VANDEWATER will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock, at the four-story house No. 50 Varick street, a large and rich assortment of parlor, dining and bedroom furniture consisting throughout the same, together with the beds, mattresses, bedding, and furniture of the kitchen also.

W. B. McILVAIN Auctioneer.
PLANTS AND FLOWERS AT AUCTION
W. B. McILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, (Tues-
day this week), the Seed, Trees & 2 John-
ston, 10% o'clock. Roses and other Garden Plants of every
description from the extensive establishment of Peter H.
Henderson, Jersey City. Every facility for packing and ship-
ping. Catalogues.

WM. WINTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON MONDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK
at New York City, the first lot of the

WEDNESDAY at 10 3/4 o'clock at house No. 42 Canal-st., handsome furniture, &c. Same day at 454 Canal-st.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.
PLANTS, TREES, EVERGREENS, ROSES
 Premier Azaleas, Pot Plants in great variety. For
 William Wilson, Florist, 14th-st., THIS DAY, at No.
 Maiden-lane, at 10½ o'clock.

By J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer. No 116 Maiden-lane.
THIS DAY, 500 POT PLANTS, ROSES
 &c. in great variety. Honey-suckles, wisteria
 evergreen, &c. in great variety. Verbena, daisy, Dahlia
 &c. &c. &c. For William Wilson, Florist, 14th-st.

BY SIMON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 8.
 BUREAU: REGULAR Auction Sale at the Mercantile Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THURSDAY at 11 o'clock. See catalogue.

J. L. VANFATRE, Auctioneer—Salesroom 51 Liberty.
FURNITURE AUCTION SALES—COMPIRE
 log the most varied assortment of household furniture, beds, mattresses, mirrors, &c.; hold every Tuesday.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY APRIL 15.
12 o'clock, in front of store No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, a stylish team of gray carriage horses, 1 week's carriage, 1 set silver plated harness, &c. Sale positive. Terms cash. City funds.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
\$20,000. WANTED, A PARTNER WITH
 a nucleus of capital, to invest in a
 manufacturing concern. The object is to secure
 a profitable business and to extend the
 services of the company in this city. The best of
 interest of the community. Address: A. M. D. Box
 100, New York, N. Y.

PARISHES WANTED IN A BROS AN
practical, mechanical business in Brooklyn, already
established in a good location. The business is respect-
able and honest and with the necessary capital
extremely lucrative. The sale being exclusively for cash.
From \$3,000 to \$5,000 will be necessary to extend it
to times as contemplated. Address W. H. M., Box 8
104 Times Office.

COAL WALK FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN
 Certain good coal and wood business, located on E. 4th Avenue, very convenient for discharge to your cars.

and go rich, use for a person with a water-tight capital
make money. Apply to FULT & GERMAN, Smith
near Church st.

STOCK AND FUTURE- OF A DRUG
Store for sale. Will be sold reasonable. Inquire
No. 22 1/2 Blocker st, for two days.

100

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Recognition of the Juárez Government.

Address of Minister McLane and Reply of President Juárez.

EVENTS AT THE CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1859.

The deed is done. Mr. McLane, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, has recognized the Juárez Government, and the Government of the United States, as the Government of the Republic of Mexico, and is now the accredited Resident Minister from the United States to this Republic. After making himself acquainted with the condition of affairs in this country, so far as facilities at this point enabled him, Mr. McLane presented his credentials to President Juárez, with a most decided and hearty recognition of his Government.

That the people and Government of the United States will accord to Mr. McLane, wisdom, decision and firmness in this most important act, and that he will be fully sustained by his countrymen and Government, there can scarcely be a doubt. The important consequences to both Republics that must follow this friendly union on the common ground of Constitutional Freedom, cannot at the present time be estimated. The most cordial relations are now established between the United States and the Republic of Mexico. A spirit calculated to allay the anarchy that prevails within the borders of the latter State will prevail. The friends of Constitutional Freedom will gain strength and courage. Liberal commerce and profitable intercourse between the two Republics will be opened, and private and national flourishing will ensue.

The ceremony of presenting credentials, and recognition between President Juárez and Minister McLane, was characterized by an *impromptu* demonstration unusual on such occasions. This took place at 1 o'clock to-day. A body of the regular army, escorted President Juárez, with his principal civil and military officers, to the Palace Municipal, situated on the Plaza, opposite Mr. McLane's quarters. The American Minister, attended by his Secretary, Henry B. La Rambla, and C. La Dox, Esq., *admiral*, with a suite composed of R. B. J. Capistrano, United States Consul at Vera Cruz, Capt. J. A. Smith, of the Savannah, Capt. Z. B. Johnson, of Brooklyn, Col. Johnson, U. S. Army, Edward E. Durrant, of Arizona; James W. Smith, of Sonora, and Messrs. La Saz and Parry, of New-Orleans, proceeded from the Minister's quarters to one of the long and beautiful rooms of the Palace, where the Mexican President and his officials were waiting.

Mr. McLane then addressed the President as follows: Mr. President: In delivering this letter of credence, authorizing me to reside near the Government of the Republic of Mexico as your Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, I avail myself of the opportunity to convey to you the assurance that the President of the United States and the people of that country are deeply interested in the welfare and prosperity of the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. President: In delivering this letter of credence, authorizing me to reside near the Government of the Republic of Mexico as your Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, I avail myself of the opportunity to convey to you the assurance that the President of the United States and the people of that country are deeply interested in the welfare and prosperity of the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. President: In delivering this letter of credence, authorizing me to reside near the Government of the Republic of Mexico as your Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, I avail myself of the opportunity to convey to you the assurance that the President of the United States and the people of that country are deeply interested in the welfare and prosperity of the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. President: In delivering this letter of credence, authorizing me to reside near the Government of the Republic of Mexico as your Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, I avail myself of the opportunity to convey to you the assurance that the President of the United States and the people of that country are deeply interested in the welfare and prosperity of the Republic of Mexico.

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LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday, April 18.

Supreme Court.—*Special Term.*—Nos. 112, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Supreme Court—Continued—April 18.

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Petition of Jacob Deack vs. Lawrence Bauris and others.—These persons were arrested some time ago on a charge of kidnapping. The case was reported in the Times of April 6 and 8. To-day a motion was made to strike out part of the return, and also to award the custody of the child to the mother. On the return, after argument, the Justice said, he would deny the motion, and that they might file their traverse, and on Wednesday try the facts. If the defendants proved their allegations, he would not change the custody of the child.

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Grover & Baker's Celebrated

NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

New style. Price \$100. 455 Broadway, New York. 162 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturer, that it is as good as any we have seen."—New-York Ledger, April 2.

Charles' London Corded Oil for Consumption.—This is a valuable remedy for all kinds of consumption, coughs, and all kinds of ailments of the chest. It is sold by all druggists, grocers, etc. Depot, New York Broadway. Other depots may be found at your. Buy only CHARLES'. The only London Oil genuine.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (see periodical paper) is now ready at the well-known Store of MRS. C. A. V. at 162 Fulton st., Brooklyn, where a lady is in constant attendance to advise and select.

Quinine Cacao.—PREPARED ONLY BY JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON. For sale by REGAN & CO., 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 78

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.

TO LET.

MUSICAL

LECTURES.
18th LECTURE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO.—The only day evening will be *Lord Bacon* and *John A. Maclean* *never* delivered in *New* opposition to the views of *Maclean*.

FINANCIAL

[illegible]

DUNCAN, HIRSHMAN & CO.
BANKERS,
SOURCES FINE AND NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
CIRCULAR NOTES
ISSUED
FOR TRAVELERS, available in all the principal cities of the
world.

AUGUST WILLIAMS,
BANKER,
NO. 75 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES Letters of Credit for travelers, payable in all
ports of the world, through the New York, London and
Paris, Lyons, Frankfurt, Naples and Vienna, and their
correspondence.

DENNISTOWN, WOOD & CO.
NO. 35 WALL-STREET,
BUY and Sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial
and Travelers' Credits, payable in all parts of the world.

JOSEPH AND LEATHER FANK, NEW YORK
APRIL 1868. - At the annual meeting of the
the following-named gentlemen were unanimously
elected members of the Association, to wit:
ANDREW W. MOUT, JOHN BARRETT, JOHN W. BROWN,
ANDREW F. FRASE, J. D. INGERSOLL.

W. F. CAMP, O. H. SHEPARD
N. C. DAWSON, JOSHUA OAKES
J. E. BROWN, H. H. EAST
THOM. L. KUSHMORE, JOSEPH SELIGMAN
JULIEN L. ALLIEN.
At a subsequent meeting of the directors, A. J. D'ARNO, of Providence, A. W. BROWN, of New York, and J. W. BROWN, of New York, were re-elected directors, and JAMES MARBLE, Esq., Vice-President, was unanimously elected. A. K. RICE, of New York, was elected secretary.

OCEAN BANK—NEW YORK, APRIL 14, 1884.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank held at their Banking Rooms, APRIL, INSTANT, the following officers were elected, to serve until the next annual meeting of the stockholders, to-wit:

Directors for the ensuing year:
D. M. WARDEN, PARKER HANDY
ROBERT DODD, J. W. BROWN,
SAMUEL BROWN, B. C. SMITHWAY,
GILBERT DUNN, JAMES J. BEECHER,
JOHN T. JOYNT, J. W. BROWN,
LUCIEN D. COMAN, ALBERT A. MARBLE,
ROBERT L. BROWN.

And for the ensuing year the following directors, Joseph M. BROWN, GEORGE COLLAMORE, EDWARD BROWN, and JOHN T. JOYNT, were re-elected, and JAMES MARBLE, Esq., of the Board of the directors, was re-elected, and J. W. BROWN, of New York, was re-elected secretary.

President, PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

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the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.

WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN
Application for the Directors of the American Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Canal Company, to be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 25th DAY of April, 1884, at 12 o'clock P. M.

JOHN P. FULTON, President.

ISAAC G. LEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 23rd April, 1884.

PARK BANK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
That an election for nine new Directors of the Bank will be held at the Bank on House, No 3 and a Reserve Bank, on MONDAY, the 25th DAY of April, 1884, at 12 o'clock. By order of the Board.

CHARLES A. MACE, Cashier.

**OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COM-
PANY.—**26 1/2 WALL ST., New-York, April 23, 1884.
Semi-annual Dividend of 10% on the Capital Stock declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Company has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent, payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

New-York, April 19, 1883.

\$55,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARM—Persons desiring to loan \$55,000 on improved farms in the State of New York, will apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 110 South at New-York City, N. Y.

P. W. H. CALLAHAN—NOTE BROKER—No. 36 Wall Street. Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Cash advanced on all kinds of notes. Lowest rates. Loans obtained on poor business notes.

\$1,000 WANTED FOR SIX MONTHS—On first class real estate and unimproved security. Address—J. H. W. No. 110 South at New-York City, N. Y. Box No. 1433 route 1.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE AND TRUSTS—Represented by ELLIOTT F. SISKARD, Attorney and Trustee, No. 14 Wall Street.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR NEW YORK—Cotton, Wool, Hides, Tallow, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Whitefish, Cod, Salmon, etc. No. 56 Wall Street.

WILLIAM ROSE & CO., BANKERS—NO.

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FURNITURE.
MONEY'S WORTH.
CAN GET A WEEPER.
Next to the sewing machine, the GREATEST LABOR-
SAVING INVENTION of the age.
In the end it is cheaper than a weaver, while an hour
now-weeping can be done with it in ten minutes and
without raising a particle of dust. NINE'S PATENT
combines the value of the sewing machine heretofore known
with IMPROVEMENTS which make it the
most desirable
SEE TRADE SUPPLIED.
JANES, DIERKE & CO.
Agents for the Manufacturing
No. 366 S 3rd W. WY., N. Y.

BRANDS CHAIRS FURNITURE.
All colors, of superior and warranted manufacturers
listed in handbooks, French, fruit and flowers in R. F.
BARKINSON, No. 35 Canal St., opposite Western
Star, 1148

NOTICE FRAMED FURNITURE.
Elegant suites for city and country from \$25 and up.
J. H. BARKINSON, 35 Canal St., N. Y.

[illegible]

WANTED AND HAINED CHAIRMAN
PERFECT TREE OR superior quality manufactured
for sale by J. W. FISH & Co., No. 630 Broadway,
New York with Justice & Attorneys.

CORNER HEAD, DON AT HOME, LONG
PROFESSIONAL—Sends post in across true of
Chinamen. Chinese food in Russia. Liberty rings to
the West. See page 127. Captain, corner Canal
Street.

POINTER FOR SALE LOW.—A LARGE
attractive for niching or dry goods house. Ap-
proach to Central, up stairs. Also, a box at the
corner.

SCIENTIST WANTED TO HIRE.—PAY-
ment is heard, in a delightful village near the Otis.
No. 91 may be agreed. Address BURL, Box 81,
St. Louis.

HUNTER BOUGHT FORESTRY MONEY.
—A fair value given for furskins, carapae, bones,
etc. at 101 N. 4th-st., between 8th and 10th sts.

BOARDING

ОУКТА-СТНАЕТ

[illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO SINGLE
gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, in a private family
reference not required. Gas and bath in the house.
Apply at No. 66 Emily st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT
board, very desirable. Terms moderate. No. 143
East 12th st., one door from 3d av.

DAY BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMO-
DATED AT NO. 63 West 16th st.

SUMMER RESORTS

COUNTY BOARD IN BEEKS-SHIRE COUNTY
 Most five hours' ride from the city. Families and single persons can be well accommodated with board and necessary room for the summer at moderate prices at the Mount Everett House, South Fremont. The Mount Everett House is pleasantly situated, in full view of Mount Everett, and is well supplied with all the conveniences the New York and Harlem Railroad to Hialeah station, or by the Homestead Railroad to Great Barrington, and in every respect among the best boarding places in Florida. The house is well kept, the food is good, the climate cool, healthy and pleasant, bathing, boating, golf, roads are excellent, drives and excursions delightful.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, HOBOKEN.—Families or gentlemen desirous of making arrangements for board during the Summer season, can have a reliable estimate by applying immediately. Ferry boats running from Hoboken to New York, Canal and Barclay sts., every 15 minutes. Berriage to boarders free. Dinner at a P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLE-
man desires to make arrangements for the season for
his children's visiting of their father and three other children
at a plain farm house, within an hour's ride by rail, or
steamboat is desired. No objection to a few other board-
ers. Address Box No. 4, 122 Post office. Terms must be
moderate.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—AT
SARATOGA SPRINGS.—The large private boarding-
house, "Washington Hall," will be open first of May. It
is on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Streets,
has fine grounds, well shaded. Address Mrs. J. W.
MASON.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN
 COUNTRY, 30 minutes' from New York, in a pleasantly
 situated residence. Persons wishing board for two
 months or more need not apply. Address PORTER, Box No. 126
 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF SIX OR EIGHT
 persons, board for the summer in a private house
 in the neighborhood of New City and readily accessible.
 Situation must be agreeable. Address, with name,
 Z., Box No. 118 Times Office.

WANTED—BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND FOR A
 family of five persons, in a private house. The
 situation must be agreeable, but not too far from the
 city. Address, with name, Z., Box No. 118 Times Office.

Send me a blanking Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,911 New-York Post office.

SOUTH BRAN-R, N. J. - BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED on a farm near the railroad depot. Apply to G. HILLS, No 62 Nassau-st.

WANTED-BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a room at North Orange N. J. Address M. M., Box No 168 Times Office, stating location. &c

HOTELS.

FRENCH'S HOTEL
LUNCH ROOM
WILL BE OPENED
On MONDAY, April 18.

FRENCH'S HOTEL	 12c.
FRENCH'S HOTEL	 12c.
FRENCH'S HOTEL	 17c.
FRENCH'S HOTEL	 6c.
FRENCH'S HOTEL	 12c.
FRENCH'S HOTEL	 6c.
FRENCH'S HOTEL	 12c.

[illegible][illegible]

	Picked O	Picked C	Picked T	Sensed F	Lobster	Lobster R	Birdsops..
WILL BE OPENED							
WILL BE OPENED							
Co.	NOW OPEN.						
Co.	NOW OPEN.						
190.	NOW OPEN.						
120.	NOW OPEN.						
Co.	NOW OPEN.						
Co.	NOW OPEN.						
Co.	NOW OPEN.						

Puddings.....	Now OPEN.
Pies.....	NOW OPEN.
Rice and M M.....	NOW OPEN.
Meat and.....	
Confee.....	
Tea.....	
Chocolate.....	

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**GREAT MASS MEETING IN THE ME-
TROPOLITAN ROOMS, NOS. 135 AND 135 HES-
TER STREET, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1846.**
The friends of the cause, especially the
firm of Mulvey & sons, also the officers of the organ-
ized Trade Union and the public at large are invited.

According to the resolution of the delegation of the Piano makers' Union, to attend a meeting next Wednesday Evening, the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock, a. m., above named place, as the said first chamber of the Piano makers' Union, with publishing of notice statements, (published in the *Stadts Zeitung* the 15th inst.) As this matter is a question of the greatest interest for all the united trade, the Piano makers are taking this opportunity to ferret out the traitor.

WELLMANN, President.

TEMPERANCE AND VICTORY—THE
WORK-ARMS OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Social Union Cadets of Temperance, and

THE ARIZONA ASSOCIATION WILL dispatch a vessel, with members and passengers to Arizona, en route to El Paso, on about the 15th of May, under the direction of its officers. For passage and programme apply at the office W. M. W. S. N., General Superintendent, No. 74 Wall st.

ALTE ARIZONA. No. 1400 Central American Emigration and Colonization Association. It was resolved, that hereafter we advertise, by name, and known as the Arizona Association. **WALTER H. JONES, Secretary.**

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN. The regular quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, on **THURSDAY** next, 14th inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock. Expected attendance is expected.

GEO. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

DR. BENTZ,
DENTIST
No. 333 Broadway, corner 12th st.

NERVOUS PERSONS REQUIRING KIND
And gentle treatment, as well as skillful and reliable
nerve-ops, are invited to the office of Dr. Bentz—re-
sident of the city. He has the latest, latest nature to
be, and at commensurate prices. All the improvements
in modern dentistry adopted. Teeth extracted or filled
without pain. A lady always in attendance.
Dr. BENTZ & CO., No. 333 Broadway.

TO DENTISTS.—JOHN D. CHEVALIER HAS
removed his Dental Warehouse, to No. 65, South
Third St., between 2d and 3d Sts., with a view

rest of the stock of every thing used in the practice of dentistry.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP -
The firm of DINSMORE & CO., mutual consent withdraws from the firm of DINSMORE & CO., from this date
C. DINSMORE.
L. F. DINSMORE.

New-Year, April 15, 1859.

L. F. DINSMORE will continue the publishing business under the same name and title as before.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of SMITH & STONE, Rainbow Hotel, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, in this city, dissolved, S. T. STONE having sold his interest to AUGUSTUS SMITH, who alone is authorized to settle all business of the said firm.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1868.

AUGUSTUS SMITH.
S. T. STONE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of CLARK & BUGART, for the purpose of importing French, English and German gentlemen's furnishing goods, at No. 31 Barclay-st., New-York.

CLARK
BUGART

1808, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, 2024, 2026, 2028, 2030, 2032, 2034, 2036, 2038, 2040, 2042, 2044, 2046, 2048, 2050, 2052, 2054, 2056, 2058, 2060, 2062, 2064, 2066, 2068, 2070, 2072, 2074, 2076, 2078, 2080, 2082, 2084, 2086, 2088, 2090, 2092, 2094, 2096, 2098, 2100, 2102, 2104, 2106, 2108, 2110, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2122, 2124, 2126, 2128, 2130, 2132, 2134, 2136, 2138, 2140, 2142, 2144, 2146, 2148, 2150, 2152, 2154, 2156, 2158, 2160, 2162, 2164, 2166, 2168, 2170, 2172, 2174, 2176, 2178, 2180, 2182, 2184, 2186, 2188, 2190, 2192, 2194, 2196, 2198, 2200, 2202, 2204, 2206, 2208, 2210, 2212, 2214, 2216, 2218, 2220, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2230, 2232, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2240, 2242, 2244, 2246, 2248, 2250, 2252, 2254, 2256, 2258, 2260, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2268, 2270, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2280, 2282, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2290, 2292, 2294, 2296, 2298, 2300, 2302, 2304, 2306, 2308, 2310, 2312, 2314, 2316, 2318, 2320, 2322, 2324, 2326, 2328, 2330, 2332, 2334, 2336, 2338, 2340, 2342, 2344, 2346, 2348, 2350, 2352, 2354, 2356, 2358, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366, 2368, 2370, 2372, 2374, 2376, 2378, 2380, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2390, 2392, 2394, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416, 2418, 2420, 2422, 2424, 2426, 2428, 2430, 2432, 2434, 2436, 2438, 2440, 2442, 2444, 2446, 2448, 2450, 2452, 2454, 2456, 2458, 2460, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2470, 2472, 2474, 2476, 2478, 2480, 2482, 2484, 2486, 2488, 2490, 2492, 2494, 2496, 2498, 2500, 2502, 2504, 2506, 2508, 2510, 2512, 2514, 2516, 2518, 2520, 2522, 2524, 2526, 2528, 2530, 2532, 2534, 2536, 2538, 2540, 2542, 2544, 2546, 2548, 2550, 2552, 2554, 2556, 2558, 2560, 2562, 2564, 2566, 2568, 2570, 2572, 2574, 2576, 2578, 2580, 2582, 2584, 2586, 2588, 2590, 2592, 2594, 2596, 2598, 2600, 2602, 2604, 2606, 2608, 2610, 2612, 2614, 2616, 2618, 2620, 2622, 2624, 2626, 2628, 2630, 2632, 2634, 2636, 2638, 2640, 2642, 2644, 2646, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2654, 2656, 2658, 2660, 2662, 2664, 2666, 2668, 2670, 2672, 2674, 2676, 2678, 2680, 2682, 2684, 2686, 2688, 2690, 2692, 2694, 2696, 2698, 2700, 2702, 2704, 2706, 2708, 2710, 2712, 2714, 2716, 2718, 2720, 2722, 2724, 2726, 2728, 2730, 2732, 2734, 2736, 2738, 2740, 2742, 2744, 2746, 2748, 2750, 2752, 2754, 2756, 2758, 2760, 2762, 2764, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2776, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2784, 2786, 2788, 2790, 2792, 2794, 2796, 2798, 2800, 2802, 2804, 2806, 2808, 2810, 2812, 2814, 2816, 2818, 2820, 2822, 2824, 2826, 2828, 2830, 2832, 2834, 2836, 2838, 2840, 2842, 2844, 2846, 2848, 2850, 2852, 2854, 2856, 2858, 2860, 2862, 2864, 2866, 2868, 2870, 2872, 2874, 2876, 2878, 2880, 2882, 2884, 2886, 2888, 2890, 2892, 2894, 2896, 2898, 2900, 2902, 2904, 2906, 2908, 2910, 2912, 2914, 2916, 2918, 2920, 2922, 2924, 2926, 2928, 2930, 2932, 2934, 2936, 2938, 2940, 2942, 2944, 2946, 2948, 2950, 2952, 2954, 2956, 2958, 2960, 2962, 2964, 2966, 2968, 2970, 2972, 2974, 2976, 2978, 2980, 2982, 2984, 2986, 2988, 2990, 2992, 2994, 2996, 2998, 3000, 3002, 3004, 3006, 3008, 3010, 3012, 3014, 3016, 3018, 3020, 3022, 3024, 3026, 3028, 3030, 3032, 3034, 3036, 3038, 3040, 3042, 3044, 3046, 3048, 3050, 3052, 3054, 3056, 3058, 3060, 3062, 3064, 3066, 3068, 3070, 3072, 3074, 3076, 3078, 3080, 3082, 3084, 3086, 3088, 3090, 3092, 3094, 3096, 3098, 3100, 3102, 3104, 3106, 3108, 3110, 3112, 3114, 3116, 3118, 3120, 3122, 3124, 3126, 3128, 3130, 3132, 3134, 3136, 3138, 3140, 3142, 3144, 3146, 3148, 3150, 3152, 3154, 3156, 3158, 3160, 3162, 3164, 3166, 3168, 3170, 31

PUBLIC NOTICE

[illegible][illegible]

Kingsman, William, Patrick Howard, Patrick
 Kinsman, Charles, John Kinsman, John
 John White, Charles Hill, Jacob Rowan, James Eley,
 Charles Eley, Charles Eley, Charles Eley,
 Murray, Walter Clear, Owen Rob, Michael Olisch,
 Thomas Lewler, John McCuddy, John Kinche, John
 Frank Martin, Charles Lander, Frederick Hoffman, John
 John, John, John, John, John, John, John, John,
 Rika John Mattison, Charles Anderson, George
 Jackson Wheeler, Henry Hellebrue, John Hannaman,
 John, John, John, John, John, John, John, John,
 Hicks, Frederick Trennell, Joliet Thoms, William
 Thomas, Nicholas Young, Steven Thoms, Frederick
 Shumer, Samuel, John, John, John, John,
 John Howard, John Kelly, Thomas Healey, Chris
 John, John, John, John, John, John, John, John,
 Hennessee, J. J. Vomb, Thomas Linn, Jim J. Rube,
 John, John, John, John, John, John, John, John,
 John McGallagher, Thomas Hannaway, George Vahl,
 Smith, Joseph Zellinger, John Thoms, Stephen
 Thomas, John, John, John, John, John, John, John,
 Thomas Healey, Francis Thoms, Lutz J. Wheeler, Henry

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT M. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons claiming an interest in the estate of GEORGE MACKENZIE, of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to appear in person or by counsel, at the office of the undersigned, on the 11th day of November, 1886, to show cause why they should not be admitted as subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, No. 21 Broadway, in the City of New York, to the will of the deceased, signed and sealed on the 11th day of November, 1886.

EMELINE A. RICH Administratrix.

GEORGE MACKENZIE.

414-14-1000.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT M. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons claiming an interest in the estate of GEORGE MACKENZIE, of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to appear in person or by counsel, at the office of the undersigned, on the 11th day of November, 1886, to show cause why they should not be admitted as subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, No. 21 Broadway, in the City of New York, to the will of the deceased, signed and sealed on the 11th day of November, 1886.

EMELINE A. RICH Administratrix.

GEORGE MACKENZIE.

414-14-1000.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE
CLERK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK, notice is hereby
 given to all persons having claims against **WILLIAM G.**
McKEE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present
 the same to the undersigned at his office, No. 67 Broadway,
 in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of
 November, 1922.

GEORGE G. GRUNDY, Administrator.

[illegible][illegible]

tion in a third party, which said it doesn't even claim to have been to himself for the last six years.

The underlined words "the author" are drawn in articles of the above descriptions containing vulgarity or obscenity, and they are intended to inform the public of countries without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute to the extent of the law all persons infringing against him. Orders may be obtained from the publisher and guaranteed by

HORACE K. B. 1747
No. 20 Cornhill st., New York

PROPOSALS.

GRAINED PROVISIONS WILL BE RECEIVED

Now the undersigned in behalf of the School Officers of the Xlith Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, No. 69 Broadway, between Clinton and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock, noon, for doing the work now comprised in the following schedule of a new Plan necessary for the raising and completion of a new Primary school house on Broome st., between Clinton and Elm sts., will receive proposals for the same, and the lowest and best proposal will be accepted.

plating the same, according to laws and specifications
of the same, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent
of the same, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately,
and also the total amount. Proposals for "Proposals for
the Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting,"
and "Proposals for Flooring and Tiling." Terms
and conditions of the same will be required from
each contractor.

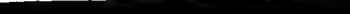
The Board reserves the right to reject any or
all of the proposals offered. If deemed for the public in-
terest to do so.

A. H. BRIMMELL
GEORGE W. THURMAN
JOS. C. B. BLACK, Comm. Sec.
L. WITHINGTON
HENRY WATERER.

PERSONAL.

LIZZY--COME TO CHURCH TO NIGHT, AT
7 o'clock, without fail

A. SCHULZIS FANCY DURING ESTABLISH
 A. SCHULZIS - Office No. 413 Grand St. and No. 41 E 12th
 St. near Canal



NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible][illegible]

YEA TO NEW ORLEANS. 1000 Tons. \$88. North-bound
Ala. Sea. Atlanta, GA. 1000 Tons. \$88. North-bound
YEA TO NEW ORLEANS. 1000 Tons. \$88. North-bound
600 Tons. \$88. North-bound. 1000 Tons. \$88. North-bound
SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 12 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CLUB. This well-known
and fast steamer, R. C. Gray, Captain, will
call for the above on WEDNESDAY, April 21, at
6 o'clock. The steamer passes daily to HAVANA
& BEOTHEL, No. 33 South St.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED ON 1st MAY IN NEW YORK contiguous to Broadway, between 4th and 5th, or in Brooklyn, in the neighborhood of the high school, and of the Brooklyn College. The house must not exceed \$800. address, with particulars, M., Box No. 764 Post-office, New York.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE FURNISHED for a family of four persons, in the summer, conveniently situated to the city and accessible by railroad or steamboat, a medium-sized house with pleasant grounds preferred. Address for three days: Mrs. H. A. West 29th st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A CONVENIENT two-story and single brick house, not large, in a good neighborhood, for a family of four persons. Rent \$400 to \$450. Apply to J. B. DODGE, 171 Broadway, corner of Broome st., Real Estate Agency.

at.: \$526—3 story, high basement, gas and water. We
24th-st.: 3-story and basement, first class. West 35th-st.
2 story, high basement. West 24th-st.: \$450—4-story, gas

The farm contains about fifty acres in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with a good variety of the best of the THE FARM, and is large and commodious, and the barns, carriage-house, and other out-buildings are all convenient, and in good repair.

It is a healthy and fertile soil, of the best quality, and well sold either as a whole or in lots of five or ten acres, and will suit purchaser. Terms of sale will be liberal. Part of the land is now in grass, and the balance is in corn. The house and garden will be let on the first of May for the ensuing year.

For further particulars apply to JOHN W. BALDWIN, No. 11 Maiden-lane, JOSEPH A. HALES, President, Mechanical Bank, Newark, or Dr. L. J. OAKMAN, of Essex-street, New York.

N. B. If the place named should prove stormy the sale will be delayed the next fair day.

FOR RALE CHEAP FOR CASH, OR UPON percent on mortgage, a farm, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, and containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, pastures, woodland, and in a high state of cultivation, and well stocked with the best of the THE FARM, and is large and commodious, and the barns, carriage-house, and other out-buildings are all convenient, and in good repair.

It is a healthy and fertile soil, of the best quality, and well sold either as a whole or in lots of five or ten acres, and will suit purchaser. Terms of sale will be liberal. Part of the land is now in grass, and the balance is in corn. The house and garden will be let on the first of May for the ensuing year.

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N. B. If the place named should prove stormy the sale will be delayed the next fair day.

RHINZBECK—SPLENDID HAY AND FRUIT
FARM OF 37 acres, with large fancy outbuildings, fine
pen and numerous outclosures, large annual-
bearing orchard, all kinds of fruit trees, etc.,
may be had at once or deferred until later.
Apply the interest on the purchase, for sale, exchan-
ge with stock and utensils. Also, 200 acres at Stuyvesant,
5 mile river front and extending back to the Albu-
querque River, large tract of rich soil and good
improvements.

J. A. BLEEDER, SONS & CO.
CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.
Nos. 7 and 9 Pine

120 ACRES OF RICH FARM LAND FOR
SALE AT THE JESSIE BRIDGE FERRY RAILROAD STATION, ten m-
iles from Jersey City, California contains 22 acres of
fruit land, the remainder tillable and well
adapted for vegetable raising. It is a de-
lucio for a seminary, a hotel, farm. Summer resort,
garden or for building sites. Apply to ALBION
SPEARS, JR., owner, on Tuesdays at No. 26 Br-
way, Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON THE ERIF, BALLOE
containing 70 acres, well improved, with good bu-
ildings and out-buildings, with Summer and Winter 60 ca-
pacity barn, and other improvements, may be sold
or exchanged for property in Ohio or vicinity, by
G. MIERCE, No. 18 William-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM ON LONG ISLAND
2½ miles from New-York City, one mile from Jamaica Station, N.Y., 60 acres, 1800 ft. of water frontage; 100 trees; cottage house, six rooms. Price \$15,000. To see, apply to S. D. WICKES, Nos. 79 and 77 Washington Market, foot of West St., Park Building.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF FIVE
ACRES near West Blomfield, N. J.; house fine; fruit water, wood, etc.; also one of three acres on Croton Lake, N. Y. Year are now open. Also 300 other farms available for sale or exchange. Apply to
A. SERGEANT, N. No. 15 Wall.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS—OFFICE
THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, in and for the County of New York, do hereby give notice that the assessment Roll—Noted in heretofore given by the assessor, John B. Real and Personal Estate in the City of New York, for the year 1904 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All taxpayers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected before the same are made final by law. In case of failure to make application for reduction of their assessments, by reason of being ineligible for military services, and also liable for exemption therefrom, they will be held responsible for payment of the full amount of their taxes.

The following section of the act of April 16, 1887, is listed for the information of the taxpayers:

"If the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue shall be satisfied that any person has failed to pay the tax on any public information, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person complaining himself, or by any person authorized in writing, to the Commissioner, to have the same corrected. If such application is made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, the Commissioner shall cause the same to be corrected, and the same shall be the basis for the assessment thereof, and thereupon the Commissioner shall cause the same to be corrected. If the Commissioner is satisfied that the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of any other property, the Commissioner shall cause the same to be corrected, and the same shall be the basis for the assessment of any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made within ten days after such application shall have been made to him, no reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors, and the same shall be the basis for the assessment of the same, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party applying was unable to attend in person, or by a duly authorized agent, before the Board of Supervisors, or otherwise from the City—Section 1285, page 606."

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EXPOSITION DOCKS AND SLIPS.
The Board of Commissioners for the World's Fair, having decided that several of the docks, now owned by the City of New York, belonging to the Corporation, will be leased, under public auction, on the 1st day of April, 1893, to the highest bidder, for the term of five years, the following contain the number and location, and also the terms and conditions of the lease, as approved by the Board of Commissioners of the City of New York. Each will also be shown of the location wharves and piers. By order of the Commissioners of the Board of Commissioners of the City of New York.

Commodore
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, 27th day of March, 1893, at the same hour and place, at which time it will take place.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
New York, Jan. 1, 1893.

ROBT. T. BAWS, COMPTROLLER.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS
Having claims on or demands against JACOB J. FELT, of the City of New York, incurred prior to the death of said J. FELT, by reason of the death of said J. FELT, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN C. BAKER, Counselor-at-Law, No. 36, Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the net estate of said J. FELT, and those whose claims shall have been presented.

herby required.—Dated New York, Dec. 18, 1898.
D. L. 24w6m&W. J. JONATHAN BEERS,
Sarkness of said Jacob J. Van Pe

LECTURES.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IS SOU
Africa, and the Religion of the Native Tribes
Colonization Missions. A lecture on the above subject
to be delivered by the Rev. J. J. VAN PE, of the
Reformed Dutch Church, Tuesday, Dec. 23rd, at the Rev.
General's T. to KORNW. (Thursday) EVENING, at
8 o'clock, before the Christian Association of said Church,
being the occasion of their first annual meeting. Admis-
sion free, no collection. The public are cordially in-
vited to attend.
E. H. MASTLEY, Secretary.

MRS. CORAL V. E. HALL WILL LECTURE
on "The Clinton Hall," at 8 o'clock, on Thursday
EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Terrace, and
at Musical Hall, Brooklyn, SUNDAY AFTERNOON,
at 3 o'clock, and MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

MR. ADAMS WILL LECTURE ON THE
LIGHTS OF MODERN CIVILIZATION.—The
lecture of this course will be given in Clinton Hall
on Thursday EVENING, at 8 o'clock, subject—Card-

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.
The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company is prepared to contract with consumers and dealers for a supply of the superior qualities of lump, run of the mine, and fine coal for steam and manufacturing purposes. The coal from their "Astor Mine" has an established reputation of superiority over any other coal in the market.
The coal will be shipped in the best order from the Company's wharves at Alexandria, Va. and Baltimore, Md. as soon as ordered. The Company will sell on reasonable terms, free of charge.
The Company are daily receiving and will have a supply of fresh stock on hand. Sooner than ever.
Office No. 30 Broadway between 5th and 6th Sts. Wall St.

CAS CHANDLERS, FRANKS & HAYES,
BROKERS, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, announce that they are now and have been fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being manufacturers they are enabled to offer such low prices and documents to purchasers as will repay them for

No. 68 Leonard St., near Broadway

ASSESSMENTS

GRAND HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL
AND **BOIRE-DANSANTE**—A series of festive entertainments, to be continued from May 1 until the 15th inst. will be given at the Casino of the Hotel (improved) and in the new and spacious Mall on the side of the grounds, in aid of the contemplated Florida and Havana Colonization Societies. Theatricals. Birds will be brought into requisition to make this most interesting, intellectual and attractive festival given in New-York. Particulars in future advertisements.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH WILL REPEAT
His Concert and Black-bills Island Lecture at the Old Church, Broadway, on Monday, the 15th inst. at 7 o'clock, on the subjects of "The Slave," "The Slave-Trade," "Slaves, convicts, &c.," imparting a perfect and complete course of instruction, and making the audience be as enlightened as possible. Some will say will be as brilliant. Tickets, 50 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Thirty-fourth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, consisting of paintings, sculpture, and other works, by living artists, never before exhibited in New-York. Commencing on Monday, the 15th inst. at 10 A. M., at the galleries in 104th St., near Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

W. H. ADKINSON
Cor. Secretary H.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL
To visit the Old and New Galleries of the **REDBURY GALLERY OF PAINTINGS**, and view Mr. H. B. Redbury's collection of the most valuable and interesting pictures. No. 44 Broadway. Admission 10 cents.

THE GREAT REDBURY GALLERY
OF PAINTINGS, SCULPTURE, AND ARCHITECTURE, is now open to the public, and will be visited by thousands of citizens and strangers.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH

TON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 35 cents. The member in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel, and what are the facilities for food and a conveyance.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAWLEY RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 1, 1889, Trains leave New York at Station New-York, as follows:

8.00 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.20 A. M. Wall Train for Jersey.
9.20 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
12.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
2.30 P. M. for Dover Plains.

6.18 P. M. for White Plains from White and
 3.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
 6.30 A. M. from White Plains.
 8.30 A. M. from River Plains.
 9.40 A. M. from White Plains.
 7. A. M. from White Plains.
 6.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
 1.30 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
 3. P. M. from Williams Bridge.
 3. P. M. from White Plains.
 6. P. M. from Williams Bridge.
 W. ELLI, Superntend.

NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETH ROAD.
 On Monday, August 18th, and on days
 notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of De-
 m., as follows viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M.
 and 1.30 P. M. for intermediate
 Stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M. for Dunkirk and Bu-

P. M., from foot of Harrison st., via Piermont, for Lewis and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at foot of Harrison st., Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Train, for Middletown, at 10:30 P. M. The above trains run daily. Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Northern Railway, at Elmira, and at Elmira Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and Elmira Railroad, for Buffalo; at Corning with the Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Morrisville with the Morrisville and Elmira Railroad, for Elmira; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, etc.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

Connecting at New-Hampson with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SPRINGFIELD, N. J. Commencing March 15, leaves New-York for Easton and Intermediate places from Pier 60, New-York, at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and at 7:30 and 12 P. M. for Easton, and at 12 P. M. for Somerville, N. J.

The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad which leave New-York from Pier 60, at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and at 7:30 and 12 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 P. M. only.

JOHN O. STERN, Superintendent.

[illegible]

DAY BOAT FROM ALBANY—FARE 50 CENTS.—Will sail at 8 P. M. The steamer BRIDGPORT, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, arriving in time to connect with the Niagara Falls, Hartford and Springfield Railroad, for Westport.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.
Commencing on SATURDAY, April 2, 1888, a new and splendid steamer METAMORA will leave for Troy and Albany on TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., making the usual landings.

POSITION.—FARE REDUCED TO ALBANY.
On Metamora line from Robinson-st. pier daily, Saturdays excepted, at 8 P. M. on SUNDAYS will make usual landings at 50 cents fare.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER

INDIA RUBBER GOODS

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he holds an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear & Co., Inc., of New York City, N. Y., of the right to use the name "Goodyear's Patent" in connection with all elastic goods prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June 18, 1844. In all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the presence of threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber (and in all woven, braided, cased or sewed fabrics, and in all woven, braided, cased or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected by one or both ends with substances other than rubber), it is hereby notified that no person has the right to make, sell or advertise India-rubber threads of vulcanized rubber, in all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be made so elastic by the use of the vulcanization process.

The undersigned is satisfied that this pretence on the part of said Jackson is a fraud and a violation of the law for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Jackson has never explained his pretended title to any Court or to the public, and has refused to answer any questions or to let these titles. Charles Goodreese could give any valid explanation of the titles, but he has refused to do so. He has conveyed to the undersigned a copy of the decision of the Court in the case of *Goodreese v. Jackson*, a question decided by Judge Ingraham in New York, on a preliminary motion and partial presentation of the facts, but not decided on the merits. The undersigned, and the card published by said Judge, shows that the Court was imposed upon by a pre-

have been in himself for the last six years.

The undersigned therefore certifies all dealers in one of the above descriptions containing vulcanized rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in the country without his license and stamp, and that he will prosecute to the full extent of the law all persons infringing on his said rights. Owners exported and rights to be guaranteed by No. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844

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constrictive. The latter is a goodly supply of
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whenever, when ordered by letter, as if given in person.
Wm. C. E. Billiard and Billiard Patent Cushion Manu-
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**PHILADELPHIA IMPROVED BILLIARD
CUSHIONS AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.**

PATENTED FEB. 18, 1856; OCT. 23, 1853; DEC.
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GOUGHNOUR & COLLINDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann
And the patentees,
MICHAEL PERLAN,
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W. Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manassas, Va. 1890. New York, Babb, Goss, Trimmings, & constantly on hand.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FOR SALE—TWO BAY MARES, EACH ABOUT 15½ hands high, one 7 years old, and blooded, very stylish, and can be used in single or double harness, or would make fine saddle horses. A yearling colt, and a yearling foal, of either a yearling and kind of harness. They will be sold either singly or separately. Apply to Gilman's Livery Stable, No. 117 West Broadway.

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121. ALBION WAREHOUSE
SAMPSON & BAIRD
NO. 121 GREENWICH ST.
Have in store and offer for sale a full
Stock of Hammered Iron.
Knotted and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Deep Iron.
Oval, Half oval and Half-round Iron.
Angie and T Iron. Wrought Iron.
Horse Shoe Iron. Penn. Stitz and B.
Horse Nails Rods. T. V. F. and other

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 Having added a foundry to our works

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Iron columns, beams, girders, and
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Specimens of our work can be seen in
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land, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven Pe-
riodical; United States Marine Hospital
Portland, and United States Army Hos-

LEONARD & JACKSON

[illegible]

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Persons about opening new
ones, will find it advantageous to
CALL, No. 247 Canal-st., between Broad-
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ASHCROFT'S (BOURDON) ST
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CAN PIPE SALE.—GROSHING
Large assortment cheap for cash
No. 121 Broadway.

THOMAS FISHER—FOOT
and a warranted substitute for Socks
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., N

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER
And many, &c. for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., N

AMOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS

—A TWO
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MORGAN,
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small bar
Ac. Gas
sent \$385.

APPROPRIATE, the modern
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SPRING CURE
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 FLOORS OF
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Jane Best
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ASSEMENT.
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IN MTH-
N. WELLS,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER
Surrogate of the County of New York
by virtue of all persons having claim
THEODORE DUISBERG, late of Clinton
County, deceased, to present and with vouchers
subscribed at his office, No. 1 Wall-st.,
New-York, on or before the 30th day of
October, 1884, at New-York, the 13th day of October,
1884.

CLARESON
614-lawsonth Administrator with the

NOTICE
IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, given to all persons having claims against the estate of **JOSEPH MOHRMANN, Jr.**, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the undersigned, at his office, as Surrogate, at law, No. 77 Nassau Street, New York, on or before the next day of **Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1930**.
Dated at New York, Jan. 2, 1930.
J. J. LAWRENCE, JR. Surrogate.

INSURANCE OF A SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
by given to all persons having claims against
C. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York,
to present the same with vouchers thereon
at his office No 7 Broadway in
New-York, on or before the 18th day of January, 1851.
Jas20-lawmTh. GEO MACKENZIE

GIVEN to all persons having claims against
GOLL, late of the City of New York, do-
ing same with vouchers therefor to the
office of Robert Renner, Comptroller-as-
sistant, in the City of New York, on the
day of August next, signed John G. Stearns,
JULIUS T. EBENEZER BROWN

...the County of New York
...to the subscribers, at their offices
...in the City of New York, on or
...of September next.—Dated New York,
HENRY ROBIN
MATTHEW DALL

be Albany
County, New-York on or before the 8th of
ber next.—Dated New York, March 2,
MIRIAM C. DEVOE, A.
mht-lawyer.

BILLIARDS.
PURFANE'S IMPROVED BILLIARDS.
PUSSE AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

"AFRO
 009 Broad-
 THE FARM
 near Bar-
 160 acres
 for applu-
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 Place-st-
 W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED
 Tables and Cushions, superior to
 A few second-hand tables for sale. None

FINE ARTS.
FINE ARTS—A FINE COLLECTION
Paintings by old masters, cheap paintings, old engravings, books, and all the latest. The highest prices paid. S. W. 64 Broadway near Houston-st.

[Continued from First Page.]

Thomas J. Brown, sworn, and examined by Mr. Brady—I took a measurement of Mr. Skokles' home from the window of the library to the back window of the back room the distance is forty-five feet and six inches; the sofa is near the back window of the back room; the thickness of the wall is fourteen inches. Cross-examined by Mr. Ould—I made the measurement yesterday; I don't know where the sofa was on the day of the killing, nor whether the partition wall is brick, or lath and plaster; the jam or frame of the door is about one and a half inch wider than the wall; the depth of the library room is seventeen feet ten

[illegible]

FURTHER TESTIMONY OF CHARLES G. BACON.
Charles G. Bacon recalled—He produced a certificate from the Surveyor's Office of the diagram showing the width of Pennsylvania-avenue opposite the Franklin Hotel, at the intersection of Madison-square, and is not properly Pennsylvania-avenue; the width of Madison-place is 90 feet; Jackson-place and Seventeenth-street are the same width as the breadth of Lafayette square is 410 feet 10 inches and the length 725 feet 9 inches, exclusive of Jackson and Madison-places. The diagram was considered in evidence.

Witness—I went to the edge of Commodore McClellan's house, and walked from there rapidly to the foot of the tree where the explosion occurred. It took me thirty seconds; I ran the same distance and it took me thirteen seconds; the distance is 250

[illegible]

Mr. Brady now addressed the Court, for the purpose of announcing that the defense had closed.

District Attorney—Having been notified that the defense is going to close, I feel it proper to make this statement. When, at a certain stage of the trial, a certain piece of evidence was offered, to the United States for its admission to them to be shown. That objection was made and sustained. The reason why the objection was made was because in the view of the prosecution, all evidence in the case to any adulterous intercourse between the accused and the wife of the accused was excluded incompetent. Your Honor has subsequently

Mr. Brady—There is no pretence that you had any conversation with the witness, and that is the point except for a single moment. I felt it due to the prosecution that this statement should be made.

Judge—If time for the conference is desired, the Court will grant it.

Mr. Brady—We do not propose that the Court shall assign us any time for the conference. The prosecution may go on with their proof, decided that the proof of adultery was admissible, the prosecution should have made this offer, and not after we had discredited our witnesses and sent them to the jail. I do not think that the Court should allow the defence to be put to the defence, just as much as the objections that led to the exclusion of the testimony.

Judge—It is not for me to be intended.

Mr. Graham—Whether intended in that spirit or not, I do not know. If the prosecution had come in on Monday, when his Honor decided the subject of adultery, I would have been in the door, and the door would have been as wide as you want—enter with all your witnesses.

TESTIMONY OF GEO. H. PENDLETON.
*The Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, sworn—Examined by Mr. Cold—*Am brother-in-law of the deceased; on the second Monday after Mr. Key was killed, I made an examination of the premises said to belong to the negro man Gray: went to the front door and found it closed, thence proceeded to the rear and went into the yard; attempted to get into the house by the back door; it was locked or fastened; I suggested it was best to send for a locksmith; instead of Gray's going, he sent somebody else; the locksmith came, and, if I mistake not, he found the door open.

leading from the front to the back of the house. I think, besides this, there is another door leading directly into the kitchen, to the passage or gangway looked about the two lower rooms for two or five min- utes. I saw Jorew, wearing the same blue slacks; by the time we came down, the front door was open; my recollection is, that it was wide open; I called Gray and gave him half a dollar for his trouble of going for a locksmith; I never gave a dollar to the man who came to remove the lock; I did not see anyone taking off the lock; I am not prepared to say the lock was taken off from the front door when I was there, as a witness has testified

with Dr. Stone for delivery." It is the same envelope this is the same paper which was in it, and the same one which I presume this envelope contains some correspondence and scraps of paper, and I presume Mr. Miller I presume these are they, but I don't know; I repeat I have no personal recollection to the facts, I don't know whether these are previous to the murder or not, I cannot say.

Mr. Brady—May I ask you the character of your feelings?—I don't not one which naturally excited strong emotions.

Witness—I was very much pained at Mr. Key's death. I do not think any one spoke to me about visiting the place, I was not asked to go, I was not with my family and myself, and he accompanied me at my request; or suggestion; nothing belonging to Mr. Key, and being by the way of the fact, I have no knowledge as to the pay of the rent except what Mr. Gray told me.

[Note by Reporter—This bears a lady's name.]
 Mr. Brady: But we want to look at this letter, which is in cipher.
 Mr. Corliss: Put it into the hands of some person that we may get the key and make a copy of it.
 Mr. Brady: Did you first learn that the lock had been removed?
 Witness: I heard it in Court the other day; a remark was made by one of the counsel for the defence that he had been told of the suppression of evidence; I desired to say before I left the Court that I had been present and in a confidential manner, that I gave no intimation or direction, nor made any suggestion as to the removal of the lock, nor did I hear it had been removed.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES L. JONES.

Col. Charles L. Jones sworn and examined by the prosecution—I visited the house in Fifteenth street in the company of Mr. Pendleton, on the Monday week after the murder; Gray had tried to break open the door, but Mr. Pendleton said he would break open the door, and get in by the side of a lock-smith; I made an examination of the house, but found no property of Mr. Key's there; Mr. Pendleton gave no directions; I paid no attention to the taking off of the lock. (The witness then further detailed the incidents of their visit, agreeing with Mr. Pendleton's statement.

Witness—That is unnecessary. You have, Mr. Jones, told me that. I have no more to say.
Witness—(With emphasis) The very deed, est. Jones, I think, shall I tell you why?
Mr. Brady—Not at all.
Mr. Carlisle—You were the intimate friend of Mr. Key.
Witness—From early youth to the time of his death.
Mr. Brady—I never object to a man standing by the memory of his friend as long as he deserves to be respected.
Mr. Ould called as a witness Ex-Senator Brodhead.
 The Judge said he supposed Mr. Brodhead was at his home in Easton, Penn.
 Mr. Ould, as Mr. Brodhead had been subpoenaed, and failed to appear, asked for an attachment. One was accordingly directed against him and several others.
Mr. Brady—We want to look at that letter in cipher.

not arrested, nor am I connected in any way or manner with the Institution, except as the attorney and counsel for the Bank, which has a charter under and pursuant to the laws of Indiana, and that the Bank has ample security, all invested in first bonds and mortgages on free and unincumbered real estate—none double in value, and examined and approved by the State Auditor, and the title perfect. The organization having just been perfected, and the full capital paid in, amounting to \$40,000, Treasury interest at 7 per cent., with no other liabilities.

I have on my been employed as their Attorney since the 1st inst., and know nothing of the antecedents of Cassius M. Clay, or of the charges against him, or of the complaint before Justice Ware, against the Institution, which I know was done out of malice and revenge, from the fact of his having been discharged as its Cashier.

No 22 William-street, New-York.

discovered smoke issuing from the upper part of the three story brick building No. 291 Pearl-street, occupied by ROSEAR C. SMITH as a brush and bellows factory. The alarm was given and the firemen were quickly on hand, but about \$3,000 damage was done before the flames were extinguished; fully insured. A man who slept in the upper portion of the place was rescued by the Police in a half-suffocated state. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Brooklyn Intelligence.

THE CORRECTOR—City Court Calendar for this day. Nov. 6 & 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 38, 41, 45, 48, 47. Circuit Court—Nov. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

[Advertisement.]
CARD.
New-York, April, 1859.
I beg leave to inform my friends and the public that
I have disposed of the HOUSE and GENTLEMEN'S FURNI-
SHING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 637 BROADWAY,
to MESSRS. A. RANKIN & Co., (with whom I was con-
nected in business for many years) being assured that
they will maintain the character of the establishment,
I cordially solicit for them a continuance of favors.
Respectfully, UNION ADAMS.

waters. By the way, the Company has just received a superb lot of ladies' bathing dresses, (new style and cheap,) which should command the attention of all going to the sea-shore, or to other watering places.

14 WATERLOO STREET,
 AT EVANS' NOS. 68 AND 68 1/2 FULTON-STREET.

Good black cloth dress frockcoats.....	95 to 98
Fine black cloth dress frockcoats.....	100 to 110
The finest French cloth dress frockcoats.....	115 to 125
Elegant silk riding overcoats.....	5
Good cashmere business coats.....	5

AT EVANS' Nos 68 and 68 1/2 Fulton-street,
 between Gold and Cliff streets.

(Advertisement.)

\$2 Spring Overcoats,

Look!
Superb Comings!
 Argosies, Low Prices!
 Royal Velvet, 12 25; Brussels, 90c. per yd.
 All-wool Ingrains, 3 75/c; to 75c. per yd.
 HIRSH ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

SOMETHING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.—The new style of suit just issued by Knox, styled "The Pride of Youth," has not only become a favorite with the young men of the city, but is felt sure it will, for Knox knows the wants of the rising generation as well as any one. For a good and fashionable suit, call on Knox, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton.

papers, will be found at our main office, especially in
No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale prices. **WAGNER, FRICK & Co.,**
[Advertisement.]
HERNANDEZ'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes,
No. 513 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite
City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GREW'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gal-
lery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerres-
types, Miniatures in Oil and Ivory types.

MONEY AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

100 F & W L Co. 40	100 Exchange F. Co. 105
100 Manhattan Gas Co. 136	100 Wells, Fargo & Co. 105
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 100	100 Western Union 100
100 Chatham Bank 100	25 American Exp. Co. 81
100 East River F. L. Co. 106	

WEDNESDAY, April 20—P. M.

The excitement in the Stock Market noticed at a late hour yesterday afternoon, was renewed to-day, but prices, on the whole, were no lower than the closing prices of Tuesday. The heavy fall in New York Central brought forward a good many out-of-town orders by telegraph, and also some City orders outside of Wall-street. The Bear account met these orders freely in the morning with the stock bought in, as noticed in our last report, from a leading Bull jobber, at 74 7/16 @ 74 3/4, subsequently at 74 7/16 3/4 cent, and the

to the extent 81,300 of 9,000 shares. The opening price was 57 1/2 cent, and the closing cash sale 57 1/2 cent. On the other hand, there was more decided weakness, and a further heavy fall of 2 1/2 cent. on Michigan Guaranteed. The closing sale yesterday afternoon was 36 1/2, against 38 3/4 the day before. The opening this morning, 36 1/2, and the last sale this afternoon, 34 1/2 cent. Toledo was steady, without much business. Illinois Central, 65 1/2 cent., and New-York Central, 51 1/2, both about 1/2 cent. lower than the Second Board yesterday. Hudson River was rather firmer

—sales at 33. Harlem Preferred, 3 1/2 cent lower; Panama steady, 120 1/2@121. Pacific Mail fell 1/2 cent, closing 87 1/2, with considerable intermediate sales between this rate and 88 1/2 cent. The general Shere list left off somewhat feverish in tone, but prices are called steady at 4 o'clock.

In State Stocks, Missouris were a fraction lower; sales at 88 1/2 cent. In Railway Bonds, the changes not important and the business of a retail character. Nothing was done in United States

The Treasury has left Washington on a visit to his home in Georgia, satisfied that his current revenue from Customs is more than equal to his estimates and nearly up to his disbursements, exclusive of the authority to reissue the Treasury Bills of 1857 and the uncalled for balance of \$1,500,000 on the late loan.

The financial acts of the State authorities at Albany, as reported at the close of the Legislature, so far as they touch the State Credit and the Banking and Insurance laws, are regarded as safe and conservative. The veto of Governor MORGAN on the bills to aid the Susquehanna Road and to sanction the issue and claim to interest of certain

tion of each bank remain as usual, although a specious attempt was made to complicate the returns, as a similar attempt was made a year ago. And no countenance was shown to the New Lights of Clinton Hall in suppressing small notes and "regulating" the business of banking upon the capital instead of the capacity of the banker. An injudicious bill, moved in the Assembly, and voted through that House, at the instance of three or four out of 250 country bankers, to interfere with the legal redemption of Country Circulation, was

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, April 26, 1850 4 P.M.
The reported receipts of the principal kinds of
dure, since our last, have been 19 bbls. Ashes,
17 bbls. Flour, 634 bushels Wheat, 9,669 bushels
Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Mail, 1271 pgs.
Tobacco, 302 bbls. Whisky.

SHIES—Are moderately inquired for, at \$5 75 for
and Pearls, 900 lbs. Stock in the Inspection
warehouse this morning 6 bbls., including 900
P. O. C. and 100 lbs. Pearls.

COTTON—Has been very dull, to-day, sales har-
dened to be confined to about 750 bales, including 400
bales of the same quality, and 350 bales of the same

[illegible][illegible]

from Porto Rico. Sugar, 58c; a brig, 200 tons, Porto Rico and sack, 37½c. and \$3; a schr. to a Windward Island, 60c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 29.
COTTON—Sales to date 3,500 bales at unchanged prices. The receipt of the *Arabia's* advices had no effect upon the market. **FARINOS**—Cotton to Liverpool at 4½d. **WHEAT**—Buenos Ayres—100 @ 10½d. **GRAIN** on New York at sight at par @ ½ cent. discount.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 29.
FLOUR **HR.**; fair demand @ \$3.66 @ \$5.80; 90 lbs. light. **WHEAT** fair from good demand, sales 900

100 lbs. at 24c. @24½c. Bacon—a better feeling. Lard
 run at 11c.; holders ask 11½c.
 SAVANNAH, Wednesday, April 20.
 COTTON market dull; sales unimportant.
 100 lbs. at 24c. @24½c. Moulds, Wednesday, April 20.
 COTTON unchanged. Sales to day 1,300 bales.
 Sales of the last three days, 4,600 bales. Receipts the
 same time 4,000 bales.
 PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 20.
 FLOUR active. WHEAT steady, white \$1.65;
 red \$1.51 @.58. CORN firm; sales 5,000 bushels yel-
 low, at 50c.; inferior white 78c. WHEAT
 50c. @.22½c.
 BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 20.
 FLOUR active. WHEAT steady, white \$1.65;
 red \$1.51 @.58. CORN firm; sales 5,000 bushels yel-
 low, at 50c.; inferior white 78c. WHEAT
 50c. @.22½c.

[illegible][illegible]

G. Tomson, Henry Ruff. James Orndeg, M. R.
Texas

[illegible]

ston, E. A. Wright; A Jennings Lake, Smithfield,
er; J. A. Stanley, Jackson, Mobile, Port. Smith &
Baltimore, Chesapeake, Maryland, Md.

[illegible]

Egg Elizabeth Wats. Thompson, Matanzas M d.s.
Egg Edgar molasses to H. Gager.
Egg E. C. Crig. Gr. J. Smith, Windsor N. S., 14 ds, with
egg to master.
Egg J. B. King, (Br.) Coffill, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds,
to master.
Egg John Buller, Park. Port au Platte St. Domingo,
with mahogany, hides, &c. to H. G. Smith.
Egg Joseph Mortimer, Gr. J. Smith, Windsor, N. S.,
wine, &c. to master. Experienced very heavy
thunder—spit stills, lost rain-bow.
Egg L. Brads. Gr. J. Smith, Hatch, Arroyo, P.
Cid. Volat. molasses to R. P. Don & Co. Sid. in co.
sidr. Volant. Coombe for New-York.
Egg L. Brads. Gr. J. Smith, Hatch, Arroyo, P. Cid., with
10th list, of Egg Harlow, picked up "Traverse"
re a peasant who fell overboard from the schr. John
Arthurson, on his return from New-York.
Egg L. Howard, Baker, Boston 3 ds, with mace to S.
Lewis.
Egg L. Firm. Endicott, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds, with
all stores to J. D. Abrams.
Egg L. Firm. Taylor, Madego, N. C., 8 ds, with shin-
to J. D. Abrams.

chr. Exchange, Ely, Norwich 3 ds., in bud.
chr. Rebecca, Ely, Norwich 3 ds., in bud.
chr. Franklin, Hunt, Manchester 3 ds., for female.
chr. Urie, Cribble, Flossing, ballast, for Newark.
chr. A. Field, Phillips, Flossing, 3 ds., for Newark.
chr. Solitar, Abraham, Roudout, cast, for Newark.
chr. Governor, Chase, Gloucester, with fish to master.
chr. Laura M. Aaron, Walcott, 3 ds., for Newark.
chr. A. B. Jernin, 3 ds., with grass.
chr. Ida Maria, Crepper, Virginia 3 ds., with grass.
chr. C. Smith, Smith, Virginia 3 ds., for Newark.
chr. Margaret, Wauson, Virginia 3 ds., with grass.
chr. L. Reeves, Gifford, Virginia 2 ds., with weed.
chr. L. Franklin, Toxand, Virginia 3 ds., with weed.
chr. E. A. Smith, Gofford, Virginia 3 ds., with weed.
chr. Perfection, Forbell, Virginia 2 ds., with weed.
chr. Panama, Coleman, Virginia 2 ds., with corn.

Below.
 1926 Palestine, (Packet.) Pratt, London and Fort-
 March 10, with mdse. and passengers to F. E.
 1926.
 1926. Barks Julia Cobb, Ross, from Cardenas.
 1926. Adv. 11.00. from Machias.

Sailed.
 1926. Steamship Star of the West for Aspinwall, Alaba-
 1926. for Savannah, R. Ketchum for Richmond. Ship
 1926. for Hong Kong, Monrovia, for Fanny For-
 1926. for New Orleans. Barks Tahiti, for Cadiz; J.
 1926. for St. Jago; J. B. Johnson for Sarnia; C. Han-
 1926. (C. W. J. for J. W. J. for Havana.
 1926. for Caroline for Aspinwall, Carol for Darles; Sa-

Perelan Shipping Intelligence.
[THE STRAITS TIMES GAZETTE, AT MALACCA.]
Arrived: On New-York-April 6. A. G. B. Borgstedt, at
Melbourne.
Departed: from New-Orleans-April 4. Unlinda, at Bre-
men; b'n. Fanny Hack, at Gronde.
Arrived: On New-York-April 6. Amalia, at Liver-
pool.
Departed: from Savannah-April 8. De Witt, at Dun-
gess-Creer at Liverpool.
Sailed: for New-York-April 6. Stada, from the Olyrie;
Sailing from Sunderland 11. H. Wright, J. New-
York; sailing from Guiltard Star, at Liverpool.
Webster, from do.
Arrived: On New-York-April 6. Norval, from Cowes; 7th,
from Boston, from Liverpool.
James

ED WATER: ICED WATER: ICED
 WATER!!!
 STIMPSON'S PATENT DOUBLE WALL ICE
 PITCHER
 My silver-plated, warranted, and bearing the name
 of the patentee.
 For infringement of the patent right have been
 sent against me J. C. M. & R. The genuine "Stimpson
 Pitcher" for sale by J. C. M. & R., Manufacturers Agent,
 New York, where also may be found the coolest variety
 of drink and plated ware; also, the newly-invented
 "Patent Cup."

g. No. 10 Apr-st: clean, only ready to use.
Congress shoes and garters at JONES, No. 10

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS A YEAR; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR; one copy to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

Advertisements are received for insertion in the NEW-YORK TIMES, at the rate of \$100 per line for the first week, and \$75 per line for each succeeding week.

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Yesterday elected Central Park Commissioners, fill the two existing vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Commissioners DILLON and HOOVER.

The forty-third anniversary of the New-York Female Auxiliary Bible Society was celebrated yesterday at the Bible House. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. De Witt, of this City, and Bishop Doane, last of New York, from China. During the year the Society has raised \$3,818.99.

A suit has been brought against Messrs. PRALON & SON, dealers in perfumery, &c., to test their right to sell their preparation known as "Cocaine," under that title. The use of this name is claimed to be an infringement of the plaintiff's trademark "Cocaine," which was registered in 1854. The case was heard yesterday, and evidence given on both sides.

JAMES PATTIS, JOHN MCINTOSH, GEO. A. BYRDE, JOHN RAYMOND and JEREMIAH POSE, the men belonging to the American bark *Wanderer*, who were brought to this port from Pernambuco by the U. S. steamer *Harriet Lane*, for trial for mutiny and inciting to revolt, were yesterday lodged in the Tombs to await examination.

Yesterday, 1,500 bales Cotton were sold, at prices indicative of a decline of ½¢ to ¾¢. Flour was heavy, and prices steadily favored buyers. Wheat was in moderate demand, at uniform rates. Corn was more plenty, and was less valuable. Pork was actively inquired for; Mess was firm, while Frims declined 12½¢ to 25¢. Lard and Beef were essentially unchanged. A fair demand prevailed for Coffee, the principal sales of which were 800 mats green Java, at 14¢; and 1,000 bags Jamaica, on private terms. Sugars were more freely dealt in, but at easier rates; the principal sales of Naval Stores were 3,000 bbls. common resin, to arrive; and 1,000 bbls. here, at \$1.70; 500 bbls. Spirits of Turpentine, at 53¢ to 55¢; and 300 bbls. Wilmington Tar, at \$2.50. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The European Crisis.

If anything could reconcile us to the failure of the Atlantic Telegraph it would be the consideration that an hourly communication with Europe, in these times of warlike preparation and political excitement, would make the transaction of business impossible on this side of the Atlantic. Our commercial and financial classes even now persist in pinning their faith, as closely as the ocean and the steamers will allow, upon the skirts of the London Stock-Exchange and the Liverpool Cotton Market. They willfully and deliberately throw away all the splendid advantages of their own more remote position—which by the very fact of its remoteness assures to them a fairer and juster view of passing events—and cling with discreditable anxiety to the fulfilment and feverish demonstrations of men whose minds are confused by the immediate imminence of great events over which they have no control, and who oscillate from hope to despair at the slightest breath of political breezes which veer with every hour. Of course there are exceptions to this rule. There are men in this community at this moment whose heads are clear enough and whose tempers are resolute enough to make them independent of mere general impressions; and these men judging the position and the prospects of American interests purely on their own merits, are rapidly profiting by the senseless panics of those around them, to purchase foolishly depreciated property at its nominal value, with the moral certainty of converting the operation to their own very brilliant benefit. But these are the few. The many drift to and fro with every puff of what they mistake for adverse or prosperous fortune. Two weeks ago they believed in the permanence of peace, merely because the interested stock-operators of London chose to regard the summoning of an European Congress as decisive of the whole Italian question. To-day they believe in the imminence of war, merely because the same operators, frightened at the aspect of Austria and of France, and at the refusal of Lord DRAKE to throw away the helm of state that Lord JOHN RUSSELL may snatch at it, cry out that the end of all things is at hand, and let Consols fall with a crash.

It is time that our people should begin to look at these European questions independently alike of our own prejudices and of the prejudices of our British cousins. Neither the material interests nor the moral sympathies of the United States can gain by this docile following in the London leash. The English journals have painted the approaching European conflict in the darkest colors, as a conflict which threatens the prosperity of the world, and must involve the ruin everywhere of liberty, industry and commerce. Nothing could be more senseless. The German journalists wrote in precisely the same vein of the Crimean war before it burst upon Europe. That conflict, too, was to throw back the civilization of Europe, paralyze the Exchanges of the world, stifle the commerce of mankind. What were the facts? There was a fall, of course, in the funds of London and Paris immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities, as of course there always will be while stockholders and stockbrokers are mortal men, liable to be frightened by things they do not understand. In like manner, just before the declaration of war, the world was quite sure that no war would be declared, and no speculations for a fall could be found on the Exchanges! With so little wisdom is the financial as well as the political world commonly governed. But the war once in full operation brought to the whole world an amazing prosperity in the place of all the prognosticated adversity. England, the United States, France, Germany, were all aroused to unexampled efforts of production and exchange. This country, in particular, gained enormously by the influences of the contest, as a very little previous reflection must have satisfied any well-informed person who had acted upon such previous reflection found their account in the swift results that followed. The many who conformed to common prejudices and thoughtless assertions, and so prepared themselves for a war decline in all values, suffered accordingly, as they will now suffer again. For consider the war at present threatened in its origin, character and probable consequences, and it will be seen that all the producing and exporting neutral Powers must profit by its course and its results.

If war now breaks out in Europe between France and Austria, it will be like the war of 1854, a war of principles and of precaution, waged for the purpose of preventing a catastrophe fatal to the equilibrium and the enduring peace of Europe. What Constantinople has for long years been to Russia, that Rome has for centuries been to Austria, the key of a long desired dominion over the Mediterranean Sea, and consequently over the movements of all Southern Europe. The ambition of NICOLAUS in 1854 miscalculated the moment of striking to secure the traditional aim of Muscovite policy, and so forced the Western Powers to throw themselves in the way of his domineering advance. Had Russia, however, achieved her dream, and were the Czar to-day seated on the throne of the Sultan, civilization at least would not have lost by the exchange, and the people of Turkey would have been drawn nearer to the heart of European affairs.

The ambition of Austria has during the last ten years as flagrantly miscalculated the

moment of descent upon its coveted prey. When, in 1848-9, the people of Lombardo-Venetia rose upon the Austrians and drove them into the Alps, Austria appealed in vain to England to accept from her the freedom of Lombardy, and suffer her to retire within the fortified frontiers of her Venetian dominion. Lord PALMERSTON refused to listen to her. Within a twelvemonth the genius of RASBURY recovered for her all she had lost, and the House of Hapsburg, strong in the consciousness that it had won Italy back by its own right arm, laughed the tardy intercessions of England to scorn, and resolved to fasten at once upon the core of the Peninsula. From Rome itself the French bayonets warned her away. But beginning with the occupancy of Ancona, the Austrian Government has gradually encircled the Roman States with a complete chain of fortresses and garrisons in flat defiance of the rights of independent Italian nationalities, and in open contempt of the "treaties of 1815." In the Northwest, at the same time, Austria has steadily pushed forward her approaches against Piedmont. She has, in a word, so completely prepared herself for seizing upon the control of all Italy from Naples to Milan, that nothing but the opportunity has been waiting to make her mistress of Italy, at any moment since the successful inception of her recent policy. At Pola, in Dalmatia, on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, she has built up, at vast expense, a second Sebastopol, to shelter her navy, which ten years ago hardly existed, and to-day must be counted as at least equal to a military division in her means of offence and defence.

Of these proceedings two European Powers in particular—France and Sardinia—have been intensely interested spectators. The London *Times*, already beginning to veer from its position of morbid hostility to the French Emperor, concedes to him "a right to insist upon the removal of the personal danger involved in the position of affairs at Rome, where France is forced by Austria to maintain a false attitude of oppression and interference." A not less apparent right have France and Sardinia both to insist upon the removal of the great political danger for both of them which inheres in the Italian policy of Austria. Let France be plunged by any accident into a new revolution, or engaged in a war with England, and within six weeks Austria would be in garrison at Rome, and in the field against Piedmont. Let Austria become mistress of Italy, indeed, and no Power that touches the Mediterranean would be safe from her advance. England especially, in such a case, would soon be called upon to try her right to the overland communication with India, to Malta, and to Corfu. These consequences and possibilities, near and remote, of the Austrian policy in Italy have not been overlooked by the other great Powers. England has protested, again and again, with more ardent resolution, against the pretensions of the Viennese Cabinet, and has gained in return only the bitter, ill-concealed hatred of the Austrian people and the open contempt of the Austrian Government. Russia conjoined at the Austrian scheme so long as Austria acquiesced in the Eastern policy of the Czar; but since the Crimean war, Russia has been most steady and emphatic in her denunciations of the treacherous and ungrateful ally who deserted her in her hour of greatest need. France alone, under the leadership of NAPOLEON III., has consistently maintained the rights of Europe and of Italy against these encroachments. Immediately upon the conclusion of the Treaty of Paris in 1856, Austria did her utmost to separate NAPOLEON III. from the English alliance, and to secure his consent to her Italian schemes, with the tacit offer of a great European coalition against Great Britain, which might humble England at the feet of France, give Austria and Russia all they asked, and put France at the head of maritime Europe. These efforts were in vain. NAPOLEON III. was loyal to the allies who now denounce him as the "disturber of Europe;" and so alienated Austria by his firm adherence to the cause of Sardinia and Italy. To that cause Russia has already been won. Prussia has refused to lend herself to the Austrian designs against it. England, irresolute and vague as her present policy appears, cannot possibly assume anything more hostile to the Franco-Italian movement than an attitude of armed neutrality.

If then the Austrian Emperor refuses to submit the question of his right to surround Sardinia with fortresses—occupied without the sanction of Europe, to the arbitrament of a Congress—and France, as is now probable, forces him to meet by ordeal of battle the policy he will not face in diplomatic conferences, we shall see a war, more important indeed than the war of 1854, but, like that war, so restricted in its sphere as to leave the widest field open for commerce, and create the greatest possible demand for the products and the industry of neutral nations. The ships, the provisions, the grain of the United States and of England must flow in new tides to the Mediterranean and to France; and the conflict which will in all likelihood end by giving a liberated Italy to the family of the nations, must stimulate in its progress all the leading centres of the finance and the commerce of the world.

The Slave-Trade Revival.

The Baltimore *Patriot* makes a very strong and sensible protest against the conduct of the Southern fanatics who are endeavoring to reopen the Slave-trade. The Savannah *Republican* joins in the denunciation of this flagrant outrage against law and the public sense of right, and declares that "a countless majority of the people of Georgia are opposed to all attempts to re-open that trade." We believe this statement, in the main, to be perfectly true,—just as we believe a large majority of the people of Georgia to have been opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. But we have also our fears that—in this case as in that—the sober judgment of the majority may be over-ruled and over-ridden by the hot-headed fanaticism of the resolute and reckless minority, who seem to have complete and scarcely disputed sway in the politics of the Southern States. We should have no misgivings as to the working of our institutions in any section, or on any question, if the sober, settled sentiment of the majority were always the ruling influence. But the slightest insight into politics is quite enough to show that an active, determined and unscrupulous minority is almost always certain to control the direction of public affairs.

The Savannah people will soon have a very excellent opportunity of demonstrating the truth of the claim thus put forward by the *Republican* for their behalf. Their fellow-citizen Mr. C. A. LAMAR has been indicted, and will be tried for his participation in the Slave-trade. He does not deny the fact alleged against him,—on the contrary he openly avows and boasts of it. He gave the Government and the public distinctly to understand, months ago, in a published letter to Secretary Cass, that he would import Africans into this country, and hold

them as slaves, and that he defied the Government and its cruisers to prevent or to punish him. He openly avows, now that he was the owner of the *Wanderer*,—that she sailed under his directions; that by his orders she brought a cargo of slaves to this country, and landed them upon the soil of the United States. He makes no secret of the fact that he held them as slaves,—he sent large numbers of them into the interior,—proclaimed everywhere that they were newly imported Africans, and that he held, and intended still to hold them as slaves. And we have been informed, on good authority, that he has others of them in his personal service at his own house,—that he acknowledges openly that they were brought over by the *Wanderer*, and that he has introduced them in that character to the immediate personal notice of the prominent office-holders of the Federal Government at Savannah. Under these circumstances there can be no possible difficulty in proving Mr. LAMAR's immediate and direct participation in this Slave-trading expedition.

Now whatever may be the opinions of a Savannah Jury as to the policy of reopening the Slave-trade, it cannot, without the grossest unfairness, fail to find Mr. LAMAR guilty of having violated the laws of the United States on the subject. Yet it is evident that Mr. LAMAR expects a different verdict. He clearly looks for an acquittal,—not because he even pretends to be innocent of the acts alleged, but because he holds these laws to be unconstitutional, and expects the Jury to concur in that opinion and on that ground practically to nullify the law. His acknowledged personal influence in Savannah and the high-handed manner in which he has carried this Slave-trading adventure to its present point, with the apparent sympathy and support of public sentiment, renders it not at all impossible that his expectations may prove to be well-founded; and in that case,—if the Jury acquit him on this charge, it will not be easy to concede the claim urged by the Savannah *Republican* on behalf of the people of Georgia. If a Jury cannot be relied on to convict a person clearly and unmistakably guilty of the Slave-trade, the people can scarcely be expected to resist and suppress the traffic itself.

The people of the South should understand that any laxity on the part of their juries to render verdicts in accordance with the facts in these cases, will tend to reestablish the Slave-trade practically, and subject them to all the inconveniences and all the odium of such a result. There are plenty of desperate, reckless adventurers, both at the North and South, who will be ready at once to enter upon this trade if they can do so with any reasonable hope of impunity;—and while it is preposterous to expect that these laws against it will ever be repealed, their violation will become a matter of course on our Southern Coasts.

The New University.

The latest and loftiest of Boston "notions," is a story set afloat by some journalist in that restless little city, of a project for the establishment of a grand American University. We are assured that half a million of dollars has been already subscribed to the fund for the endowment of the new institution, and that a gentleman, prominent "in intellectual circles," is about to proceed to Europe on a tour of inspection, "to examine the model Universities of England and the Continent," before arranging the details of the system upon which this new Alma Mater of American myriads yet unborn is to be summoned up to live and move and have her being.

The story is neither very new nor very probable, but it suggests certain reflections which can never cease to be seasonable until they shall have passed, as Sir WILLIAM HAMMILL would have said, "into the domain of fact."

Our American system of popular education has long and justly commanded the admiration of the world. It has done us a great deal of practical service, not absolutely of the highest, but of a very important kind. It has developed the capacity of comprehending political common sense in a very remarkable degree among the body of the American people; and has built up many invaluable bulwarks against the fanaticism and the folly which must always menace a country whose institutions depend for their final sanctions upon the intelligence and the mental honesty of the masses of mankind. But it has failed to provide us with a supply of really well-trained and vigorous thinkers equal to the functions of political leadership, and that deterioration in the calibre of our American statesmanship, which the whole country is now beginning to admit and to deplore, must be largely attributed to the inadequacy of our higher institutions of learning to meet the growing demand of the country.

We have an abundance of "Universities," foolishly so called, which are but high-schools in a pretentious disguise, and at which a clever and resolute and right-minded youth may pick up a vast quantity of information of various kinds if he is disposed so to do. But of Colleges, in which the great faculties of the human intellect, the memory, the reason, the imagination, can be carefully disciplined, developed in harmony, and trained to act with that unity which alone constitutes true mental power, we have few approximative specimens, and not one perfect type.

If the University of the future is to be worth the looking after, this is precisely what it must give. A University, properly constituted, must be at once a reservoir of science and a fountain of education. It must receive within its walls and nourish the gifted and devoted few who will make themselves the votaries of learning, and it must send out from its gates a perpetual succession of young men fitted to bear their part in the most intellectual spheres of active life, not so much by the variety of their acquirements, or the extent of their acquaintance with the acquirements of other people, as by the vigor, compactness and availability of their mental resources.

The gentleman prominent "in intellectual circles," of whom Boston so mysteriously whispers, proposes, we are told, to bear in mind the necessity of "securing for the students of our country a more thorough acquaintance with every department of science, arts and literature, than can be obtained at either Oxford or Cambridge." If this is the only object to be achieved by the founding of our new University, it is hardly worth while to be at the pains of a missionary enterprise in search of it. So far as the mere curriculum of University studies is concerned, Oxford and Cambridge offer their scholars to-day a horizon hardly wider than may be found at Harvard or Columbia. At Harvard and Columbia, as at Oxford and Cambridge, the scheme of University studies embraces nearly every subject that can engage the investigation or excite the mental enthusiasm of mankind. The recent University Commissions of England have made it obligatory upon the scholars of what Brax

ton styles the "two most noble and most equal sisters," to attend at least one course of Professorial lectures, and these lectures cover at Oxford, as at Cambridge every theme from Political Economy to Civil Law, from Comparative Anatomy to Geology and Chemistry, from Theology to the Laws of England. Hellenistic Greek and Patristic Latin take their places with the Classics; Moral Philosophy and Physiology embrace each other before the admiring under-graduate. But one has only to open the first catalogue of an American College of repute which comes to his hand, to see that the scholastic excursions of our own Professorial corps are quite as vast, various and magnificent as those of their British brethren. What Oxford and Cambridge have to show us in the way of examples really worth the following, are their time-honored systems of practical examinations, the rigor and minuteness of the specific training they impose in the pursuit of specific distinctions, and the healthy tone of drilled and muscular intellectual organization which is thus secured to their disciples. As the soundest and ablest of modern English teachers, Dr. ANSON of Rugby, admirably expressed it, "the leading principle of the Universities of England has

THE TWO ELEWAS
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WANTED—A MODERATE SIZED DWELLING:
house, comfortably built in a quiet street, not far
from the Canal st., below Canal preferred. From \$2,000 to
\$3,000. Address A. B., Box No. 3,331 Lower Post Office.

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Parties wishing to purchase or exchange (M)

FOR MALE-A GREAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN
rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit
ard, well stocked with choice varieties, ten minutes
walk from Landing—**g. 26, U. S. CIVIL WAR, No. 41** 1st
city-st.

FOR SALE.
A half acre of land and double cottage-house.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP.—HERRING'S Manufacturing, suitable for almost any kind of business, apply to JOHN LEVISON, in the Picture Gallery, 513 Broadway.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENN, night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 CHURCH-st. or No. 234 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN
and more than the rent taken in board

the premises, from 2 to 6, at No. 256 West 23d-st.

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No. 107 9th-av. For terms inquire of J. N. No. 107 9th-av. Possession in May next.

TO LET—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE
Lexington av. to a small family. Inquire at 2d-av., corner of 23d-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO
The block 3 story, basement, sub-
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PRIVATE FAMILY WISH
A several rooms to a party of two or three with or without partial board; rent of rooms \$20 per month; references required. No ten-at.

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see gentlemen's,
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ING CARDS
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MUSE MENTOR

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA.—Mlle. ALAINO.
Lessee and Director.....**Mlle. CARO.**
Celebrated prima donna
First in America of the
Bellini's part of

MONDAY, April 28, at 8.
The Director repeatedly stated that he was
in consequence
of the capture of the company for the Philadelphia, Pa.
the season will positively commence on the 1st of
It is the intention of the Director to make the
performances perfect in every way, as the
tion be celebrated throughout the city.

company having been greatly increased.

He has much pleasure in announcing that according to the public an opportunity of his address.

Mrs. CAROLINE ALATHO, one of the greatest Italian prima donnas, lately from Havana company, and now in the Metropolitan Opera Co., (last) made with her first appearance for the first of which will take place on

MONDAY, APRIL 25th/89.

When Mrs. ALATHO will make her first appearance in a different celebrated opera of Verdi.

In which she will sing the leading role of Norma. The popular tenor.

will appear for the first time as Pellone, and Warr
BARKER as Adalgas.
To make the cast complete in every particular
Singer MORTLEY
has consented to appear as Proteus.
The sale of seats commences to-morrow morning at
Academy, C. BREUSING'S, No 701 Broadway, at
the stationery store of ROOF, ANTHONY & CO., N
Bazaar-st., corner of Pine
On the second night, Wednesday, April 27,
Mme. GAZZARIGA
will appear for the first time as Pellone, and Warr
BARKER as Adalgas.

WELCOME TO CONCERT
TO THPO. EISEL.
BY THE MEMBERS OF THE 1ST HARMONJ
CITY OF N-Y-W-YORK

At a meeting of the Committee of Management, Saturday, the 11th Inst., it was unanimously
Resolved, That the 1st Harmonj be pol-
ly tendered to the following artists, who the kin-
dness volunteered their services for the above ar-
tists, viz:

Mrs. Giulietta Mac, Miss Maria Brainerd, Messrs. M.
Myer, S. H. Miller, Richard Rabinowitz, and

Lois Schellberg and Carl Bergman, also.
To the Editors of the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune: Having inserted grat-
uitous and various announcements of my own and that of
Messrs. Tullius, Baucke, C. Halliman and others in
the Academy of Music, who gave their services for
close.
I have therefore resolved to be published in the New
York Times, Tribune, Evening Post and New York
Herald, by order.
L. 41972, Schellberg.

THE GREAT DUELLERY GALLERY
OF PAINTINGS—Open Day and Evening
648 Broadway. Admission 50 cents. New valued
groups of dukes and strangers.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.
 Under the benefit of the Sabbath and Mission Societies, will be lectured with the North Presbyterian Church, (Hartford) corner 3d and 3rd Sts., will be delivered on **MONDAY EVENING** April 25 liquid character, wit and Humor. Doors open at 7, lecture commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

LECTURES ON SPIRITUALISM.
 SARAHANA M. FENNER will lecture THIN (FRIDAY) EVENING, April 22, at Clinton Hall, at 7 o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—
FOURTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
R. W. O. LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES.
APRIL 27, 1890.
Will be celebrated by procession to full regalia
the Grand Lodge of the United States, together with
Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments of
our own Order, at the residence of R. H. BOTTESCH of South
Aurora, N. J., at 10 o'clock P. M.

The singing services at Thapin's church, will
 be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Wiley, of Connecticut, who
 will be assisted by several eminent members of the clergy in
 order.
 Closing at night with a
 GRAND SOIREE.
 At the academy, of New Ticker, the ladies are
 admitting a gentleman and the ladies of his com-
 pany to be had at the office of the Grand Secretary,
 Fellows Hall; of Henry Snyder, No 52 Beaver-st;
 of George Frothingham, No 17 North-st; George Smith, No
 10 Pine-st; of George W. Wall-st; of W. H.
 Derby, No 221 Powers; or of the

Committee Arrangements
 John A. Kennedy, Castle Garden, John G. Clay, 46 H Street, and J. H. Hentsch, Present Insurance Company, No. 181, Broadway, Edwin Bay, 100 West 75th Street, Meyer Stern, 600 Broadway, Abram Leot, 753 Broadway, and I. D. Valentine, No. 110 Water Street.
 And all the principal hotels and music stores.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—The Annual Pass Festival of the St. Nicholas Society will be celebrated at the St. Nicholas Hotel, 100 EAST 42ND STREET, on SATURDAY, APRIL 25, at 7½ o'clock p. m. Members can procure tickets from the Stewards, viz: John Van Eyck, No. 9 Nassau Street, James H. Pirckney, No. 8 Wall Street, Aaron B. ...

NORTH RIVER BRANCH John A. Van Buren, No. 245 W
William J. Williams, No. 206 W. 17th St.,
Johnnie, No. 37 Norman st., Brooklyn, N.Y.
at., and of E. E. Mount, Jr., Secretary, No. 11 Wall
SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812
Special meeting of the corps will be held at the
Court House on THURSDAY EVENING, April 22,
1904, to accept the invitation and make arrangements
to join in the Water dedication with our brother
Barnes, who has been elected president of the Corps.
ablest report. By order, H. KAYMOND, Colo-
ISAAC M. PHIPPS, Adjutant.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR ORPHANS
St. Ann's Church and other willing persons desirous
of assisting in the work of the church.

welfare in the Historical Society Building, corner 2
 and Hill st. Sunday services, with the usual at 10
 and 11 P. M. and by signs at 3 P. M. T. 10
 EYE-NING on the New H. 1000. W. 1000
 approach. The sermon will be translated into
 languages.

THE HEARTHSTONE CLUB.—THE N
 public meeting of this Association will be
 Form No. 24 Cooper Institute, on SATURDAY, Apr
 at 3 o'clock P. M. Ladies are invited to attend. By
 of the Club. MRS. M. A. W. JOHNSON, Sec'y
 MRS. C. B. WILBOUR, N. Comm.

THE PHILOSPHICAL SOCIETY

THE ARIZONA ASSOCIATION OF FURNITURE
 dispatch a vessel, with members and passengers
 Arizona, and Indiana, Texas, or about the 15th of
 under the direction of its officers. For passage
 programme apply at the office W. M. WILLIAMS
 General Superintendent, No. 12 W. Wall

IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY
JANES, BEHR & CO.
 No. 336 BROADWAY.
 And corner of READE, CENTRE and ELM STS.,
 HAVE NOW READY a large stock of
IRON BEDSTEADS,
 of all the various kinds and of superior quality, suitable
 for FIRST-CLASS TEAMS, which they offer at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT REDUCED PRICES,
 for **HOSPITALS, PRISONS AND SCHOOLS**
 supplied to any extent, and at short notice.
ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE

In all colors, of superior and varnished materials, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at TAPRINGTON'S, No. 308 Canal-st., opposite Wool Established 1848.

SCHOOL FURNITURE
Manufactured and for sale by ROBERT FATOR, N. Grove-st. Circulars sent on application.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE
Placard suites for City and country from \$25 and were painted in rosewood, oak, walnut, etc., etc., mounted in flowers, fruit and foliage. Material used, etc., at the old established Pacific Enamelled Furniture Manufacturers, No. 631 Broadway, are done at

FRAMED CHAMPELITES OF THE FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail and upwards. Also mattresses and pillows. **W. MARKS**, 20 West 22d St., New York City.

Four more sets of Broadway, New York.

FURNITURE WANTED TO HIRE—Furniture in a detached village near the city may be hired for a lot less money than will be exchanged for furniture. Address **W. H. A. L.**, Box No. 4, 8th Post office.

W. H. A. L.—FURNITURE, RAYMOND

WANTED TO RENT a small, comfortable new or old furnished room, preferably with bath, for a few months. Salary may be agreed. Or a lot near Williams will be exchanged for furniture. Address **FURNITURE**, Box No. 4,586 Post-office.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL BOOKS by **W. L. FURK**—Manufactured and forwarded by **N. JOHNSON**, 100 Nassau Street, New York. A large capital on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

UNPAID AND GRAINED CHAIRS and **FURNITURE** for sale at a low price. Apply to **W. L. FURK**, 100 Nassau Street, New York. A large capital on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

WANTED TO RENT a small, comfortable new or old furnished room, preferably with bath, for a few months. Salary may be agreed. Or a lot near Williams will be exchanged for furniture. Address **FURNITURE**, Box No. 4,586 Post-office.

1,800 BURNING HOT PUT UP IN STONE
 STONE. Customers sent on request. Liberal terms to
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FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY
 A fair value given for furniture, carpets, box
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**PHILAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD
TABLES AND
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MICHAEL A. COLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53
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**W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD
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A few second-hand tables for sale. Also
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BOARDING

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH A PRIVATE elegantly furnished house, pleasantly located, and five miles walk from South and Hamilton-streets; a parlor, a billiard room, a dining room, a kitchen, and a small suite of rooms on second floor, and single rooms on third floor. Modern improvements complete. References solicited. Address A. H. H. Box No. 3022 First Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen may obtain pleasant rooms, with board and the comforts of a family, at Fort Greene, one block from the Fulton av. cars and twenty minutes' walk from the Brooklyn Ferry. References solicited. References given upon request required. Address Box No. 4377 New York Post-office.

TO SMALL FAMILIES—A FAMILY OF 6 persons will pay the rent of a first-class house, and furnish the same, on a family plan, on a second floor, and above, for the board in a family of about the same number of persons; situation somewhere between 14th and 20th streets, and between 4th and 5th streets, and between 3d and 4th streets. The family advertising will expect to give references. References given upon request. References arranged perfectly satisfactory. Address Box No. 4377 New York Post-office.

NO. 50 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET, between 4th av. and Irving-place, near the Academy of Music, and above the City Hall, is a family establishment with all the modern improvements, and will be opened on the 1st of May as a first-class boarding-house for single gentlemen, and for single ladies and families of single gentlemen on the premises, between 9 and 12 A. M. and 5 and 9 P. M.

MRS. S. A. GRIGGS.

UP TOWN BOARD—MURRAY HILL HOUSE, corner 40th-st. and 4th-av., opposite Crystal Palace Park. Desirable suite of rooms furnished for families as well as for single gentlemen, and for single ladies at moderate prices. Also, will have on list of May several extra convenient suites, unfurnished, in house adjoining, which will be concluded with reference to the same.

W. G. GALE, Proprietor.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN.—In exchange for lessons in German, French, Italian, and Spanish, a gentleman can dedicate two of his leisure hours, in the morning or evening, to the instruction in the above named languages. First, second, and third floors. Address K. H. CHANGE, No. 314 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

BROADWAY AND EIGHTH-STREET—NO. 128-130, at opposite Clinton St., superior suites of rooms, on the second and third floors, with board for families, also, rooms for single gentlemen, immediate vicinity of principal hotels. No. 6 moving list of the same.

FULL BOARD FOR THE LADY ONLY.—And a comfortably furnished room in a small, plain, private family for a gentleman, wife and child. Terms moderate. References given upon request. New York or Brooklyn. Address THOMAS, 105 Times Office.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET.—With board, on the 1st of May, in a first-class house, opposite the City Hall, and between 4th and 5th streets, and between 3d and 4th streets. The family advertising will expect to give references. References given upon request. References arranged perfectly satisfactory. Address Box No. 4377 New York Post-office.

rooms for gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located for the summer season, at 224th st.

NO. 55 MADISON-AV. CORNER 27TH-28TH STS. Furnished and unfurnished rooms. Hot and cold water, gas, electricity, and central heating. Rooms with bath, from May 1, no gentlemen and wires and single gentlemen. Rooms with bath on first floor. Reference given and required.

BROOKLYN.—A FAMILY DESIRING BOARD AND LODGING will take a suite of four rooms, (second floor, in a private family at No. 48 Livingston-st.,—a pleasant Summer place, well located, and where the family can be accommodated. Possession given after May 1.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, very desirable. Terms moderate. No. 34 East 12th-st., one door from 3d-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—FRANCIS RIDER, Prop.
The PAVILION HOTEL, at ROCKAWAY, will be reopened on the last of June inst. FRANCIS RIDER, Prop.

This convenient and favorite Summer resort is the possession of the hotel proper, fronting 420 feet on the ocean, with a fine lawn, and a large number of cottages, all furnished rooms each, and six sleeping cottages, all tenanted.

The Pavilion is undergoing thorough renovation, ground additions and renewals will be made in furnishing, the grounds enlarged, the old bathing and coach house repaired, and the new building erected. The hotel will be situated to accommodate one hundred horses, are new buildings.

The sea-bathing, known to be the best on the coast, will be conducted by obliging and experienced men. The first class of the hotel will be kept up to the standard and selected having occurred on the bathing grounds of the Pavilion for 30 years.

Persons desiring in making the above announcement, avail himself of the opportunity to thank his friends and the public for their past patronage. A year's experience has shown that the Pavilion is the best place for the holidays over any other marine resort, and of the very

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New York and Hudson Railroad, a few children from all the States are admitted. The parents are not required to pay. Terms of admission, 10¢. Tickets required of T. O. HARRIS, at Peterson's music-furnishing store, No. 144 Bowery.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT a large private boarding-house, "Washington Hall," will be open 25th of May, 11, in Broadway, between Thompson and Adams Streets, and near the grounds of the Hudson River Railroad, for **MRS. KAPRON**

BOARD WANTED AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR a gentleman and lady, with a child and servant, for the Summer, to commence on the 1st of June, in a gentlemanly family. Direct answer to R. S. B. Box No. 434 New York, P. O. Box, with terms.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO SMALL FAMILIES with children, and a few servants, in the beautiful grounds and located in the pleasant village of Canterbury, Orange Co., N. Y., on the 1st of June, will be received. Address **W. R. E. CHURCHILL**, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THREE grown persons, on the Hudson River, within one hour by Railroad from New-York. Address **MRS. JAMES**

ANTED.—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY. BY TWO gentlemen, between six and eight miles from New York, where there are no other boards, from Tuesday No. 5482, Post-office.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE And Paris Academy, both in Letters and Sciences, and who has been twenty years in France, and who would New-York, would like to teach some languages in two or three hours in the afternoon, for three days a week, at the rate of one guinea a lesson, or by correspondence. Should not be too tedious now. Apply to **FRENCH TEACHER**, No. 40, Greenwich St.

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103 P. M. T. CULBERTSON.

ATTENTION.

KINES' FIFTEEN-RANGE AND HEATER COM-
BUSTLES (Invented Sept. 18, 1886.)

The most perfect and complete Range yet made. It bakes equal to a brick oven, and heats the rooms above. It varies in size and arrangement. Oil and kerosene before purchasing elsewhere. **CHAS. KANE, No. 38 Broadway, N. Y., opposite Bleeker-st.**

OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING ROD,
WITH SOLID-LIQUID INSULATORS.

The Lightning Rod Company REMOVED to No. 23 Broadway, Glass Ridge, N. J., Boston and New York City.

GAT & WEST, Agents, No. 308 Broadway.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

By J. F. ASSHURST, of the William Lloyd & Co. Building, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES

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GEO. STARR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Summons for Relief.—On a Complaint filed in the Supreme Court of the City and County of New York, by WILLIAM S. GUINNESS, Assignee of Charles Griffen and Egbert Scudder, opposing the firm of Griffen & Scudder, for the benefit of creditors, and in the matter of William S. Guinness, Assignee of Charles Griffen. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Supreme Court of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in the City of New York, on the 11th day of May, 1888, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the subscriber at this office, No. 39 Wall-st., in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you; and if you fail to answer the said complaint in due season, the plaintiff may take such action as the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 18, 1888.

GEO. STARR, Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1888.

GEO. STARR.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—STATE OF NEW YORK.—A. T. BURNETT against WILLIAM M. BERGHOVE.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 11th day of May, 1888, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the subscriber at this office, No. 39 Wall-st., in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you; and if you fail to answer the said complaint in due season, the plaintiff may take such action as the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 18, 1888.

GEO. STARR, Attorney.

at the City Hall in the City of New York, the subscriber at his office, No. 63 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the date of the summons, to answer the law and the said service; and if he should answer the said complaint within the time so limited, he would be allowed to appear in person at the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Jan. 31, 1868. J. C. SWALL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the City of New York, in the County of New York, at New York the 24th day of March, 1868. 1868-1869.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT-DATED
NEWARK AND HUGHES, PLAINTIFFS, against JOHN LEVY,
Summons for money due on contract.—Does not answer.—The Court has ordered that the defendant be summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the City of New York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of his answer to the complaint on the plaintiff, at the residence of the plaintiff, at Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, and to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff is to be allowed to appear in person at the Court for the relief demanded, five hundred dollars, with interest from the 15th day of February, 1867, besides the costs of the action. Dated Jan. 31, 1868. 1868-1869. ISAAC VAN WINKLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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BILLARDS.
PEPANI'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
 PATENTED FEB. 16, 1856, OCT. 29, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1859.
 NOV. 18, 1859. MAR. 11, 1860.
 For sale by the Proprietor, **W. J. CLARK'S**,
 OF NEWARK & COLLINGSWOOD, Nos. 61 and 63 Canal St.,
 and the patentees,
MICHAEL FRELAN,
 Nos. 778 and 782 Broadway, New York.
W. J. CLARK'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND CUSHIONS, superior to any now in use.
 For sale by the Proprietor, **W. J. CLARK,** No. 144
 Canal-st., New York. Sole Agent, **Trinmings**, 41
 Broadway, N. Y.

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DR. HATB:
 DENTIST.
 No. 83 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

NERVOUS PERSONS REQUIRING KIND
 and gentle treatment, as well as skillful and reliable
 operations, are invited to the rooms of the undersigned,
 where artificial and natural teeth are made, and where
 life, and at accommodating prices. All the improvements
 in the art of dentistry are used, and the most perfect
 results are attained.

DENTISTRY THAT IS DENTISTRY.—DR. WAIT, old stand, No 81 McConnel-st., near Bleeker, will insert beautiful gold plated sets at \$10 to \$15; continuous runs \$16; fine gold, \$20; gold plar. \$7 to \$8; platinum sets very low; extracting, 25 cents. Refr-
esces first-class.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE
GREAT AMATEUR PERFORMANCE
IN AID OF THE AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND
ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL FIVE ACT
Written expressly for this occasion by
JOHN BRUGHAM AND F. B. GOODENOUGH
and produced and artistically supervised by
J. W. WALLACE
to be introduced by an ORIGINAL PROLOGUE,
most kindly presented by
N. P. WITTE.
The incidental music, including a

With the generous permission of
Mrs L. A. B. KREYER.
In addition to the comedy, a selection from
THE LITTLE GIRL IN THE
and a variety of other entertainments
to be representative of the ENTIRE PERFORMANCE
of literary, artistic, professional and social interest
and celebrity.
The stage will be under the direction of
Mr. J. A. B. KREYER.
The demonstration will take place on
THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1896, at 8 o'clock
commencing with an entirely new original
in the case of the
HOUR BEFORE DAWN.
CHARACTERS: IN THE PLAY.
Joseph L. B. Kreyer, brother to Cecilia.
J. A. B. Kreyer, a fair and the ranch of I
quie de Missouri.
A young man, short sighted and somewhat
middle aged and indifferent
Viscount de Krieger, a high-spirited and
a young man, a Frenchman
Count Alfred de Ennerville, his cousin, a rook
thief.
Chevalier Frelequet, an irrepressible
Monsieur de Henrich.
Monsieur de Henrich, a friend of Count Alfred
Paris, said to the
Tire-bush, butler.
The characters being those of the Thiers' Read
with the song of "To All Honest Rogues."

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REFRESHED ON SATURDAY.
 The Selections from Opera,
 at 1 o'clock, with full orchestra.
 With full orchestra.
BAKUNIN'S AMERICAN MUSICAL
SATURDAY, April 25.
FOURTH WEEK of the triumphant performance
 EXCITING COMIC DRAMA.
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 Written expressly for this Musical
 OUR IRISH COUSIN: OUR IRISH COUSIN
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 Welcomed on all occasions with a performance
 DEIRIUM OF DELIGHT!
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 and announced by our present judges the
 BEST COMIC DRAMA EVER PRODUCED
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 in this country.
 It will be repeated by THE NEW COMPANY
 style of perfection calculated to please the
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 THIS AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, also

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THE GREAT DUNSMOORE GALLERY
OF PAINTINGS, CARPETS AND FURNITURE
40 Broadway, (between 7 and 8 cents. New York)
Goods of choice and quantity

IRON AND HARDWARE

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A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who fraudulently confer that they do not
believe in the invention of Hyatt's Patent Lights, and
advertise the names of those who do. The following
names only are licensed under my patents in this
country:—
J. M. W. W. Corning & Co.
George L. Eastman & Co.
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The New York
Electric Light
Company

The law is made in regard to the purchase of these
electric lights is strictly liable for infringement of
my patents. The persons having thirty months
to run of my patents, and who are using the same
now, are liable to blame if they violate my rights.
Very Respectfully,
J. M. W. W. Corning & Co.

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GEORGE JACKSON & CO.
LONDON AND NEW YORK
Nos. 1 and 2, Old Kent Road,
and Nos. 1, 2 and 3, New Kent Road,
New York

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For steamers and locomotive engines, we need the "extra" size" has an established reputation of superiority over any other now in the market. The coal will be shipped in the best order from Company's wharves at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore. When requested, the Company will take no view of obsequy.

The Company are daily receiving and will have a supply of stock on hand at all times. Address to the Secretary, Office No. 10 Broadway corner of Wall.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1859.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION IN BARBADOES.

The Democratic Element—Education in the Island.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

Barbadoes, Feb. 20, 1859.

While the over-crowded condition of Barbadoes has tended to keep her laboring population in a subservient position, a deficient system of education has done much to prevent the circulation of general intelligence. It would be no matter of surprise, and no ground for argument, for against Emancipation, if the laboring classes were still as ignorant and unlettered as they were in the days of Slavery. But in spite of all obstacles, I find that, after the lapse of twenty years, they have made decided progress in the social scale, and though their natural vices are often shocking to witness, they are not so abundant or so extravagant as a theorist would suppose them to be, after the restrictions of Slavery had been suddenly removed.

It is a fact, which speaks volumes, that, within the last fifteen years, in spite of the extraordinary price of land and the low rate of wages, the small proprietors of Barbadoes, holding less than five acres, have increased from 1,100 to 3,537. All these proprietors were formerly slaves, subsequently free laborers, and finally landholders. This is certainly an evidence of industrious habits, and a remarkable contradiction to the prevailing idea that the negro will only work under compulsion. That idea was formed and fostered from the habits of the negro as a slave; his habits as a freeman, after they have been developed by time, are in striking contrast. I am simply stating a fact in regard to the Barbadian Creole which here, at least, will not be denied. I have conversed on the subject with all classes and conditions of people, and none are more ready to admit than the planters themselves that the free laborer in Barbadoes is a better, more cheerful, and more industrious workman than the slave. These are the opinions of men who themselves were once violently opposed to Freedom, and who still strive to keep the laboring classes in complete dependence; and they are opinions so universal that I have sought diligently, but in vain, to hear them contradicted. The negro will not work with the staidness of a white man, nor can it be expected that he should with all the disadvantages of a tropical climate against him. But from my own observations, which I purposely made as extended as possible, I can assert that the crowds of laborers, male and female, whom I frequently met in the cane-fields were as diligent in the performance of their duties as any other class of Africans I ever saw either in Freedom or Slavery; and actual comparisons have proved that the free laborer gets through more work in a day than ever a slave did under the old system.

I cannot speak as highly of the morality of the laboring population of Barbadoes as I can of their industry. The clergy may publish Church and School statistics, which, I admit, go to show that scholars and churchmen multiply. But statistics on such subjects are not of much importance when they run counter to common every-day experience. To prove that the vicious part of a religious demeanor with their Sunday coat, and will listen patiently to a tedious, unprofitable sermon, only makes the case worse. It is shown that, since emancipation, the higher crimes are less frequently committed than they were before. Crimes of violence are almost unknown, and, in the streets, thanks to efficient police regulations, the most perfect order is preserved. But crimes of calculation, of cheating, swindling and the minor vices have apparently increased. I speak from prison statistics, and it must be borne in mind that over a large number, if not all, of these offences, the planter formerly had exclusive jurisdiction, and they were never known beyond the precincts of his own estate. It is, therefore, unfair to make any deductions from the criminal records of the present day, and compare them with those of the past, when no comparison can be instituted. But I have seen myself exhibitions of unrestrained passion, of cruelty and of vice, to which, in a state of slavery, the negro would never be permitted to give vent. I have seen parents beat their children in such an inhuman manner as to make me feel that liberty to them was a curse to all over whom they were allowed to exercise any authority or control. I am speaking now of what is the rule rather than the exception among the most perfect orders of the negro population. Among their other vices, immorality and promiscuous intercourse of the sexes are almost universal. From the last census, it appears that more than half of the children born in Barbadoes are illegitimate. The clergy—and with some show of reason—claim that the immorality of the people under freedom is not so bad as it was under Slavery, where marriage was not even allowed. But I cannot think the argument a good one.

Against the middle class—as a class—the imputation of unfaithfulness to the marriage vow could not be maintained; but among the laboring people morality, not now through ignorance or compulsion, but from choice, remains at the lowest ebb. I leave the reader to draw what inference he pleases from such a state of things. I simply report facts. But it seems to me that the moral grounds of the Abolitionist for removing the restrictions of Slavery are, in Barbadoes, at least, the very worst that could be selected. Morality has not kept pace with material progress. Making every allowance for the influence of climate, there is still no palliation for such a superabundance of vice.

Observing the wide distinction that exists between the colored people of the middle and those of the laboring classes, I have no hesitation in saying that it is chiefly due to an imperfect and erroneous system of education. That education is not based, as with us, upon the broad democratic principle, that it is the privilege of the State to see that the children of the State possess sufficient intelligence and information to perform their duties as freemen. Education here is confined to those who have the means to pay for the luxury of knowledge, and though statistics show a marked progress since the date of emancipation, it is rather the progress of a class than of the whole population. Of the Daily Primary Schools in connection with the Church of England, which in Barbadoes is the Established Church, there were in 1834 twenty-seven, with an average of 1,574 scholars; in 1838, twenty-two years afterwards, the schools had increased to 70, and the scholars to 6,180, besides the establishment of an infant school, with an average attendance of 1,140 children. The Sunday Schools, which, in 1831, numbered 19, with an attendance of 1,673, now number 24, with an attendance of 2,071. On the other hand, it must be observed that Slavery existed now no longer. The schools enumerated above are all in connection with the Church of England; those attached to the Moravian and Wesleyan persuasions, of which I have been unable to procure statistics, may number about half as many more. But all the schools are under church influence, and are necessarily imbued with church prejudices; and were education, on such a system, much more extended than it really is, one would scarcely look for any wholesome diffusion of popular instruction. If we are to judge of the capacities of the negro population by those who have been fortunate enough to receive a tolerable education, we must believe that knowledge here, as elsewhere, will elevate the

laboring classes in the social scale, and will greatly diminish prevailing vices. The large increase of small landed proprietors, the number of colored mechanics, merchants, clerks and business men, in public and private establishments—all of whom make up the middle class—abundantly illustrate the industry of the African, and his capacity for improvement. But there is a point at which his advancement is checked. Politically, he may be called an equal by the white; but socially he will never be considered so. I will not say that social distinctions, in consequence of color, are as marked here as they are in the United States. There are colored men of large wealth, intelligence and influence, who may be seen in the Governor's drawing-room, and at his table; and, indeed, any public man who had scruples on such a subject would soon lose his popularity and his place. But, in private society, no white man would invite a colored man to a closer intimacy than the rules of ordinary politeness would require. Among females, especially, a woman with the faintest taint of African blood is not admitted to terms of equality with whites of her own sex, and though the amalgamation of the two races is very general, and is still progressing, marriage is rare, and would not be tolerated in English, or even in Barbadian society. It is said that the distinctions of caste are not more marked between the higher and lower orders in Barbadoes than they are in England; and I affirm this to be untrue. An English nobleman who marries a social inferior elevates her at once to his own rank; but a similar favor is never forgiven or forgotten in Barbadoes. The colored wife of a white finds her position an anomalous and distressing one. She has been removed from one circle, but neither her husband's influence nor her own virtues are a passport of admission into the other.

The condition of the colored population of Barbadoes demonstrates, on the whole, that they lack neither industry nor natural intelligence. The habit of labor, after all, is an acquired one; and no man, white or black, will really work where necessity does not exist. I have watched with great interest, Barbadian laborers going to work, and their light, elastic step and cheerful faces indicate the very opposite of lazy dispositions. If their moral progress falls short of what the Abolitionist would ask us to believe, it is doubtless owing as much to the want of properly directed educational efforts as to any other cause. The masses are certainly no worse than they were under Slavery; while those who had the intelligence, industry and energy to rise, have risen to positions of competence, independence and wealth, which they never could have enjoyed under any other than a free system. A class which emancipation has really ruined are spoken of somewhat contemptuously as "poor whites." Incapable themselves of undergoing the hardships of field labor beneath a tropical sun, they employed, before emancipation, over two slaves, upon whose service they lived. Deprived of this species of maintenance and having no resources of their own, they became such a burden to the community, that the Government has been called upon to adopt some measures for their relief. But this class in Barbadoes is so exceedingly small that, in discussing the question of emancipation and its results, the "poor whites" scarcely merit even a passing notice.

AFFAIRS OF PARIS.

The Academy on the Raising of Toads—Curious Discussions—Small Industries of France—Raising Truffles—Deaths by Chloroform—Medical Matters—The Black Doctor Again.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Monday, March 22, 1859.

Not long ago the Academy of Sciences, of this city, was occupied with that interminable question, the raising of toads. You will hardly believe it, but the published proceedings stand there as proof of the fact. It is one of the numerous tribulations to which that body, in its quality of Academy, is obliged to submit, to receive from time to time long and well-attested communications from persons who pretend to have received on their heads, in promiscuous in the fields, a shower of toads; what is worse, many of these persons, not content to give the history of their experience in a letter, gather up and send boxes of the animals as *pièces de conviction*—what might be called joining lily to immortality.

Whenever any of these boxes arrive they are passed over to an old domestic of the library, who in turn passes them to the cook, and from the hands of the cook to his dog. Then the Academy charges M. DUMÉRIL, the distinguished Professor at the Garden of Plants, and a member of the Academy, to make a report on the question. M. DUMÉRIL, very learned, but he does not lie in the raising of toads. In the Academy, it must be remarked, opinions are divided on this question; so that, on this point, the otogenarian doctor passes in the eyes of a portion of his colleagues for a *servant*, and in the eyes of the others as quite the contrary. The fact is, that M. DUMÉRIL considers the belief in the raising of toads as a superstition unworthy of the century in which we live—as, in fact, one of the most deplorable of scientific heresies—and nothing irritates him so much as to be obliged to make a report on the question. The domestic who, for twenty years, has been in the habit of arranging the animals *à la poultre*, declares that, besides being delicious, they have a taste quite peculiar, which could only belong to something dropped from the moon; and, while rendering entire homage to the science of M. DUMÉRIL, he finds him a little systematic.

Ordinarily the persons who send to the Academy these communications are either very ignorant or at least little versed in herpetology; but the individual who sent the last communication was a *zéro*, no less a distinguished man than M. JONARD, of Brussels—which drew from M. DUMÉRIL a cry of indignation. M. JONARD declared that in going across the fields to the house of a friend, there fell suddenly on his hat and even into his pockets a shower of toads. He made a collection of these, then sent them to the Academy, and with them a letter detailing the manner in which the accident arrived. Such a communication from a man was not to be treated lightly; the *pièces de conviction* went to the steward-pan of the cook, the communication into the hands of M. DUMÉRIL. It is useless to say that the latter refused absolutely to admit that the little batrachians fell from the clouds, while M. JONARD, (who is a corresponding member of the Academy, and was present,) cried out, "But I saw it with my own eyes!" "But that's not a reason," replied the obstinate naturalist. "Your toads simply came out of the earth during a rain-storm." "But it didn't rain!" "That is no reason." "But how could they spring from the ground on to my hat and into my pockets?" "It was the wind that carried them!" "But there was no wind!" "That is not a reason; there might have been." And the Academy remains divided into two camps on the subject of "rain-toads."

But I ought to give the explanation of M. DUMÉRIL. He recognized the batrachians of the Brussels Professor as young *Crapauds accoucheurs*, newly metamorphosed. The name *Crapaud accoucheur*, applied to them by M. DUMÉRIL, comes from the fact that the male, as *fact*, female lays her eggs, takes them up and carries them till they are ready to open. Each female will produce, perhaps, a thousand eggs; so that, when they are hatched, the ground is so full of them that it is scarcely to be wondered at that the peasants believe in a veritable shower when they appear. During the dry weather, toward the commencement of Autumn, these myriads of young toads are

concealed in holes in the earth. If a rain-storm occurs, suddenly inundating the earth, their subterranean residences are filled up, and they are forced out to the surface. It often happens, too, that in a strong wind these animals, the same as any other objects of the same weight, are lifted up and carried by the wind to waving-places above the ground. But they are neither hatched in the moon nor in the clouds.

The London *Globe*, however, lately contained a story which smothered M. JONARD's "rain-toads," and throws into contortions the cyclopean of the *Patric*. The *Globe* asserts that recently at Mount-Ash, in Glamorganshire, there fell with a heavy rain, at 9 o'clock in the evening, a shower of little fish, which the longest measured four inches. The tails and fins of these celestial productions were of the purest white. Some of them were preserved in fresh water, and appeared to adapt themselves readily to a terrestrial residence; those that were placed in salt water died instantly. While the *Globe* was on the subject it would have done well to have told us to what species of the funny tribes these strange visitors belonged, and from what planet they came. Perhaps a lake has been upon in the moon, or in Venus, or in one of the Principalitys of the empire of the Great Bear, and has been splashed over England!

From "rain-toads" to celestial fish, and from these to oysters, the change is not too violent, especially for "we others," to use a French idiom, who are compelled by distance and a forced abstinence to imagine the Shrewsbury and Chesapeake Bay bi-valves the sublimity of celestial gifts. The great propagator of pisciculture in France, M. COSTE, Professor of the College de France, was authorized a year ago by the Government to extend his experiments in artificial culture to oysters, as well as to fish. This is a culture not new to the United States, but the results obtained by M. COSTE are so extraordinary as to entitle them to a mention. He planted in the Gulf of St. Brieux three millions of oysters, distributed over a surface of two thousand acres. The multiplication of these animals surpasses all calculation. M. COSTE brought to Paris and showed to the Emperor, clinging to a stick the size of a wheat, 20,000 young oysters. These 20,000 oysters, when they reach the adult age, represent in France a sum of 400 francs. M. COSTE demanded of the Emperor, and will no doubt obtain the authorization to inaugurate on a large scale, the planting of these mollusks on all the sea-coast of France, as well as the Atlantic as on the Mediterranean seas, including Algiers and Corsica. He asks for an appropriation for himself of 10,000 francs a year, and a steamer, constantly at his service.

But there is an industry still more singular in France—that of the artificial production of truffles—*the last caprice of the gourmand*. The scarcity and the high price of this singular aberration of nature, for it is but an excrescence and not a normal production, hold out a great inducement to experimenters in their artificial production. Every one has, perhaps, seen on the buds of the young branches of the oak a spherical excrescence which is called a *nut-gall*. Its formation is due to the sting of an insect. The truffle has a similar origin. An insect, the *truffle*, penetrates the soil, ordinarily calcareous, in which grows a certain species of oak, attains the capillary branches of the root, picks them, deposits its eggs in the wound, and the drop of milky fluid which exudes from the wound becomes the origin, the element, or, if you please, the embryo of the truffle. This embryo develops itself at the expense of the azotic and carbonic matters which surround it, as certain parasites grow to the detriment of the animal or vegetable organism around them.

The design of nature in pushing instinctively the insect to prick the roots of the oak, is to prepare a nest for its young, and at the same time protection and nourishment. For when the larva of the truffle comes out of the egg, they attack the truffle which has been formed during their incubation, a period of seven or eight months, and devour the precious tubercle, transforming themselves into chrysalides, and again into new generations of truffles, eternally condemned to recommence the same work. The truffle, gathered in time, is extracted from the devouring process of the insect, and becomes thus the rarest and costliest of condiments for the palate of the gourmet.

The cultivation of truffles has been attempted over and over again within the last few years in France, but with indifferent success. There is always wanting either the right condition of soil, or the insects to prick the roots after the tree has been made to grow. The experiments, however, are going on, and the prayers of the epicurean world are with the experimenter.

A few months ago the police detected in the quarry-caves of the hill of the Montmartre a band of men manufacturing spurious truffles. Let Connoisseurs no longer be reproached with wooden hams and oak leaf cigars!

At a dinner party the other evening at PHILIPPE's, an American lady recounted a singular history. It was a story of truffles, and was told over a plate of truffles *au champagne*. She said that at a certain fashionable French restaurant in New-York, which I need not name, there were six well-known truffles, genuine *pièces de résistance*, which were known to the "oldest inhabitant." In that far-off country, where truffles are difficult to obtain, but where a restaurant of the calibre of the one in question would not be "the thing" without the word "truffles" on its catalogue of dainties, one can admit the plea of attenuating circumstances for any reasonable substitution. But, reader, if you are not acquainted with the physiognomy of the tubercles in question, if I am not telling you an old story, what do you suppose they were? Ask all the horticulturists and naturalists of New-York, who have passed that way, and they will tell you that the said truffles put in their knowledge at defiance; but if you will ask CHARLES GOODYEAR who is the truffle which is certainly entitled to a high rank among the Little Industries of Paris. It is one easy to verify. You have only to go to the Pont-Neuf, turn up the Quai d'Orléans, and on the part of the Seine opposite the end of the Rue de Harlay you will see an old ferry-boat, mounted by an old man. The man is covered with a sailor's blue jacket, and an *ex-chapman*, form brigand. He holds in his hands a large shovel, with which he scrapes the bed of the river, and tumbles the collected sand into his boat. When he has thus collected a certain quantity, he changes the operation. He takes a sieve and passes his sand through it, collecting the pebbles, broken crockery, or other gross objects; after which he takes a panning, fills it with the sifted sand, and, bent over the side of the boat, he washes the contents for a long time, very carefully, and with a dexterity quite amusing to observe. But, you will demand, what is the object of so much pains-taking labor, so much dexterity in an apparently worthless profession? What that old man seeks, and better still, what he finds in washing so carefully the sand of the bed of the Seine, is gold! Yes, gold, in that mud, under that water, in the shadow of the Pont-Neuf, within the eight of the thousands of people passing over the bridge and along the quay, gold is to be found in the very centre of Paris! Twenty years this old fellow has followed that profession, and according to his own admission he makes from six to seven francs a day at it! From whence comes this gold? Impossible to divine, and we leave the question to the geologist. But it is also a well-known fact that the bed of the Rhine furnishes every year to the washers engaged in the pursuit, an average of 20,000 francs. In the year 1851, which brought the highest figure, the sum

obtained was 40,000 francs. So that gold in Western Europe cannot be regarded as a chimera.

Here is another industry not less curious. There arrived recently from Holland a speculator who counts Abraham among his ancestors, and who does honor to his race. This speculator follows the traces of the *flux*, to buy all the robes of tulle or gauze which have been worn once or twice, and discarded. Young people always find a means of restoring a silk skirt which has been torn or soiled, but what can they do with a gauze jupe, the dress of a doll, or a butterfly tulle? This son of Israel buys all that for a song. In every part of Paris he has authorized agents to buy and pack up these rejected objects; and the season of balls over, he gathers the whole and sends them to Havre, from whence they are shipped to the Caribbean Islands, and from the whitest of bosoms these white, blue or rose gauzes are transferred to the blackest! It appears to be a furor among the ebony islanders, heretofore luxuriating in a state of nudity, to clothe themselves in these suggestive transparencies. Half-obscured loveliness is always most attractive, and as this is evidently a step in the way of civilization, there is no telling how much the world will yet be indebted to the enterprising Israelite in question. Only one is curious to know how he hit upon the speculation.

Three deaths by chloroform lately in the hospitals of Paris, have occasioned a debate in one of the medical societies on the propriety of abolishing the use of anesthetics. In two of these cases the chloroform was used during the reduction of dislocated shoulder-joints, and in the third for a surgical operation on a child. On one of the cases, however, a man operated on by M. MASONNET, at La Pitié, it was shown that but little chloroform was given, that the first symptoms of death occurred twenty minutes after the cessation of inhalation, and that death most probably occurred from congestion of the brain, produced by the violent muscular efforts of the patient during the reduction of the dislocation. Dr. HAYWARD, formerly Professor of Surgery in Boston, now living here, addressed a paper to the Surgical Society of Paris at its last meeting on this subject, in which he details the manner in which anesthesia is applied in the United States, and the results obtained thereby. Ether is still used in America, either alone or combined with chloroform, and the deaths are so rare that Dr. HAYWARD naturally recommended to the Society a substitution of this agent for chloroform. But the proposition met with a most decided opposition, since, according to the statements of the French surgeons, they have used the two agents alone and combined sufficiently to satisfy them that of the two, chloroform is much the more useful, and no more dangerous than the other. Its effects are more prompt and surer than ether, and they believe that, since death takes place by the state of anesthesia, and not by a poison resulting from the use of this or that agent, and that, moreover, the number of deaths by chloroform is so small in proportion to the number of times administered, that there is, therefore, no cause for either substituting ether for chloroform, nor for discontinuing the practice of administering anesthetic agents in painful operations.

I see advertised an agency for the sale of Dr. CHURCHILL's preparations (the hypophosphites of soda and chalk) for the cure of consumption. I am authorized by the Doctor to say that he has no agencies of the kind in any part of the world. The remedies used by Dr. CHURCHILL with a certain degree of success are essentially and as promptly and as well made by the chemists of New-York as by those in the employ of Dr. CHURCHILL in Paris, and, supposing these remedies to be a specific for consumption, which they are not, and which Dr. C. does not claim for them, there would thus be no cause for transporting them from one country to another. Dr. CHURCHILL is a graduate of the school of Paris; he holds a clinique under the eye of the Faculty for the relief of the poor, and his remedies are no secret. He has certainly obtained some remarkable results from his remedies, but it is doubtful whether they go further than furnishing and reinforcing the elementary tissues of the body, a result often obtained from cod-liver oil and the preparations of iron and iodine. The experiment, however, is one of great interest to the profession, for every grain of knowledge brought into the general stock, when it concerns, especially so formidable a disease as consumption, is worth its weight in gold.

The black Doctor continues to be the talk of the town. Another pamphlet, the third, has appeared, this time a large one, covered with black paper, so as to correspond to the color of the subject treated within. M. DE CASTELNAU, the able editor of the *Mémoires des Hôpitaux*, is understood to be the author of this production. The Government, the administration of the hospitals, and the more enlightened public, have at last come to the conclusion that they have been "taken in" by the most stupendous charlatan of modern times. For that he is entitled to this distinction is beyond dispute. Here is a man of color, who, without even the most elementary knowledge of the science of anatomy or medicine, (for the questions put to him, and his general conduct at the Hospital, betray him even to a six-months' student,) who has managed to obtain at Paris, in the very centre of medical learning, and even after he had been driven from Rio Janeiro and London as a quack, a practice of 600,000 francs a year—a sum triple that of PHILIP RICHARD's, the largest practice heretofore known in Paris. And yet his patients get no better; those at the Hospital *La Charité* are progressing toward a fatal termination as steadily as if the nitrate of potash pills of the Indian Doctor had remained in Java. But the Doctor made too much noise about his own name; the awakening to the truth has brought about a reaction that will be terrible in its effect upon him. He will be crushed beyond the power of resurrection. The scandalous scenes that daily take place at the hospital, where there are sometimes collected three or four hundred persons, and the total want of success in treating his cases, have induced the hospital administration to call a meeting, with a view to his expulsion. The facts will be faithfully detailed and published to the world, and then the Doctor, who has furnished one of the finest houses in Paris, who has bought carriages on which are emblazoned obnoxious crowns, and who receives like a prince, from money levied on suffering humanity, will be obliged to seek some other community on which to practice his impostures. But he pretends to be a prophet as well; he is a man of magnificent presence, and he will always find dupes enough in whatever part of the world he may pitch his tent.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway, the following pieces of vocal and instrumental music: 1. "The Welcome Light," a transcription for the piano of R. TROVATI's beautiful ballad, "Some One to Love," by FREDERICK BARNES—a brilliant and effective piece for advanced players. 2. "Keltia Grove," transcribed by W. V. WALLACE—easy and excellent. 3. "Andante amoroso," by the same composer, and characterized by the same delicate traits. 4. "Le Retour," the same composer—extremely brilliant, and requiring a good player. 5. "The Forest Bird Polka," by J. A. FOWLER. 6. "The Fairest of Flowers," by H. MILLARD. 7. "Ave Maria at Naples," sacred melody by the same; two shapely melodies by a new composer, who is, evidently, destined to become popular.

FROM BRITAIN'S BROADWAY, the "Little Annie Polka," by CHAS. FAUST, a delicious morceau by one of the best dance composers of the day.

FROM OAKMATH & Co. the "Drum March of the Guards"—a sort of chant for a military corps

STATE OF CENTRAL EUROPE.

Probabilities of War—German Newspapers and the German Democratic Movement—The King's Retirement—The People and their Representatives—Expected Resignation of the Ministry—Probable Successors—Professor Neumann—New German History of the United States—Centennial Anniversary of the Academy of Sciences—A New Paul Jellies.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Munich, Friday, March 25, 1859.

By the time that my last letter reaches you, saying, if I remember rightly, that war is inevitable, you will receive through the telegraph from Paris, the news that "the danger is now over." Don't believe either statement. The danger may be over in Paris; but the storm which the Emperor has raised is not so easily laid. The animosities already awakened on the borders of Saxony and Austria, the presence there of two powerful armies, and the hasty preparations of every State in Europe—these are elements which may at any moment combine, with sudden explosion. And yet, if the designs of Napoleon are really pacific, and the next month pass without an outbreak on the part of the armies themselves, peace will be possible at least. But one who knows the impetuosity of the Italians may readily see that Piedmont, roused to uncontrollable enthusiasm by the delusive promises of the French Emperor, and crowded with patriots from Lombardy and other States, bounding to aid their brethren in war for national union and freedom, will not be so quick to subside as she was to rise. The German war feeling is due to the efforts of a thousand petty newspapers, which have thrown fuel on the flame of the national suspicion of Napoleon grown finally into the national opposition to him. This course is to be explained by the fact that the Democrats of Germany earnestly desire a war, no matter between what Powers, since such a state of things would be eminently favorable to reforms in the German States. The Governments, threatened from without, would be fain to purchase stability at home by concessions to the popular party; and these concessions, once made, the fear of revolution would hold Kings to their promises.

The domestic politics of Bavaria are more and more interesting every day. The antagonism and the disputes between the Government and the Chamber of Deputies are much more important than I at first imagined. As the breach, if widened, may lead to serious consequences—even to the forced abdication of the King—I will try to sketch, a little more carefully, a history of the matter from the meeting of the Chamber last November.

To begin at the beginning, then: MAXIMILIAN II., the present King of Bavaria, is self-willed, without having the judgment to decide, or the promptness to execute, which alone justify obstinacy and raise it to the dignity of firmness. He carries his whims to the utmost extent, without regard to the Constitution or the people; but he seems to lack the spirit for putting them into action. His audacious transgressions of his legal prerogative are committed in such a hesitating way, that they show plainly enough the weakness of his character and intellect, and that they are the bold robberies of the Deputies and the people. His want of judgment is sufficiently evident, from the fact that, with his father, Ludwig's example and fate before him, he is following in his footsteps. I will give a few instances, all of them recent and more or less connected with the present crisis in affairs, although I do not pretend to enumerate all the causes, radical and remote, which the future historian may discern.

Before the Land Tag, or Legislature, came together, last autumn, during the recess, when there was no one to call him to account, the King used a good deal of money that never had been voted to him. The usual way of stating the fact is: "The Ministers exceeded the appropriations of the Chamber;" but the real truth is, that his Majesty got his fingers into the State Reserved Fund, and when he took them out again they brought a million or two with them. Now, all moneys for the use of Government must be voted by the Deputies, except in extraordinary cases, such as sudden war, or other public emergency, when the Land Tag is not sitting, and there is no time to call them together. But the King had no such excuse. The money had gone in various directions; 1,000,000 florins to the army, a good deal to the University, &c.; objects worthy in themselves—indeed too worthy to be nourished with stolen money. Ludwig King Ludwig made himself the patron of the Arts; his son is desirous of playing the same part to the Sciences. And so, although his encouragement to painters and sculptors has been very liberal, his special pets are the Library, the University, and the various schools of Munich. He has called many professors here, who stand deservedly high in their several departments. He has built, and is still building, Scientific and Educational Institutions of various kinds; and the Representatives of the people are ready to sustain him to any reasonable extent. But all Bavaria is paying for this concentration of learning and beauty in the Capital; and it is not to be wondered at if the "country members" sometimes wish to contract the limits of metropolitan expenditures. Under these circumstances, when the fact came out that their grudgingly-given appropriations had been exceeded by the ministry (i. e. the King) without constitutional authority, they were naturally disposed to be severe. I have already written of the preliminary struggle over Dr. WEIS, being obnoxious to the Government, was elected second President;—how the Chamber was indignantly dissolved by the King, and how the people sent back a much more liberal majority, so that the opposition had a tremendous majority, and the Government was obliged to submit to it. War-Peace, and all this, of course, did not tend to smooth away existing difficulties.

About two days before the re-assembling of the Chamber, the Finance Minister died—thus throwing off his responsibility, and leaving nobody to be blamed for the deficit in the Treasury. One result of this was that, in the debate which followed, men's minds, whatever was the language of their tongues, were fixed on the King as the cause of the whole, and there was no shield between him and his subjects in the shape of a Finance Department. It was, on the other hand, a temporary advantage to the Government that there was nobody to answer troublesome questions about expenditures, &c.; and either in order to retain that dubious excuse for the absence of explanation, or because, with his accustomed hesitations, he could not decide whom he should appoint, or finally because he had, to this day, the perilous position, in his cabinet, and this moment filled the vacancy of the State, at this momentous part of the Government, has been quietly five months without a head.

A good specimen of the kind of expenditure which the King directed, is the case of the recent addition to the Library. A large collection of Arabic books was to be sold in Paris. At the command of MAXIMILIAN, the Director of the Library bought it for 420,000 francs, and paid for it; and when the Chamber met, this, with many other less justifiable items, formed a budget of appropriations which they were desired to approve. This mockery of law, on the part of the Government, in requesting a grant of money which they had already spent, met with the proper reply. The Deputies refused to pass the Budget bill, and the Ministers were placed in the position of embezzlers of the public funds—a stigma

which reflected no honor on their royal instigator. Thus began the struggle which has continued to the present time. The East Bavarian Railroad, the appropriation for which was diverted to other purposes by the Government; the *Valkyrie*, a newspaper which has been many times unjustly suppressed, and various other matters, are constantly in the process of ventilation by the Deputies, who harass the Ministry most persistently, and, as you will now see, successfully.

A few days ago the Lower House was called upon for money to meet the emergencies of the impending war, and to put the army of Bavaria on a proper footing. They promptly appropriated the requisite amount, and also prepared an address to the Throne, the substance of which resolves document was, that they acceded to His Majesty's request, because they felt that the honor of the Fatherland, and the safety of Bavaria were at stake; but that they hoped the money would be expended only on necessary means to secure the peace of the country; and that His Majesty would not imagine, because they were so ready to make this appropriation, that they were at all satisfied with the way the *last* went; &c., &c.—a declaration which would not go far to console the royal culprit under the plain talk which they had inflicted upon him. This address was read first in secret session, and afterwards in public. After it had been passed, the Ministers communicated the fact to the King, asking him, by the direction of the House, if he would deign to receive it. For ten days they received no reply. The unfortunate Sovereign, being occupied in a solemn pause, swayed from one side to the other, and not knowing what to do, did, as usual, nothing; till, at the expiration of this time, he sent word to the Ministers that he would not receive such an address. They prayed him to give some reason, or at least some answer to the Chamber, for their sakes, as well as for his own, since they must otherwise resign, having no support, either from the King or the people. But a resolution which had been cooked up in a ten days' stew cannot be so easily digested. The King was all pepper, and told the Ministers to effect that if they could not stand it was time for them to fall. Accordingly the Ministry are expected to resign in a day or two, and next week the new Administration will be at work. The following names are prominently spoken of in connection with the appointment: Baron LIECHTENFELD, at present Regierungsrath, President at Augsburg; as Premier in the place of VON DER FORTHEIT; for Finanz Minister, probably STAATSRATH HERMANN; and for other Cabinet appointments, Baron LIECHTENFELD, (No. 2.) at present Bavarian Ambassador at Vienna, and Herr HORN, now President in the Palatinate. But these are only names. One cannot tell whether the dissolution of the Ministry will be more advantageous to the people than the dissolution of the Chambers was to the King. Perhaps the new rulers will be worse than the old.

Meanwhile, the great trouble lies deeper. The people neither fear nor respect their monarch, and in one respect his case is even worse than his father's was. Old King LUDWIG aroused the opposition of Munich, only by his subservience to the influence of LOUISA MONTZ, the rest of the people were not effrighted. MAXIMILIAN has outraged the whole of Bavaria, and the sentiment of his people is united against his usurpations. This feeling is all the stronger, because, thus far, it is perfectly decorous. No mobs, or assaults, or revolutions are the work of the people, but the popular determination. The King is, every day, through the streets in civilian dress, unattended, unarmed and unharmed. And, in fact, the only demonstration of feeling I have noticed, on his Majesty's part. He has several times left the Theatre because something in the play, or some applause of the people, did not suit his taste. The moderation of the Opposition Party will prevent, for the present, any serious collision; but if the King repeats his aggressions, no man knows what will be the result. It is certainly to be supposed that a European war would hasten, in Bavaria, as well as in other States, the inevitable struggle between the Many and the Few, and that the next Peace would find Europe with new Governments, as well as other boundary lines.

I am indebted, for many facts and ideas, to Professor NEUMANN, of the University of Munich, (at present suspended from his lectures on account of his liberal leanings), who deserves the thanks of every American, for more than one reason. His house has been for years open to us; and his intimate knowledge of our institutions, history, and present condition, is only equalled by his personal appreciation and sympathy. Perhaps he is more generally known as one of the best German scholars in Europe, (having spent thirteen years in China,) but he is like many German scholars, eminent in other departments also. He is a presiding genius, and his library, which has not yet been written—a correct German history of the United States; and there can be no doubt that he is the man for the work. He told me that one of his last written chapters contained the history of the "Munich Diet," and that he had spent about 60 years old; bent with study and much travel, but apparently in good health. I shall not soon forget him and his hospitable family, whose wonderful knowledge of American and English literature, history and politics, surprised and delighted me. I was much interested by their discussions of the present crisis in Bavaria.

Since the above was written the session of the Deputies has closed. For the last three days the Ministers were not in their seats! This new way of escaping the necessity of resignation, will not, it is supposed, avert the catastrophe. The King did not close the session in person, but sent an officer to read the Royal speech, in which it was stated that the present session of the Chamber had been so disastrous to their Sovereign, and in substance, that he was glad to have them go! This speech did not help the Government any.

The 28th, 29th and 30th of March will be celebrated in Munich as the Centennial Anniversary of the Academy of Sciences (*Académie des Wissenschaften*). There will be solemn services in the Catholic and Protestant Churches, a meeting of the Academy, and various other interesting things. The theatre, opera and concerts are kept up with great spirit; all the more, because it is Lent, although the Lenten music is, in Munich, on the average, very good, but there are no brilliant stars. A grand concert in the afternoon, the other night, a young violinist made his debut, who, in everybody's opinion, is a wonderful performer. He is very small and young—a mere child—and is destined to be another PAUL JELLES. His name is OBERMAIER.

SUCCESSFUL SURGERY.—MR. HENRY ANDERSON of Georgia, who was shot about twelve months since, on the Savannah Race Course, by C. A. L. LAMAR, of Wandersville, recently came on to this city for the purpose of having the ball extracted. We are pleased to learn, that the ball, which was found imbedded in the bones of the face three inches from the surface, has been safely extracted, after a severe surgical operation by Professor CARBONAR. Mr. A. Anderson has so far recovered that he left, on Wednesday for his home, in the steamer for Charleston.

Description of the Country---President Lopez---Gen. Urquiza.

You will thus perceive that on the eighth day after his arrival Judge Bowring had virtually settled in his quarters; that on the twelfth day the Treaty and Convention had been celebrated—to use the Spanish expression; that on the nineteenth day they had become a law in Paraguay; and that, at the expiration of three weeks after his arrival he was on his way home, having converted a bitter foe into a grateful friend, and having given such evidence of that generous spirit which should ever be auxiliary to real power as to elevate the United States to their true position—

It may be alleged that *its* presence settled the difficulty—and so it did, by insuring the Commissioner a respectful reception. But the rest of the work is his own. To obtain terms from a trembling foe is one thing, to obtain those which are alike honorable to him and to yourself, another. Instead of leaving Paraguay disgusted with our extortions and disgraced by our exactions, drums and trumpets, proclamations and streamers fired our departure, and we have the promise that henceforth the term *North American* shall be synonymous with *friend* in Paraguay.

Now will the *retrocession* of this adjustment

properly belong to the State Courts. The Attorney-General states an interesting point of law, viz: It is important for us to know how far the Federal power can, under the Constitution, assume to punish crime committed within the territory of another power; and equally so, that the States should understand whether an accused person can, when on trial for a crime committed within the b-judicial jurisdiction of the United States, depend on a jury from the vicinity for the sole reason that the crime was committed upon a "public, navigable stream." I cannot concede either.

STONEY SMITH to say of Mr. MILNES' approach upon a certain occasion: "Here comes the Clid of the Encyney." Mr. MILNES is a man of large wealth and high position; he has been a member of Parliament for some twenty years; and his late father-in-law was offered a seat in the Cabinet and a Peerage, both of which he declined. It is presumed that the son, learning wisdom by his father's modesty, will accept either on the first opportunity. Mr. MILNES is the author of some half a dozen volumes

escaped to Michigan and was sentenced to a life punishment than we should inflict on a man for shooting his neighbor's dog." The insinuation at Fort Snara has been authorized to demand the body of Trues, under the Ashburton Extradition Treaty, and our Government has put itself in communication with Downing-street on the subject of the violation of territory. The correspondence had between us and the British Ambassador at Washington is to be brought down the House, with the exception of the confidential legal opinions given to the Embassy. The difficulty seems to be that the Ashburton Treaty is not

We are responsible for our own agents, but not for those of the State.

We paid our money to the State Treasurer, and they were to provide us a Police; if their officers have not paid their debts, we cannot.

If they will give us back our money we will pay the policemen.

The worthy farmers who favored the Metropolitan Police had a special legislation for our morals rather a poor joke as they pay half a million a year or less in endeavoring to relieve us from the task of self-policing.

-SAYES-

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-SAYES-

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.

IMPORTANT.

EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT.

IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at the

SALE-ROOMS.

Nos. 80 and 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.

The most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRESS GOODS

ever offered for sale by them, and presenting at

travelling and advantage to the trade generally, and

from all parts, as are to be met with in any other

place. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which

they occupy, enable them to import to each

class of goods a separate department, and to have, in stock,

so many distinct styles in their Warehouse, each of which

will be complete. Without specifying the articles en-

umerated, they would name the departments, viz.:

DRESS GOODS,

SILKS,

WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

LANEELS,

SEA WEAVERS AND MANTILLAS,

ROBEYS AND GLOVES,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

MASSAGE,

DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call

particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and

styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They

have the entire price of the

WALKER PRINTS.

A print which has done more good to the retailer

throughout the country, last season, than perhaps any other

low-price print. The Merchants, Grocers, Spicers, Gun-

ner, Dunsell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are

of the very best selection.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SOUTH

OLINGHAM, in every variety.

Their

DOMESTICS

comprise the following brands:

Warrington, New York Mills, Merrimack,

Lawrence, Lowell, Merrimack, Merrimack,

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DRY GOODS.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MANTILLAS.

MANTILLAS.

AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

FAILURE OF W. M. JENNIE.

UNITED STATES MANTILLA STORE.

Nos. 21 and 23 CANAL-ST.

POSITIVE AND PEPPERPORT SALE

FOR BENEFIT OF ASSIGNEES.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

COMMENTARY ON THE 14TH, APRIL 25.

UNITED STATES MANTILLA STORE.

COMPLAINT IN PART OF THE

LYONS VELVET MANTILLAS.

Rich Black Silk Mantillas, Pusher Lace Mantillas,

Ladies' Cloth Sacks, French Lace Mantillas,

Ladies' Shawls, French Lace Mantillas,

Tamans, Points and Circulars.

NOTICE TO LADIES!

The well established reputation of this store, (unfortu-

nately now reduced to insolvency through adverse outside

speculation), needs no comment; suffice it to say that the

present season's stock, ordered chiefly in Paris for first-

class trade, together with the stock on hand, is of the

highest quality, and has always stood preeminent, from

rich and recently imported materials, will be offered

during the season at extremely low rates as much

as the season's sale and afford an opportunity for

every lady to purchase a rich and beautiful garment at

the price of ordinary productions.

SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer at retail on

MONDAY, APRIL 25.

Their entire stock of STELLA SHAWLS at the following

REDUCED PRICES.

AT RETAIL.

NO. 36 BROADWAY

BULFING NEW MANTILLA

FOR FIRST CLASS CITY TRADE.

ARE NOW READY

AT THIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND.

OUR FRESH CASHES

OF EACH PARIS NEW MANTILLA

WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK.

ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer at retail on

MONDAY, APRIL 25.

DOUBLE JOPE, TWO VOLANTS, AND DOUBLE JOPE

AND MANTEL ROBES.

Also, ORGANDIES AND MULLINGS in all the fashions.

As shawls as VIOLET DES ALPES, GROSSEUILLE, &c.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BAKESLEY TARK DAMASKS.

300 PIECES

Will be offered at retail.

Monday, April 25.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS

500 PIECES

New and Beautifully Colored Laces

DESIGN GLOVES.

DOUBLE-KNOT AND FLOUNCE SHIRT

GRENADINE, BAREGE, AND ORGANDY ROBES,

SILKS, GRENADINE, BAREGE, AND ORGANDY ROBES,

ORGANDY, BAREGE, AND ORGANDY ROBES,

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DRIVING AWAY IN THE FOURTH WARD.
 ay, about 8 o'clock, a row took place in
 Roosevelt street, kept by John Dolan, a
 notorious place of resort for thieves.
 A riot occurred about the division of pro
 ceeds to be stolen one of the party named
 a man claiming that he had not got his share

Cristodoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Tapes
X C Lave in the world. A fine assortment of Ladies' wigs, braids and tapes are always on hand. For sale and the dye instantly applied, at No. 23, 2nd St. N. Y.

RECEIVED BY PARKING METER CO. MAY 17 1968

L. OBERST Collection - Page. ROBERT M. PATRICK

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A MUSEMENTO

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

HUZZA!! HUZZA!! HUZZA!!
VICTORY! VICTORY! VICTORY!

OFR IRISH COUSIN!
OIR IRISH COUSIN!
OK & IRIAR COUSIN!
AVE IRISH COUSIN!
OLZ IRISE COUSIN!
OFR IRISH COUSIN!
OIR IRISH COUSIN!
OIS IRIAR COUSIN!
OI IRIBISE COUSIN!
OUR IRINE COUSIN!
OCIR RINE COUSIN!
OIR IRISE COUSIN!
OIR IRIE COUSIN!
OIR IRIE COUSIN!

ORIGINAL COMEDY DRAMA

BRILLIANT AND ELIZABETHAN PERFORMANCE,
 BRILLIANT AND ELIZABETHAN PERFORMANCE,
 CRATING THE STOMP
 ENTHUSIASM OF DELIGHT,
 ENTHUSIASM OF DELIGHT,
 ENTHUSIASM OF DELIGHT
 And surpassing all examples in
 STERLING POPULARITY,
 STERLING POPULARITY,
 STERLING POPULARITY,
 STERLING POPULARITY.
 OUR IRISH COUSIN
 OUR IRISH COUSIN
 OUR IRISH COUSIN
 Will be repeated
 THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 3 o'clock,
 THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 3 o'clock,
 THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 3 o'clock,
 AND
 THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
 THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
 THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
 Cast with the entire strength of
 NEW AND TAINTED COMPANY.

[illegible]

BROOKLYN ATHLETIC-HAMPSHIRE
and Thursday evenings April 21 and 22. BROOKLYN
ATHLETIC-HAMPSHIRE Friday and Saturday
evenings April 22 and 23. Tickets \$5.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.

Agent and Box House Director

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 361 and 363 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE
CITY.

S. J. STANCE AND REV. HENRY WATSON.
SALUTE NEW MINSTRELS!
In old Virginia style.
To conclude with the magnificent patriotic presentation of the
HYMNS OF THE REPUBLIC.

Introducing a series of songs
BY JOHN BROWN.

With a view of giving our children and Daughters a knowledge of the life of our noble patriot, we have arranged to give a performance of his songs every week, the first night of each month. The songs are all new and original, and will be sung by some of our best vocalists. The performance commences at 8 o'clock.

F. W. MANSON'S AND THOROUGH THOMAS
FIFTH CLASSICAL MATINEE
Will be given
at Foxworth's Hall, on TUESDAY, April 26,
at 2 o'clock P. M.

In presence of Messrs. Freuler, Schmitt, Kalmanowicz and Gropel.

There will be played a Trio by Schumann, Overture to "The Barber of Seville" by Rossini, Rondo by Rubinstein and a Ballade by Mason.

Tickets, \$1.00 and seats at the music store and at door.

BROOKLYN ATHLETIC-HAMPSHIRE
SANFORD AT BROOKLYN ATHLETIC-HAMPSHIRE
SANFORD'S OPERA TRUPE.
Largest, grandest and most complete troupe ever seen in New York City.
On SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

[illegible]

GRAND FORTICIFICAL FESTIVAL
OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY
The grandest and most magnificent
festival ever given in the United States
will be given at the Palace Theatre, New York
City, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
and Friday, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1910.
The festival will be given at the Palace Theatre, New York City, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1910.
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SPOONED IN BRANCH WILL REPE
The Spooned In Branch will be given at the Palace Theatre, New York City, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1910.
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MR. LARD'S LECTURES AT CLINT
The Lard's Lectures at the Clinton Hotel, New York City, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1910.
The Lard's Lectures at the Clinton Hotel, New York City, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1910.
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DANCING-HATS, FIDDLE IN THE BO
The Dancing-Hats, Fiddle in the Box, will be given at the Palace Theatre, New York City, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1910.
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GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, 1906
The Grand Musical Festival, 1906, will be given at the Palace Theatre, New York City, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1910.
The Grand Musical Festival, 1906, will be given at the Palace Theatre, New York City, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1910.
The Grand Musical Festival, 1906, will be given at the Palace Theatre, New York City, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1910.

I. OF THE F. O. F. OF THE F. O. F.
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THE GREAT DUKE OF THE F. O. F.
The Great Duke of the F. O. F. will be given at the Palace Theatre, New York City, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1910.
The Great Duke of the F. O. F. will be given at the Palace Theatre, New York City, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1910.
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I. O. OF O. F.

OF D. F. - DIAMOND LUNGE, No. 140 - THE members of this Lodge are requested to meet at the following place, on TUESDAY, 2nd inst. at 8 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of joining in the procession. We also cordially invite all members in the vicinity of the Grand Lodge to unite with us at the above time and place.

A. WILSON, N. G.
JAMES WAITER, Secretary.

O. F. - THE MEMBERS OF FURBER LODGE, No. 119 are requested to meet at the following place, on TUESDAY, 2nd inst. at 8 o'clock, to take part in the celebration. The Grand Lodge of the City of New York is a member and are respectfully invited to unite with us on that day.

ASA BURNHAM,
Chairman Committee on Celebrations.

O. F. - THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF B. W. G. Lodge of Southern New York, are desired to meet in their hall, 105 Folsom St., on TUESDAY MORNING, 2nd inst. at 8 o'clock A. M., from their headquarters to the City Church, and from thence to their place in the Grand procession.

JOHN J. DAVIES, O. Sec.

O. F. O. F. - THE OBIO REGIMENT L. O. F. will meet at Broome's Hotel, corner of Ontario and Race streets, on TUESDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock precisely. By order,

G. N. REED, Grand Marshal L. O. F. of Ohio.

O. F. O. - REGALIA FOR THE GRAND REGIMENT of the L. O. F. of Ohio, are prepared at E. & SPIVY'S, Regalia Manufacturers, No. 145 E. 2nd St., between Catharine and Market sts.

**IRON AND HARDWARE,
REMOVAL.**

CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SHELF AND HEAVY
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.,
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO 200 BROADWAY,
NEARLY OPPOSITE DEY-ST.

between John and Fulton sts.

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erry or Back street, or Greenleaf, or a PEYBURN &
 carrying packing papers of no value to any one except
 owner. The finder will be liberal ly rewarded by
 reward will Dr J. W. KLIOT, 11 Abington square.
 REWARD - TO LAWNBROTHERS - STOLEN
 from the hall of house No. 34 Mulberry st. Wey-
 are an OBERON, a pair of heavy cloth, lined with water-
 cloth, obtained on both sides a suit.
 A SUM OF MONEY - THE LOSTER CAN
 found by returning the same and paying ex-
 at No. 10 Ferry at New York.
 HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
 FOR SALE - A VERY FINE HORSE FOR RAY CAR-
 ried, four years old and bred from the won-
 der all the horses are in hands high, fast travelers.
 In all harness, and are well worth the attention of any gentleman who
 has a perfectly kind and good horse. For further
 particulars inquire of P. H. DEWEY, Paler, cor-
 ner of Greenleaf and of the private stable, corner
 of Mulberry and Greenleaf.
 RECRUITING FOR ORANGE COUNTY. - TWO
 companies were sent here: were chosen for beauty and
 all the best in Orange County, of good size, accom-
 panied by a number of good horses, and were sent
 the other 5 minutes. Will be five years old in
 perfect, well broken, very gentle, and will be war-
 d in every respect. Inquire for A. M. B. at BLACK-
 stable, 22nd st., near 4th st.
 REMOVALS.
 MACK & JENKINS,
 Importers and Dealers in
 WINES, BRANDIES, &c.,
 have removed
 NO. 61 LIBERTY ST.,
 between Broadway and Nassau.
 REMOVAL - A. H. MIDDLE & SONS, SCOTCH
 Whisky to Wm. O. B. Miller & Co. have removed from
 10 Water St. to 36 Broadway.

1. What is the purpose of the study?

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CLASSICAL MATINEE,
 at DOWD WORTH'S HALL, on
 TUESDAY, April 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
 with the assistance of Messrs. STROSSER, SOMMER,
 KÜHLMANN, and GONFALON.
 PROGRAMME.
 I. Trio in D minor, for Piano, Violin, and Violoncello.
 Chopin. By four Messrs. STROSSER, Sommer,
 Messrs. MASON, THOMAS, and SEYMOUR.
 II. Romance for the Violin. Op. 10, No. 1. Hector Berlioz.
 THOMAS.
 III. A Ballade in B major. Op. 23, No. 1. Wm. Mason.
 & Etude, Op. 23, No. 2. " " Rubinstein.
 Wm. MASON.
 IV. Overt. for Two Violins, Viola, Violoncello, Contraba-
 s, and Double Bass. Opus 186, Franz Schubert.
 A. Adagio. Allegro.
 V. Adagio. Adagio.
 Messrs. MASON, MESSRS. THOMAS, SEYMOUR,
 MANN, PRUSSER, H. SCHMITZ, KÜHLMANN,
 and GONFALON.
 The Grand Piano forte is furnished by Messrs. STRAU-
 MAN & SONS, 10, N. 4th St., New York.
 Tickets, 50¢. For sale at the Music stores, and at the
 Ticket Office.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
 OUR IRISH COUSIN;
 OUR FRENCH COUSIN;
 OUR BRITISH COUSIN;
 OUR RUSSIAN COUSIN;
 OUR ITALIAN COUSIN;
 OUR GERMANY COUSIN;
 OUR SWEDEN COUSIN;
 OUR DENMARK COUSIN;
 OUR NORWAY COUSIN;
 OUR SWITZERLAND COUSIN;
 OUR AUSTRIA COUSIN;
 OUR PRUSSIA COUSIN;
 OUR POLAND COUSIN;
 OUR HUNGARY COUSIN;
 OUR ROMANIA COUSIN;
 OUR GREECE COUSIN;
 OUR TURKEY COUSIN;
 OUR EGYPT COUSIN;
 OUR INDIA COUSIN;
 OUR CHINA COUSIN;
 OUR JAPAN COUSIN;
 OUR AMERICA COUSIN;
 OUR AUSTRALIA COUSIN;
 OUR ANTARCTICA COUSIN;
 OUR POLAR COUSIN;
 OUR COSMOS COUSIN;
 OUR UNIVERSE COUSIN;
 OUR GOD COUSIN;
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 OUR WOMAN COUSIN;
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CENTING THE utmost
AND SURPRISING ENTHUSIASM OF LIGHT!
SINKING POPULARITY.
OUR BROTHER COUSIN
will be repeated
TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
Cast with the entire strength of
NEW AND TALENTED COMPANY.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Burkland's
celebrated program
THE HUNTER OF THE PYRENEES.
Cast with the whole strength of The New Company.

The Aquaria Happy Family Picture Gallery, Ast., Am.
Will here you. Admission 25 cents; Children under ten
cents; Card party and refreshments.

THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING,
THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING,
JAMMOOT TRIOUP OF THE TORBID,
JAMMOOT TRIOUP OF THE TORBID,
DOBBIE TRIOUP AND PRASS BAND,
DOBBIE TRIOUP AND PRASS BAND,
BUMSKY AND NEWCOMBS'
Original

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
Fifteen performers selected from the very best talent
available in the profession of Ethiopian Minstrelsy, will ap-
pear at the following places:
NEWARK—Monday and Tuesday Evenings, April 26
and 27.
LITERARY EVENINGS, April 27 and 28.
BROOKLYN—FRIDAY, April 29.
BROOKLYN—Friday and Saturday

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NEWS BY THE ST. LOUIS.

(Continued from First Page.)

at Carthage, after leaving Aspinwall on the 10th of April.

No matters of interest have transpired in Panama since the 15th of April. A dinner was given to the French Consul, De la Roche, on the 15th. It was well-attended, and the dinner was got up at Panama on the spot. A dinner was also given at Panama on the 15th of April.

An extra session of the Legislature of the State of Panama, will meet on the 25th, to devise ways and means to keep the wheels of Government in motion.

The prompt settlement of the questions with Panama has disappointed the Anti-American sentiment on the isthmus, which hoped for a disgraceful, if only temporary, defeat, of American pretensions in that region.

Mr. RICHARDS, Esq., for ten years past a resident of Panama, appointed U. S. Consul to San Juan del Sur, in place of John P. Ransom, came passenger on the *Comanche*. He had despatches for Gen. Lema, supposed to have reference to the seizure of the White House in the San Juan river.

Mr. CORNELL, Esq., lately appointed U. S. Consul to Matanzas, went out yesterday, on the *Comanche*. The *Comanche* has the respectable number of 1,500 passengers, and left with them early this morning.

The *Golden Age* arrived at Panama quite unexpectedly, last evening, with 800 passengers, having made the run, touching at Manzanillo and Acapulco, in 11 days and four hours. She made as high as 37 knots in 24 hours.

The opposition steamer *Twelve Star* left San Francisco, full of passengers, the same day as the *Age*, but is not due for two days yet. The *Twelve Star* passengers are expected on Monday at Aspinwall. The *Twelve Star* has done a very profitable voyage, having carried, including those by the *Twelve Star*, not less than 4,000 persons at \$25 each, besides having taken, probably, \$30,000 more for British passengers, mail, gold, freight, &c.

The *Twelve Star*, the *Serrano* and *St. Mary's* of the Pacific Ocean are at Panama. It was intended that the latter vessel should go to Raleigh, but a matter involving naval discipline will probably detain her some time at Panama.

The *Twelve Star* is daily expected at Panama from Raleigh. The *Twelve Star* is at Raleigh.

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FROM CALIFORNIA.

The dates from California by the *St. Louis* are as follows: The *St. Louis* left San Francisco on the 10th of April, and arrived at New York on the 26th of April.

The following is the specie list of the *St. Louis*:

Gold	100.00
Silver	100.00
Copper	100.00
Iron	100.00
Steel	100.00
Lead	100.00
Zinc	100.00
Aluminum	100.00
Flint	100.00
Quartz	100.00
Granite	100.00
Slate	100.00
Marble	100.00
Onyx	100.00
Jasper	100.00
Obsidian	100.00
Amber	100.00
Glass	100.00
Crystal	100.00
Opal	100.00
Emerald	100.00
Ruby	100.00
Sapphire	100.00
Diamond	100.00

A terrible catastrophe occurred in San Francisco Bay on the 31st of April. The steamer *Comanche* was wrecked, and 1,500 passengers and crew were killed.

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Jasper	100.00
Obsidian	100.00
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Flint	100.00
Quartz	100.00
Granite	100.00
Slate	100.00
Marble	100.00
Onyx	100.00
Jasper	100.00
Obsidian	100.00
Amber	100.00
Glass	100.00
Crystal	100.00
Opal	100.00
Emerald	100.00
Ruby	100.00
Sapphire	100.00
Diamond	100.00

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FROM CALIFORNIA.

The dates from California by the *St. Louis* are as follows: The *St. Louis* left San Francisco on the 10th of April, and arrived at New York on the 26th of April.

The following is the specie list of the *St. Louis*:

Gold	100.00
Silver	100.00
Copper	100.00
Iron	100.00
Steel	100.00
Lead	100.00
Zinc	100.00
Aluminum	100.00
Flint	100.00
Quartz	100.00
Granite	100.00
Slate	100.00
Marble	100.00
Onyx	100.00
Jasper	100.00
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THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel P. Sickles for the Murder of
Philip Barton Key.

TWENTIETH AND LAST DAYS PROCEEDINGS.

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

Extraordinary Scene of Excitement in
the Court-room.

HOW THE VERDICT WAS RECEIVED.

Mr. Sickles Carried Off in Triumph by
His Friends.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 26—P. M.

The closing scenes of the Sickles trial were exceedingly impressive and exciting. The jury retired at precisely ten minutes before 2 o'clock. The room was crowded with spectators, and instinctively every eye was turned towards the clock. Every minute that passed by was set down as fresh proof of a disagreement. The crowd gradually broke up into groups. The counsel of Mr. Sickles gathered around the dock. Mr. S. himself, seated with his friends, and whom spoke words of hope and encouragement, while a few ventured to warn him of the chances of an adverse result. His only reply was: "I am prepared for the worst," though his manner indicated that hope was completely dominant.

For a time silence had prevailed in the Court-room, but as time wore on this gave way to the buzz of whispering voices. Col. Saxton, the Marshal, had taken possession of the witness-box and kept up a steady conversation with the Judge. The appearance of a knobby little policeman, who came in and ordered out chairs for the jury, made the assurance doubly sure of those who expected a disagreement. The jury were evidently "settling their work." Then came further confirmation. The Judge had asked for a five. Clearly they were to make a night of it. The hot, uneasy, fidgeting and nervous crowd was rapidly working itself up to a pitch of most unnecessary, but very natural excitement, and like all crowds in such a state, grew every moment more credulous, credulous and greedy of the very most popular conjectures. The prisoner meanwhile, let me say it to his credit, bore himself with perfectly unshaken composure and self-possession, though the anxiety and suggestions of his friends were emphatically calculated to upset any man's composure.

At length, just as the clock struck three, there was a rap heard from the inside of the door of the Marshal's room. It was not a very loud rap, but it electrified the crowd, drawing the loudest roars from the benches, roused the warlike jury, silenced the buzzing voices. The news, in the usual mysterious way of all news, had come out before the jury. Nobody brought it, but the little white door of the jury-room had hardly swung half-way open before there ran through the Court-room the whispered murmur: "He is acquitted!" The jury followed their verdict and retired at once before they had all filed, one by one, back into their box, their venerable Foreman, Mr. Arnold, at their head. "Gentlemen of the jury," said the Clerk, in his dry, official tone, "have you agreed upon your verdict?" "We have," replied Mr. Arnold, in a soft, low voice. "Stand up, Daniel P. Sickles," said the Clerk. The prisoner rose. "How say you, gentlemen of the jury, do you find the prisoner at the bar, as indicted, guilty or not guilty?" "NOT GUILTY."

If anybody had still persisted in doubting which way ran the sympathies of the Washington people in this case, I think his skepticism must have given way before the scene which followed. The demeanor of the Court went off at once in a most irregular but irrepressible cheering. The Judge and the Marshal did their best in a quiet way to repress this outbreak of enthusiasm, but they were merely doing a formal duty, and the moment was rather informal for all concerned, and so the judicial accents were lost in the general clamor. I do not think, however, that either the Judge or Marshal took this unbecomingly very seriously to heart, or that it was felt to be a very dangerous assault upon the dignity of the Bench and the Court.

It required half an hour as its first flush was over, and suffered Mr. Stanton to ask of his Honor the discharge of the prisoner. That his Honor should order the discharge of the prisoner is presumable, though it was not easy for anybody to hear his reply, or to make out anything very clearly. The jury followed Mr. Sickles as they were thinking the jury for his "safe deliverance." There were a few carriages drawn up in front of the Court-house, and into one of these, through a dense mass of shouting and cheering men, Mr. Sickles was hurried, not without difficulty, by his friends, and driven rapidly off to the house of his friend, Mr. McLean, an President's square.

There he was received with a genuine welcome by the ladies of the family, but could not so easily escape from the congratulations of the hundreds of persons, officers of both services, clergymen of various denominations, lawyers and citizens generally, who insulated upon testifying their belief that, in the acquittal of Mr. Sickles, the jury had simply vindicated the natural sanctities of the family and the home.

Messrs. Brady, Carlton, Stanton, Phillips and the rest of Mr. Sickles' counsel were not forgotten in this outbreak of the popular feeling, but were felicitated by the National Hotel on the happy result of their labors by a succession of enthusiastic crowds. From first to last this community has spoken with but one voice on this matter, and everything that has come to light in the course of the trial, has contributed to deepen the emphasis of satisfaction and sympathy with which the citizens and the householders of Washington hail the verdict of "not guilty" this day rendered.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 26.
At four minutes to 3 P. M. the jury came into Court, and amid deep silence announced a verdict of "Not guilty." Then occurred a scene which baffles description. Even before Mr. Brady arose on Monday, there was one of those strange, instinctive feelings which it is difficult to describe, but which run like an electric shock through a mass, that a verdict of "Not guilty" would be returned. Mr. Brady's speech converted the feeling into a conviction. In a phrase which followed its close, "Not guilty" might be heard. The speech was not equal, perhaps, to the occasion, yet certainly was not to the great expectation which his well deserved reputation and the ability he displayed in the by-lanes inspired. But he spoke in chains. He was confined in the fetters and indignity of a Jesuit casuist, and he felt their pulling at his intellect whenever he ventured a phrase. Considering the circumstances under which he spoke—not consulting, but merely defending propositions—his speech may be considered a great effort.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brady's speech, which occupied three hours in the delivery, Mr. Otto replied

in a labored argument at the close of the sitting. This morning, as he renewed his speech, the Court was densely crowded—the report having got about that a verdict would be rendered during the day. About the period when Mr. Otto closed, I observed, the crowd had increased to such an extent that the passages were filled, and outside there collected persons, have been collected less than two or three thousand persons. The Judge's charge, which occupied about an hour in the delivery, was remarkable for its legal precision and lucidity, and its entire impartiality. Impressed with this conviction, the counsel on both sides at once left the case to the jury without further appeal, and at ten minutes to 2 o'clock the jury retired to their chamber.

By this time the crowd outside had swelled to several thousand, and the most eager impatience was exhibited. Every minute that passed without the jury's return inspired the fear of a disagreement, and immediately preceding their coming, whispers went around that there was a disagreement. These fears, however, were dispelled by the announcement, about seven minutes to 3, that the jury had agreed—and, accompanied by the Marshal, they quietly entered the Court. A death-like silence prevailed, and it was not until one after another they had all deliberately answered to their names, and the foreman, a most kind and gentlemanly-looking man, had answered to the query of the Court—"How do you find?" "Not guilty!" that the pent-up feeling found vent in a yell of delight, such as perhaps never before arose in a Court of justice.

The barriers around Mr. Sickles were immediately torn down, and in the embrace of his friends, Messrs. Brown and Wilcox, he was carried through a crowd that covered him on every side with congratulations. Strong men on every side were in tears. Even the Judge, giving way to the general emotion, did not venture to interfere with the outburst of feeling. The only man apparently unmoved in this eruption of emotion, though doubtless a volcano of feeling struggled within, was Mr. Sickles himself. For a moment, as he passed his father, who was sobbing like a child, I saw his father's nerves in a strong struggle, but, save then, he exhibited that calm demeanor which from the commencement he has worn without break, save in that one instance when the picture of his innocent and injured child subdued him.

When the shout in the hall was heard without, it was instantly caught up and carried from crowd to crowd at every corner, until there were conveyed to the farthest end of Washington, the tidings of Sickles' release. He was borne along to his carriage, while in front of the joy mad mob absolutely danced one of Mr. Sickles' counsel, like David in front of the Ark. Accompanied by some twenty others, the carriage containing Mr. Sickles proceeded amid a universal greeting, to the house of Mr. McLean—one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens, and who has adhered to Mr. S. from the start, with the greatest gallantry and devotion—where he intends to remain for six days. Before I left, he had received the same fifteen hundred citizens, and even at this late hour crowds still continue to pour in to testify their respect.

Immediately on entering the parlor of Mr. McLean, Mr. Sickles turned to his father, who accompanied him, and, taking him by the hand, "I would wish, if I could, to make it known how grateful I feel for all the affectionate and considerate kindness that has made my prison a second home." It is but justice to Mr. Sickles to say that he has built a warm place for himself in the affections of all with whom he has been brought in contact during the last month.

On coming outside the Court-house, some one in the crowd proposed a groan of exclamation for the Evening Post, which was bitterly responded to, but beyond this no expressions of anger were used towards any individuals. The Star, which for some time stepped at no manner to sustain the malignant animosity of the Post, has, lately, tempered by your attention, changed its tone, and expressed in a creditable manner its repentant shame for the course it at first pursued.

The conduct of the Judge has afforded general satisfaction, and the conduct of the counsel for the prosecution has been deemed so fair as to merit, I understand, a share in the accolade, which the Marine Band, escorted by an immense crowd, is even while I write, offering as a tribute beneath the windows at the National to Mr. Brady, and intends to all the other counsel in the case. The city is one scene of rejoicing.

After the trial I had the pleasure of meeting ten of the gentlemen who composed the jury, and I am distinctly instructed by them to state, and I wish distinctly understood, that they gave their verdict on the principle that, in the absence of any adequate punishment by law for adultery, the man who violates the honor and desecrates the home of his neighbor, does so at the peril of his life, and if he falls by the outraged husband's hands, he deserves his doom. This principle, they informed me, they agreed upon unanimously six days since. They have made it from this hour a principle of American law.

As an instance of feeling among the people, I may mention a touching incident which occurred just as I left Mr. Sickles. An old fruitman from the neighborhood of Georgetown, came with a basket of fresh oranges, and said: "Mr. Sickles, I am a poor man, but I have a wife and child at home, whom I love, and I will take this poor gift, as a token of how I honor a man who has taught me how to defend them, will be made most happy."

In response to calls made upon them by the immense crowds accompanying the retreating band, Mr. S. was surrounded by a throng of admirers, and the National, and Messrs. Stanton and Phillips have made addresses.

To-morrow evening Mr. Brady, Mr. Graham, and the leading New-Yorkers who have stood at some sacrifice, and with much devotion, around their friend, will be present at the National Hotel. They one and all entertain but one opinion as to the extraordinary power, brilliancy, legal knowledge, and eloquence to adorn and enforce it, exhibited by Mr. Stanton in the case.

FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 26.
The District-Attorney renewed the argument on the instructions prayed for. He had been endeavoring to show, he said, that the rule adopted in Manning's case was not a tightening of the principles of the common law, but was rather in the nature of an alleviation, than otherwise. The doctrine had never gone further than that no act of insult or contumely, or trespass on property, would justify the slayer in taking the life of the trespasser, and would not excuse the crime from murder to manslaughter. The view maintained of the Bench in Manning's case was in accordance with the principles of common law, long established, as it was not an assault on the person of the husband, but was only a contempt of the law, and it was not a tightening of the principles of the common law, but was rather in the nature of an alleviation, than otherwise. 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DM SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—The American Atlantic & West Steamship Company now has a first-class steamship **RENTVILLE**, J. S. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 11 North East River, **THURSDAY**, April 30, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, \$18; through to New Orleans, \$39 75; Mobile, \$38; Montgomery, \$26; Albany, Ga., \$24; Atlanta, \$28; Columbus, Ga., \$21; Augusta, \$20; also, to principal places in Florida at low rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance 1 per cent. Apply to **H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 36 West-st.**

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by impurities of the blood, and the dangerous use
of mercury, is assuredly cured by "FRIESEMAR." A trial
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By Dr. BARROW, No. 124 Bleeker-st., New-York,
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WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
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ERGOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, NAUSEA,
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hours, from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 5, on Monday, Tuesday,
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday,
including Weekdays at \$2.00 per hour.
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HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE

are disappointed of a cure by calling on Dr.

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DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a miasmatic origin, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the medical profession in his native land. His application to business, Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. at 439 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway. Dr. WATSON has a branch office at 100 Nassau-st., simultaneously in London and New York, in the treatment of which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the **VENEREAL DISEASES** in all its different forms. He is also in full of **SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS**, the result of early

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MARRIED AND SINGLE IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONTS PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISOR AND MARSHALLS GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth. About 100,000 hundred electricity engravings. Price \$1. Sold by all druggists. American Co. No. 42 Broadway, near Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; late discoveries in reproductive power, etc.

and specifics; the author's treatment. At No. 64: E

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS. Dr. DOBBERT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases; as his established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank, Dr. C. has practiced as above for over 70 years, and has treated with success cases which other physicians have neglected or failed to cure. He speaks English fluently received

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above Institutions may be seen in his office. The Vis-
its of misplaced confidence, or those who have been de-
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QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
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Prepared by **Dr. J. C. Newell**, Cod Liver Oil to the
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forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure
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monthly Pills, \$1 per box, never fail of effect. I en-
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5000 REWARD - CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC CURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure. It has been applied to business men, sailors and soldiers, and has cured them all. Chamberlain's. Also at the Astor House, cor. 2d Broadway. No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

PATENT NERVOUS ANTIDOTE — DR. STRATTON, proprietor of the original recipe—is a safe relief and cure for neuralgia, headache, loss of

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R. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, gonorrhea, &c. &c. Office No. 82 Bloomsbury-st., two blocks from Broadway. Hours 12 to 2, and 5 till 8 o'clock.

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DENTISTRY THAT IS DENTISTRY.—DR. FAIR & CO., old stand, No. 81, McDougal-st., New York, will loan beautiful gold plated sets at \$10.00 per set.

gums, \$16; fine gold, \$50 cents; platinum sets ve-
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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CHOICE OF ORANGE COUNTY.—Two trained young horses; were chosen for beauty and as the best in Orange County, of good size, splenetic, and promise of great speed. One can trot in the shade of the mill race, will be a year old in 1890; perfectly broken, very gentle, and will be wanted in every respect. Inquire for JAMES A. MACK—stable, 234-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THE TRULY MAGNIFICENT STALLION ARABIAN PRINCE, of the first blood in the world, bred by the late Mr. J. W. Moore, of Lexington, Ky. He is a perfect specimen of the Arabian breed, and is a perfect horse in every respect. Inquire for JAMES A. MACK—stable, 234-st., near 8th-av.

ed by the celebrated
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any other country; and as for speed, he can be
sent to try a mile handsome in 2 3/4. Can be
sent to the stable near the Peckskill Ferry Long Island
R. N. Y. - A LIGHT BAY MARE, FIVE YEARS
next May, 15% blood, high, safe, fast, sound and
very gentle; suitable for a young man, or would make
a useful animal for a coupe. Also, a new harness and
can be seen at the lively stable of Chas. Brad-
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inquire of JOHN B. MORRIS, at No. 27
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Birds will be brought into the station by truck (333 mi.
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AGAPES, splendidly colored; 921 NEW YORK-25414.
BLACK BODIES IN FRONT-ON**

[Continued from First Page.]

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BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—THE

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NOTICE-TO THE INSURANCE
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COURT CALENDAR.—WEDNESDAY

Steam Ship Huntsville, Post, Savannah 65 hours, with
nubles, and passengers to J. B. Cromwell & Co.
Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mds. a
passengers to J. B. Cromwell & Co.
Steamer Opella, Smith, New-London, with mds. to
J. B. Cromwell.
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to J. B. Cromwell.
Ship Glouce, Coombs, Havana 16 ds., with sugar, &

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FOR SALE—THREE FINE CARRIAGE-BONES

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WANTED-ON A NEAR COUNTRY SEAT.
practical gardener acquainted with horses and general work for the house. Temperate, quiet and industrious. Indispensable qualifications; middle age preferred. Apply to Mr. J. H. B. at the office of the Standard.

which had been stopped. The word "Company by" were indorsed upon but the Treasurer's signature was

The notes when lost were in an envelope directed
Wm. Dwight, Treasurer, No. 20 State-st.
WILLIAM DWIGHT, Treasurer.
No. 20 State-st., Boston, Mass.
BOSTON, April 23, 1859.

discrepancies, which may have been the primary cause of our past relations. I would have been willing to see him die the most ignominious death, but now I would willingly do more anything to let his health be restored, and to see him again in the land of the living. I am glad to hear of his recovery, which after death might have happened. [Applause.]

Now, let us meet him. He met him through the intensest desire of his heart. He can now see the indications of death to which he has alluded, and yet honor Honor, unless I totally misunderstand the indisputable facts of this case, this question of "cooling time" is not applicable to the case of Honor, although as cooling time applicable to the present discussion. It was not regarded in the case of Boyer, who died, and in other cases, where the death had intervened; and with all deference to your Honor and my learned brethren, I respectfully submit that the phrase is not applicable to any such case.

confined to the cases of combat, collision, affray, and physical violence between two contending individuals. We know just as well as we know there is breath in our body that there is no cooling time in the mind or heart of a husband who has discovered the seduction of his wife by the friend whom he has prized closest to his bosom, and if there be law in the land which declares that in the career of twenty millions of years the indignation of this husband can grow cool, I hope I am not very cruel.

such law is in direct hostility to the immutable law of God. Coolidge refused with this fresh procedure. In the *Week* of 1902, he wrote to Daniel E. Niles: "I leave to your learned opponents to make observations on that point as they may think proper. I am not a lawyer, and I do not wish to identify my naturally associates [sic] with the question of hanging time. I take the liberty to refer to two cases. One of them is *State v. Smith*, 10 N.H. 201, 1828. The other is *State v. Hattell*, 1, 185. That was the case of a slave tried in Nova Scotia for killing an overseer, and the opinion of the court is given by Chief Justice Abbott, delivered by a judge whose name is its own eulogy—Justice Goston.

"The chief charge is that of murder, at common law. The law of murder is described to be 'when a person of sound mind and discretion kills any reasonable creature in being with malice aforethought.' The law is not to be taken literally, but upon the fact found, the law adjudges that the killing was committed with malice aforethought. It is not necessary to show that the person was a free man; if it do not so address, then he was guilty of that felonious and unlawful homicide which is murder. The law is not restricted to the case of direct malice to the

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right to be admitted to it, but the appeal here is to the common law, which declares passing sentence on a convict for a crime distinct from malice to be inhuman, being degraded, indeed, by slavery, but yet having "organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions," like our own. The unfortunate man slain was, for the time, indeed, his master. Yet this dominion was not like that of a sovereign who can do no wrong. Express malice is not found by the jury. From the facts, I am satisfied as a man that, in truth, malice did not exist, and I see no law which compels me, as a judge, to infer malice contrary to the truth. Unless I have some, I have none. (loudly) I have none.

In this connection I also refer to 10 Humphrey, p. 528, although in view of the force as well as beauty of the language of the opinion of the majority, I need not read from the latter approved authority.

Now, your Honor, as bearing on this question of provocation, either in reference to the justifiable character of the act or to the mitigation of the punishment, I propose to say but a few words. I call your attention to some passages in Blackstone, which I have extracted for the purposes of this trial. Blackstone says, in his Commentaries, book 4, chapter 7, § 17, "It is the duty and importance of human life, of which life, therefore, no man can be entitled to deprive himself or another but in some manner either expressly com-
mitted by the law, or implied by the necessity of the case."

which the Creator has given us, the divine laws, I mean, of either *nature or revelation*. . . . But about the conservatism of the common law, I have called attention to this declaration of Blackstone to show that you may not think Blackstone's words are to be taken literally and prevented in any other manner. This right is recognized in no "common law," but by those laws which are the basis of the law, I mean, the Divine laws of nature or revelation. . . .

Certain laymen not versed in the technical views which judges sometimes entertain, have thought that the distinction to which my brother Stanton referred, that a man may kill another who is either in the act of committing a crime, or who is about to become a criminal, is very extraordinary. Why? What is the philosophy of that rule? It is this, because the law is not to be made a mere technicality, but is known to the code of man and is punishable by the laws of the land. Now, a rape may be committed on a woman, and the wife of a man may be violated by the body to the lecher himself—she who, to use the language of Jeremy Taylor, "pays down her very soul for the pleasure of her husband's body." Is it the man's meal with the wages of last night's sin. . . .

She may protect her body against any invader, and she may require compensation for any injury to her use. Is it the physical injury to such a woman that is the basis of her right to kill, or is it the right of personification of her body?

as the poor wanton may think proper to preserve
Yes, your Honor, the prostitute can resist the ravisher
to the death. But hear it, men of the United States
men of the United States it is claimed that a
man is not permitted by law to do anything
for the protection and vindication of his
honor! He may have the greatest affront put
upon his right; he may have the relations between
himself and his wife violated; he may have his legal
rights violated; he may have his

contract with her made valuations. Many a family home destroyed by the ruthless arm of the plunderer—he may have his name in the byword and reproach—he may have his wife to become a thing of shame, and he may have what more?

Look, your Honor, at Daniel E. Sickles; look at Teresa, that was his wife—the woman whom I knew in her girlhood and innocence, and for whom I pray that the kind and merciful interposition of Heaven may render her life a source of happiness, attended

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beckoning except to death, and he did not take a blow; for the law of the land would not permit a blow for the sake of his honor. Oh yes; says my friend Carlisle, the injured man may resort to the detection, he did not say that, but he suggested it, as answering some questions which I had asked him concerning the provisions of that code, but I have never understood that the husband is to give the adulterer a chance, having robbed him of his wife, to take away his existence by the sword. The first time that such a thing occurred where the adulterer and the husband have met upon the field, humanity has required the adulterer to receive without returning the blow—that he should expose himself to the death of the other party. But I do not think that there is any authority on this point, but I suppose I have not stated anything inconsistent with the principles of that law which has by many been deemed unnecessary, in-

robes, and the religion which Blackstone always explains a principle of the common law, when he may do so, in confirmation of his own theory, is developed in stating that the reason why a man is not to redress his own honor, is because "the king and his court are the *avengers of injury*, and the *avengers of wrong*—the *avengers of injury*, and will give the party wronged *all the satisfaction he desires*." Now, is it not more consistent with the analogies of the law, with the moral relation, its rights, duties, and sanctions, more consistent with the character of our Government and its people, to say that the king is the *avenger of wrong*, than to say that he is the *avenger of injury*—his habits, aversions, thoughts, feelings and principles?

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The *Reed in Atlas*, of April 23, says: "Every citizen of our beautiful city of Baltimore is indebted to the Board of Health for the fact that Senator William D. Howard, of New York, is in the city in the tenor of the dispatch which comes to us from New-York, where it has been received through a private cable. The Senator is a native of New-York, and Lord Waterford is the third peer who, within a short period, lost his life from hunting. The late Earl Hereford and Lord Pittwater died from had in the same manner. European nobles and gentlemen are now hunting and landed proprietors are killed while riding in the County of Cork.

Miss Victoire Balfe, lately singing with great success at Dublin, has been engaged by Mr. E. T. Smith for the purpose of singing at the Italian Opera and will make her debut at Drury Lane Theatre in Dublin, supported by the new tenor, as senior Monitor, as Giovanni.

This season will be distinguished by the formal attire of the Princess Alice into the *beau monde*, and the aristocratic and aristocratic, which takes place this Easter. Windsor, the present and the coming season may be opened for at the following drawing-room.

The proprietors and workmen in the Waltham street, to attend to the repairs of the theatre, are especially entertained by Gov. Banks, at his residence, on evening scene, in return for the courtesy they were shown to him by the Governor.

The double engagement of Signor Gresham—who was announced to sing in Italian Opera house at Drury Lane, Covent Garden—is likely to be dissolved.

The Rev. Mr. Cullender, late of the Unitarian Church, will supply the pulpit of the Church of the Resurrection, in Boston, during the absence of the rector, Dr. H. Kestell, in Europe.

The Rev. Dr. H. Kestell, after his return to Chicago, will be the pastor of the Coliseum-place Baptist Church in New-Orleans.

Miss Charlotte Thompson, known to theatre-goers as Charlotte, has closed an engagement at Savannah. Her admirers presented her a valuable set of jewelry as a testimonial of regard.

It is announced that the Rev. F. S. Kelloch, of Boston, has been elected the pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Rockland, Me.

Ex-Governor Jones, of Tennessee, announces that he will take no active part in the pending canvass in this State.

A subscription is on foot in England for raising testimonial to the late Mr. William Wier, long connected with newspaper literature and the *Daily News*.

The young Bavarian wife of the heir of Naples is said to be a very beautiful girl, and she is said to be, by driving out four in-hand, taking the reins.

The Empress Dowager of Russia will spend the months of June and July at Ems, and repair to Wiesbaden in August.

A Berlin paper mentions the approaching marriage of Joana Wagner, with Herr Landrath Jachmann, of Konigsberg.

The Hon. John J. Crittenden addressed a Convention of the Opposition in Frankfort, Ky., in the 18th April.

Mme. Gassier is on a professional tour in Spain, and has created a *surprise*. Her benefit produced no less than £100,000.

Prof. Barthe, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, is in Charleston, prosecuting his inspection of the work of the Survey.

Governor Sanders, of Kansas, is on his visit to Little Rock and Columbia, Ark.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows, of this City, lectured at Burke's Opera House, in Cincinnati, April 20, on the 'Pulpits of Freedom.'

The lady of Prof. O. M. Mitchell, who recently visited the point of death Cincinnati, is recovering.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A novel civilisation is now being tried in the arctic regions, at Cape Adolphus. The arctic expedition brought by Lucius A. Bowers, assisted by Dr. Griffin, all wives Margaret Preston, and Aaron D. Preston, all residents of Perry township, Franklin Co., of the kind of the arctic expedition, and the object of the expedition, Bowers, by the alienation of the rights of his wife, Mary E. Bowers, formerly Mary E. C. Bowers, to the arctic expedition, and the alienation of the rights of the said defendant. The parties in this case are the said Mary E. Bowers, and the said Lucius A. Bowers.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Daily Times* of the 9th April, says: "Yesterday was a marked day in the annals of our city. It witnessed the departure of the first Overland Express for the wild region of the Great West, and the beginning of the arctic expedition, a natural consequence, our people attach a greater than ordinary importance to it, and regard it with especial interest. The arctic expedition is a very important and unsupported by Government appropriations or patronage, its establishment has now become a fixed part of the policy of our Government, and is an element in our foreign policy."

There is a trouble among the owners of the Lake Ontario steamers. The Ogdensburgh stockholders having the management in their hands arranged for the Ogdensburgh stockholders to have the management. The Ogdensburgh stockholders did not relish the arrangement, and resolved to step it if possible. They arranged to have the Ogdensburgh stockholders to have the management of the vessels. The Ogdensburgh stockholders have also been summoned to meet at Ogdensburgh to give an account of their management.

M. Latry, of Grenoble, has invented a singular method of making artificial wood, hard, solid, heavy, susceptible of the highest polish, and of a dark color like the natural wood. The method is to take a piece of wood, and subject it to the action of a hydraulic press, and subjecting the composition to a very heavy pressure by means of the hydraulic press. The result is a material which is capable of being made into all kinds of furniture and ornamental work may be made.

A French gentleman has discovered a new method of making paper. It is by boiling slices of wood with water, and the result is a material which is capable of being made into all kinds of furniture and ornamental work may be made.

It appears that the Paris improvements demand a new palace, and it is said that M. Lefevre, architect of the Louvre, has presented to the Emperor plans for a new palace, and it is said that the Emperor has ordered the execution of the central portion erected by the order of Marie de Medici. Seven million francs are estimated for the cost of the new palace.

Advises received at Washington from Utah, under date of March 15th, confirm the previous accounts that apostasy from Mormonism is becoming more and more prevalent in that State, and that the people are being disgusted with its abominations and heresies, and tired of the tyranny of the leading apostles in the State.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah, is busy visiting the several tribes within the jurisdiction, in order to counteract the evil influence of the apostasy, and to prevent the people from being led to hostilities, and to lay the foundation for the people being gathered on Government reservations and taught the arts of civilized life.

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AUCTION SALES

NITURE SÁLIS N BROU

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

W. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
REMPYOTY PALE, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546

ON SIXTH AVENUE, FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH, KNOWN AS PART OF THE "C" GARAGE, 100' BY 100' BY 100' LOT, on 11TH AVENUE, April 26 or 27, 1912, at 12 o'clock, Merchants' Exchange, by or for the Supreme Court, under the direction of the undersigned referee, to wit: being the lot on the west side of Sixth Avenue, 50 lots on the west side of Sixth Avenue, including the corner of 6th and 10th and 11th and 12th and 13th and 14th and 15th and 16 lots on the south side of 10th at 60 feet of 6th ave, being immediately to the rear of lot 10 of 6th ave, and 1 lot on the north side of 14th at 100 feet of 6th ave and immediately to the rear of the lot on 10th.

[illegible][illegible]

John R. Peters, 601 Madison
Ave., New York 17, N. Y., will sell
the following:

[illegible]

R. Lyons, Auctioneer—Room 307, 24 Nassau St.,
METROID, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
8:30 and 9:00 will sell at auction on THURSDAY,
JUNE 24, at 12 o'clock, at No. 11 Lermans, one floor-
to-rent apartment of home-built furniture, con-
sisting of heavy mahogany dining room, mahogany
living room, parlor, office, and several with cream
and two wood panel tables; a fine assortment of
rugs and rugs, covers, etc.; extensive china and
glassware, including a set of mahogany and
mahogany painted table, mahogany painted kitchen
cupboards, mahogany painted ornaments, kitchen
and other furniture, which will be particularly
attractive.

H. LEVINS, Auctioneer—Saleroom 23 Nassau-st.,
REPLED FURNITURE.—HENRY H.
FINN & CO will sell at auction, on "SATURDAY,"
1898, at 10 o'clock, N. Y. C., the following goods:
old furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas in
pairs, do, chairs, do arm chairs, settees, pier & glass
sides, coriaces, gas brackets, oil lamp, round
renewed extension dining table, do, heavily vene-
ered mahogany bed room set, do, do, do, do, do,
casseroles, crockery, matt cases, bolsters and pillows,
also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with
the sale will commence.

JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
REPLED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—

[illegible]

FINIAN FURNITURE, Antiques—
GAST HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—
 A. J. STECKLER & CO., will sell on Monday, April 23 at 11 Spring st., the furniture contained in the following catalogue, as well as a large lot of miscellaneous chairs, a set of bed-
 room furniture, including a bedstead, a
 parlor sofa, dining room, library and
 bedroom furniture, carpets, mirrors &c.

binding, carpet, oilcloths, plaques, etc. Catalog No. 11 free.

EDWARD SCIENCE, 4001 DUFFY
SALE OF CHOICE CROCKERY WARE,
suitable for storage in the household.
Planned out to be a big assortment of the other,
will positively take place, commencing at 10%
K. & P. H. S. & N. J. K.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

ENTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC
BRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SELETS

[illegible][illegible]

that the Court was imposed upon by a pretended third party, which said Jackson now claims to be himself, for the last six years.

Understand therefore cautious as dealers in articles whose descriptions containing alienated that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this without his license and stamp, and that he shall sue, to the extent of the law, for the breach of said rights. Orders collected and rights to sue

ROBERT S. DAY
No. 25 Cortlandt st., New-York.

ACKNIRIDGE COAL OIL-ENGAGED
titles in procuring this superior oil, and for
NEW YORK

WIFE CAPES.—BOFFAN & FRENCH SHOW
warecoms, No. 64 Chatham st., near the City
& general assortment of Shirts, Caps, Hats,
in hand. Old ones taken in exchange.

SUMMER RESORTS

FOUR SALE—THREE FINE CARRIAGE HORSES.
Large, showy, kind and well matched. Inquire at the
stable No. 5 East 25th-st.

PARTIES INTERESTED TO PLACE STATU-
77. Vandalism. Bronzes, &c., on exhibits 20 mile
to be sold at the Gala Auction Room of the Great Floral
Festival to be held at Palace Gardens & Hall during
the second week in May, will please, apply to Messrs.
F. & F. H. SWEENEY, No. 33 Nassau-st.

[illegible]

SECRET

AMUSEMENTS.

A CAVE.

MR. LEE, FRODO BLOOMING TO THE PUBLIC.

Before I address to a public who have been treated with a proverbial generosity, I beg leave to point to the first way offered me, the promulgation of my belief. I leave to this country, so grand, and free as the world is the youth and freethood, with high hope. I have been more than satisfied in a miracle. I am a minister.

But perhaps the public, or a portion of it has been deceived. This is not my fault. Perhaps the audience was on one side, and the other, while the decorations on the other were too severe.

I am not contented to - I have genius. I am simply

[illegible]

NOTICE.
 No. 104 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.,
 THE FINEST EXHIBITION
 Of European Art to be presented in New-York,
 commencing on MONDAY, 25th OCTOBER
 Between Times for Entrance, 10 o'clock.
 Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.
 TICKETS 50 CENTS.
 TEN GRAND PRIZES OF GOLD AND SILVER
 To be held at
 PALACE GARDEN AND HALL,
 14th St. on 6th Nov.
 During the week commencing May 8-day and three
 admittance 20 cents.
THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
 WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS
 at the
 GRAND FLORAL FESTIVAL,
 at
 PALACE GARDEN AND HALL,
 Second week in May.
STREET DEPARTMENT.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

HENRY WARD BEECHER THE FIFTH
 A well-known and beloved religious lecturer.
 The Commencement at the Church in Boston, on
 Monday, June 1st, 1854, at 10 o'clock, P. M., on the
 subject of "The Christian's Duty to the Poor."
 Tickets, 50 Cts. and 10 Cts. for the poor.
 The Lecture will be held at 10 o'clock, P. M., on
 Monday, June 1st, at the door of the Church, No. 46
 Broadway, and at the door.

FURNITURE.
IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY,
JAMES HUNTER & CO.,
 100 N. 10TH BROADWAY,
 And corner of Nassau, Chestnut and RIM STS.,
 Have now ready a large stock of
IRON BEDSTEADS,
 of all the various kinds, and of superior quality, suitable
 for the use of the Army and Navy, and for the
 public and private use of the community.
 Wholesale and Retail at Reduced Prices.
 Also, a large stock of Iron Bedsteads, and
 of all the various kinds, and of superior quality, suitable
 for the use of the Army and Navy, and for the
 public and private use of the community.

[illegible]

SHAMBER FURNITURE—WARRIED ART
 painted in every color and style, a variety to give
 you an indication. Six painted bottoms on hand, and
 a number of every description made to order.
ODD BIRDS, No. 6 Sullivan st., near Canal.
SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR SALE—Com-
 plete of desks, benches, and lockers in the best
 condition of every description made by the
 Wm. Williams & Co., 100 South and 10th
 sts., Williamsburg.
IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON BATH TUBS, IRON
STOVE STUOLS—Some out at store, some of large
 kind sent out on request. Liberal terms in the trade.
 J. B. BROWN, 100 South and 10th sts., Williamsburg.
GREEN ST. CH. OF COM.—N. B. JOHNSON,
 Secy. 43 Duane st., New York. Terms apply
 to the Secy.
SHAMBER AND GILBERT'S CHAMBER
 FURNITURE—WARRIED ART—PAINTED ART
 painted in every color and style, a variety to give
 you an indication. Six painted bottoms on hand, and
 a number of every description made to order.
ODD BIRDS, No. 6 Sullivan st., near Canal.
SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR SALE—Com-
 plete of desks, benches, and lockers in the best
 condition of every description made by the
 Wm. Williams & Co., 100 South and 10th
 sts., Williamsburg.

[illegible]

BRIDGTON COLLEGE.—THE DEATH OF
 Miss Florence will delay the opening of this In-
 stitution, which this term will begin on Mon-
 day, the 10th inst. The deceased was a daughter
 of Mr. W. M. PLUCK, Acting Rector of Bridgton. Mr.
 N. B. DODGE, President of the College, and
 APRIL 25, 1850. J. M. DODGE, WALTER
 JOHN M. CONYER,
 Presidential Committee of the Board of Trustees.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEES
 on Accounts of the Board of Aldermen will meet, on
 Monday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, in the Town
 Hall, at which time they will take into consid-
 eration all accounts rendered to them. All parties claiming
 money, or any other interest, are requested to be present
 about any further notice.

J. A. BOWEN, Chairman.
 FRANKLIN W. BAKER, Secretary.
 JOHN EVANS, Chairman.

NOTICE.—HAVING THIS DAY SOLD OUR RUN-
 ning business pertaining to Manville and vicinity,
 to Mr. J. A. BOWEN, we have retired from the

Mrs. HARRIS & PARK, 1001 Broadway,
 are holding this party on the 2nd night, the same
 P.M. and only with the Ball Street Park.
 Wilcox on hand and seal.
 (L. S.) J. R. MARCHESE & CO.,
 Of New York and Chicago.
CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE ADVISED FOR-
 children, under the penalty of the law, against for-
 getting or leaving their machines of Whitney & Lyman's Patent
 in the hands of the machine men, as they are now
 being used in the hands of the machine men.
 NEW YORK, April 26, 1868. J. R. MARCHESE & CO.

Yesterday we heard the rolling of drums and

dominated. In the course of the trial the Marquis de SELLER was made to appear as one of the operators. The trial was perhaps soon finished. The prisoners talked of the possibility of the corruption of the Departments as well as of the corruption of Government officials was an everyday affair. But this judgment on the officers of Government is not at all shared by the people generally. On the contrary, which is admirable, that officers in the charge of their situation to make good outside operators. They are generally charged with the acceptance of bribes, or of corruption in the exercise of their functions. As for the law courts, they are absolutely beyond any suspicion; they are scrupulous, incorruptible, honest, impartial but they are in no sense exempt.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has decided that, after the issuance of a promissory note, it continues until payment to bear only the same rate of interest as the original note, and that the rate is the legal rate, and that the agreement of the parties to a higher rate of interest after the maturity, was not enforceable. The court held that the rate of interest to be paid after maturity as a penalty, no more than the legal rate, could be recovered than the sum of the damages actually sustained.

Mr. Justice *Griffith* says of the proposed *Tractate* in *Beethoven*: "We learn that two of our leading publishing houses have a ready surplus of copies of this work, and that it is to be sold at a price well below that of their most substantial books. As we are not sets of *Beethoven's History of the United States*, their special position of being so absorbing and so profitable a volume, etc."

Mr. John P. Gilmer, son of the Hon. Thomas

the report that Captain Cozzani has been imprisoned

Conventions composed of Republican, disaffected Democrats and Old Line Whigs, have adopted resolutions affirming the right of the people of the Territories to regulate their own institutions in their own way, and if the State Convention to be held on the 12th inst. should not do so, they will call a new one to do so. I firmly, I believe, we have, with a good candidate, who will discuss the question thoroughly, a fair chance of success. And if in the next Presidential election, three-two states should be evenly balanced, and then, by a casting vote, of his re-election, he would be the only President elected since 1800, who has made no sale in spite of our winner, may have occasion to remember the old quoted remark in regard to "even-handed justice, which sometimes condemn's the pious-called knave" (trill)

The Hon. Francis Gillette, Hartford, Ct.:
 Dear Sir: You express, in your note, the fear that
 the adoption by the people of Massachusetts of the

[illegible]

for. I trust, therefore, that your columns will be open to a few remarks on this subject.

[illegible]

Superior Western.....	8 25 @	8 75
Fancy Ohio.....	5 00 @	5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	6 00 @	7 50

Moose, W. & P.		
English Salsp. ♀ dozen	3	29 24 60
Hooded " do "	1	25 40 50
Piedmont " do "	1	25 40 50
Piedmont " do "	1	75 25 75
Piedmont " do "	1	75 25 75
FISH.		
Pickel- ^d , Striped Bass, Perch, Pompano and Salmon		
Trent are cheaper. With increased supplies from		
the West and the Kennebec River, Salmon are also		
much lower. Caribou and Crabs are out of the mar-		
ket today. Frost Fish have also nearly disappeared.		
The inquiry for most kinds of Fish has been good.		
Codfish, W. B.		8 6
Pickled " W. B.		8 6
Eels, W. B.		12 12
Flounders, W. B.		6 6
Striped " W. B.		10 12
Pick Bass, W. B.		12 12
Perch, W. B.		8 6
Bass, W. B.		8 6

WHISKERS IN SIX WEEKS.—Our magical Ointment will force the beard or hair to grow luxuriantly within that time, without itching or irritating the skin. Price 61. Sent by all addresses by mail free. **R. G. GRAHAM, W. 120 Nassau-st.**

REMOVAL.—DESTROYED BY THE FIRE OF THE 10th OF SEPTEMBER. 1857. **ROBERT A. SARGENT.**

Schr. Peter B. Anderson, Hill, Portland, Cl., 2 ds.
Schr. T. P. Cooper, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Fall
River.
Rahr. Tiger, Evans, Saco, Me., via New Bedford, 3 ds.,
with heading to master.

Schr. Dresden, Hooper, Machias & da., with spurs to master.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

The assortment of Fashionable Clothing now on sale at this extensive establishment far exceeds that of any previous Spring.

The Immense number of Garments in every department, the endless variety of Colors and Shades; the wide range of accurate sizes; the many modern improvements brought to bear on the modeling and finishing of Garments are such that not one man in a hundred fails to be fitted and suited in every respect at this popular establishment.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing

Between the underigned, under the same or other name, and WINSLOW & CO., of New York, a partnership, by mutual consent, RICHARD H. WINSLOW, of selling for bottles.

The aforesaid business of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned at No. 37 Wall-st., at New-York, April 23, 1858. RICHARD H. WINSLOW, J. T. D. LANIER.

Richard H. Winslow having retired from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., the undersigned have the honor to announce that they will continue the business of that firm under the same name.

J. F. D. LANIER, M. C. MORGAN.

New-York, April 23, 1858.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

ONE STEAMER 240 feet long by 30 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 240 feet long by 33 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 240 feet long by 30 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 130 feet long by 25 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 128 feet long by 21 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 128 feet long by 21 feet beam.
ONE SEA-GOING SCREW-STEAMER, about 600 ton

ONE PROPELLER TON BOAT.

For further information, inquire of
J. H. ABRAHAMSON, 64 Broadway.

**TO LET IN CARMANSVILLE, A LARGE CO-
TAGE.** Has been recently repaired, and is ready
for occupancy. Apply to John D. Chevalier, N. 4
Broadway.

**CASH PAID FOR BILLS AT NO. 97 1/2 WALL-
ST. NEW-YORK.**

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1859.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Reverence and Economy of American Colportage.

Notes of Messrs. Lord, Ketchum, Dodge and others in New-York, April 21, 1859.

THE REV. RUSSELL S. COOK:

DEAR SIR: Attacks against the system of the American Tract Society, in the production and circulation of its publications, have lately been made and widely circulated, as you have been made and widely circulated. As friends of the Society we believe these attacks founded in error, and that an important duty is to be discharged in thoroughly examining and testing the charges before the public. Your former connection with the Tract Society and with circulation, both in England and in this country, point you out as most competent for this duty, and your independence of the Society, and freedom from responsibility for its measures, will render your examination the more inviting to candid and intelligent men.

We, therefore, request that you would, if your other occupations will permit, prepare for circulation a full and candid statement of the charges, and of the whole involved. With great respect, we are your friends and admirers.

DANIEL LORD, WILLIAM H. ARTHUR, HIRSH KETCHUM, JAMES BROWN, WILLIAM E. DODGE, STEWART BROWN, ALFRED EDWARDS, GEORGE C. BARBER, LEWIS HOPKINS, JAMES DONALDSON, C. O. HAMMILL, JAMES W. BEECHAM.

MR. COOK'S RESPONSE.

To Daniel Lord, Hiram Ketchum, Wm. E. Dodge, C. O. Hammill, Esq., and their associates.

GENTLEMEN: A full examination of the whole subject brought to my attention in your polite note, would demand more time than my engrossing avocations permit. But I do not feel at liberty to decline altogether the service to which I am invited—especially as it will enable me to redeem an unexecuted promise—made weeks ago to the English Editor of my little volume on Colportage—of information on some of the topics now proposed for discussion. You will pardon me if I restrict my review to the most recent and most courteous—though not the least dangerous—of the numerous "attacks" against the system of the American Tract Society in the production and circulation of its publications.

INTRODUCTORY.

Six long letters, addressed "To the Hon. Thomas W. Williams, LL. D., President of the American Tract Society," over the signature of "W. Parsons," have recently appeared in public journals in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Illinois, and elsewhere. They are composed chiefly of a repetition of the allegations contained in two letters from London in February, 1858, respecting the comparative economy of the London and American Tract Societies' systems of operation, which were partly reproduced, editorially, just before the exciting Tract anniversary of last year, and then offered in tract form for "business men," to each Director and member of the Society, as it entered the Lafayette-place Church. The substance of these letters was also repeated at an important public meeting in Hartford for the recognition of the "City Tract Society, auxiliary to the American Tract Society at Boston," Dec. 29, 1858. One or more of the "three judges" (WILLIAMS, ELLIS, and PARSONS), referred to these injurious allegations at the forty-third anniversary of the American Tract Society, Jan. 9, 1859. The last appearance of this obnoxious "economy" wonder in the form of a closely printed, double-column pamphlet, of 16 pages—editorially proclaimed as "unimpeachable."

The industry and zeal with which this matter has been pressed, and the extent of credence given by the Press and the public to the representations of the author, would seem to demonstrate that vital questions are involved, with at least a plausible showing of error in the principles which control the action of a leading American charity; but if I mistake not, gentlemen, your belief that "these attacks are founded in error," will ripen into conviction before this letter reaches an end.

It is more as a witness than as an advocate that I enter on this discussion. More than twenty years ago, within which period the Colporteur system was founded and established, I began to love and labor for the American Tract Society. I may claim to know what the system is to which the best years of my life have been devoted. Three years have now been spent in other lands or other labors, quite aside from Colportage, so that I may claim to be an impartial witness.

INCIDENTS OF A MISSION TO ENGLAND IN 1853.

Nor am I a stranger to the principles and policy of the London Religious Tract Society, whose "system" is now urged on this country as a substitute for the American. Just six years previous to the writing of this pamphlet, (in April, 1853,) I reached England on the self-promoted, self-sustained mission of explaining the principles and relations of the Colporteur system, tested by twelve years of successful application to the moral desolations of this country, and with the hope of engraving it, if found practicable, among the enterprises of the Great Parent Tract Society. At the public meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society at Chester, and subsequently before the Board of Managers of that noble institution in London; in the immense congregations of the Rev. JOHN ANGLIS, JAMES W. BEECHAM, of the Rev. and Rev. BARTHOLOMEW at London, and elsewhere in public addresses to the people, and in private conferences with the leaders of benevolent enterprises in England and Scotland, the facts of Colportage and the adaptations of the system to the spiritual wants of Britain, awakened the deepest interest, and gained universal approval. Individual proffered money to support it; candidates were ready to engage in it; the people were ready to welcome it.

A single illustration of the tone of Christian feeling respecting this matter may not be out of place. At Birmingham, the venerable author of an Earnest Ministry and an Earnest Church gave such a reception to my mission as the author of such books might be expected to give. JOHN ANGLIS himself became an "anxious inquirer" into the principles and practical applications of a system which had borne hundreds of thousands of his own unequalled productions to the scattered abodes of the New-World, and which brought back tidings of hundreds, if not thousands, of immortal souls won to the Redeemer by his instrumentality, far across the sea. During the few days while I was his guest, this topic engaged our waking and our sleeping hours. His great heart embraced the enterprise as furnishing a needed supplement to British benevolence. By his solicitation, the matter was spread before his Carr-leaze congregation. His public endorsement was followed by an announcement, without consultation, that I would continue the discussion on the following evening. A crowded and enthusiastic assembly gave their unmistakable approval in the downright English method, to the views I unfolded; and Mr. James powered forth, from a full heart, such words of welcome to the system as humbled and confounded its expounder. And, without solicitation, he proposed to write, and did write, to the London Committee, earnestly commending the matter to their attention.

On the eve of departure for London, a letter was received from a manufacturer at Wolverhampton, expressing a desire to know more of American Colportage than had been able to learn from his friends and mine at Chester, and intimating the intention of entering on the experiment of the

new system at his own expense. It was a call of Providence, and I instantly took the train for Wolverhampton instead of London. There, after a half-day's interview, my newly-found friend preferred the means of sustaining two colporters, and one or two men were examined with reference to their qualifications for the service. In all these interviews, and in many hundreds beside, I had ample opportunity of learning the adaptations and obstacles of the system for England.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE LONDON COMMITTEE. During four or five weeks I had daily intercourse with some of the officers or committees of the London Society—addressing the Society at its annual meetings—in spite of the amiable misgivings of some American "philanthropists," intended to forestall my mission and keep me off from the platform and away from the councils of that or any other Christian institution. At the close of one session of the committee of four hours, devoted to the single question of Colportage, members severally pledged an amount sufficient to pay the salaries of some colporters to test the principle.

A brief record of the hindrances to the full success of these negotiations is contained in the annual report of the American Society for 1854, (p. 127), to this effect: "1. The committee is large, and can hardly be expected to be unanimous in adopting a measure involving many changes in the policy of the institution. 2. The executive force is inadequate for the supervision of the system, [the leading Secretary died soon after]. 3. The relations of the Society to the trade, through which its chief circulation is effected, and the prices of the publications, complicated the difficulties of setting on foot an aggressive agency for the universal diffusion of a cheap literature. 4. The existence of the church establishment, and the laws as to licenses were serious hindrances. 5. The previous failures in somewhat similar enterprises, conducted on the commercial principle, in some parts of the kingdom, discouraged the undertaking." The same report alludes to a more encouraging tone to the prospect of introducing the system into Scotland; and I am happy to say that about fifty colporters are now employed by the single Society in Edinburgh.

I have been induced to state these facts and make this citation solely as evidences that the writer is likely to be familiar with the London Society's system of operations, and that the views I am about to present of the comparative efficiency and economy of the two systems are not a special plea in abatement, but were deliberately recorded five years ago. Then, as now, *colporteur or benevolence*—will it pay? or will it save?—were the questions in debate. The London Society then hesitated, and finally declined to enter on Colportage—after long deliberation, mainly for reasons like those detailed above, and influenced, as I was informed, by the demonstration of one of its members from the East India Company's House, that by the American Society's Reports, it cost almost a pound sterling to circulate a pound sterling's worth of books. Its commercial relations overbore its benevolent sympathies. A complete remodeling of the institution would have been necessary—in its executive staff, in the drift of its publication department, in its prices, in its trade connections, in its main principles of action, before it could enter on the enterprise urged on it.

This was apparent at an early stage of our negotiations. But, I believed then, and believe now, that such a modification would have immeasurably enhanced its usefulness. I still believe that the interests of Christ's kingdom in Great Britain demand the system of Colportage, in its essential features—adapted, of course, to the peculiarities of the population. And I believe further, that if the London Society cannot or will not take it up, some other Society can, should, and will, and that one long—perhaps as the result of this very discussion, intended to overthrow the system in the land of its birth and the seat of its power to do good. American Radicalism may find that the club it has taken from English Conservatism—with which to smite down Christian Evangelism—in one of its most active agencies in the United States—will be reclaimed by British Benevolence, and converted into a cross with which to lead on a new crusade against formalism, ignorance, error and sin.

COLPORTEGE ESTABLISHED IN ENGLAND.

Singularly enough, the very hour of the writing of the above paragraph, a gentleman connected with the great London "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," (Mr. JONAS MORGAN), who arrived by the last steamer, called at my office, at the instance of a common friend in the London Tract Society's House, and I learned from him, with intense satisfaction, that a General Society has lately been formed in England, with its headquarters in Paternoster-row, to supervise and carry forward this very work of Colportage. So that the trust in British benevolence just expressed—and similarly recorded in 1854, (See *Ann. Report*, p. 127): "British benevolence is so practical and persistent as to relinquish no object which commends itself to its confidence as a means of promoting the kingdom of the Redeemer"—has not been disappointed.

As bearing upon the same point, and as furnishing proof that this discussion is called for from and in England, as well as in America, I am induced to make public the following extracts from the letter of an English author, received and acknowledged, I think, in January, but hitherto unanswered for want of time. It is inserted without comment, for the present. The writer of the letter, after stating the plan of the proposed revision of "Home Evangelization," and requesting recent information on Colportage, proceeds to say: "I have not been so much struck with the idea that the revival in America may have been, under God's blessing, caused by the Colportage that had for so many years been prevailing the country? I shall be anxious to know your opinion of this subject." "The great interest in Colportage, and the subject of Colportage, and 'Book-keeping Societies' are springing up everywhere, but what I desire to see is a well-organized system that shall permeate through every village of our land. I purpose dwelling much on the value of the work, which is either tractarian or colporteur work, which is too frequently the case in England. It seems the opinion of many earnest men that we must ere long come to a crisis, the Tractarian Party are going to such lengths."

"Lord, I think it is much interested in this book on Colportage, and I hope to send him a copy when published. It will not be long before a few weeks, as I find it difficult to collect all the information I require to present such a faithful view of the work of our country as you did of America. You will not object, I presume, to my naming you as the author of the original work."

"I had a letter from Mr. Davis, of the [London] Tract Society, to whom I wrote for statistics, rather the living cold water on Colportage. He says it is better to cut it off at the root, than to let it grow in such an undertaking its success cannot be measured by pounds, shillings and pence."

"A dear friend of mine, the Rev. JAMES WILSON, is doing a most blessed work among our soldiers and sailors. He resides near Portsmouth, and does not allow a vessel to leave without the troops and sailors being furnished and speaking to them. The result has been a great awakening in the Army and Navy. Many soldiers in this are doing the work of evangelists. Mr. Wilson has lately published a volume of letters from these men. This Colportage is doing its work here."

"The 'Pure literature Society' is doing a great deal. One of its secretaries has lately visited America, and I am invited to attend at the office next Thursday to have his account of Colportage."

Perhaps I ought to premise that my interviews with the Committee and its several members, and with the officers of the London Society, were uniformly of the most fraternal character, and that I retain the deepest respect and affection for them, one and all, as Christian gentlemen engaged in an important and eminently useful enterprise. I

would not consciously write a line or utter a word to interfere with aught of good done for Great Britain and the world by the Institution they control. But when the system on which that Institution is worked is commended as a substitute for one which has found a place in the affectionate confidence of millions of Christians in America, Scotland, and even in England itself, no consideration of personal delicacy should restrain the utterance of the 'truth in love.'

One thing more: Let the American Society should be censured for sending a secretary to Europe, or for aught that may appear in this letter. I wish to say distinctly that my salary ceased when I left America, which was not a great sacrifice; that my expenses, even to postage and express expenses, both ways, on official business, were a personal charge; and that what I then said and did, as what I now say and do, was and is said and done on my own sole and proper responsibility, as a man, a Christian, and a minister of Christ.

It is my purpose to avoid all "side issues," all personalities, all appeals to popular prejudices, and to grapple, as God shall give me strength, with the vital questions presented to the public in the two letters—the six letters—the one letter—the editorial—the speech—the Tract—the Pamphlet—the subject before me.

THE QUESTION STATE.

There must be many essential points of agreement in this discussion. Christian doctrines are not involved. The obligation to preach the Gospel to every creature will not be questioned. The legitimacy and efficiency of printed truth as an evangelizing agency will not be denied. Lay effort, in supplementing the labors of the ministry, will be conceded to be scriptural and useful. The imperative duty of American Christians to the care of their own country, and to bear or send the Gospel to our scattered population, at whatever pecuniary cost, and the necessity of associated action for this purpose will be granted, and even insisted on. Simple principles like these admit of no question.

The circulation of printed evangelical truth being a legitimate object for the appropriation of benevolent funds and the employment of missionary zeal, the question whether the application of the colporteur system in reaching the moral desolations of a vast and growing country is necessary, wise and Christian, may justly claim precedence of the question whether it is economical. For whatever is necessary, wise and Christian, must be economical. Bible translation and distribution, Home and Foreign Missions, ministerial education, Sabbath school instruction—all the appliances for evangelization are and must be expensive; but are they not economical? The Master has need of them; and the Church has need of them, if for no other reason, to keep the life-currents of benevolence flowing, and to preclude stagnation and death by their selfishness.

So of Colportage. Is it necessary, wise and Christian? That is the "previous question." The facts it has brought to light, the results it has accomplished, the peculiar sphere it occupies, furnish the answer. If there were millions of immortals in secular ignorance, error and sin not previously reached by gospel agencies, who have been thus reached by Colportage; and if there are millions still needing its beneficent action—then was it and is it not only needful, expedient and benevolent, but it would be the economy of wicked selfishness not to employ it. This is a question of fact, and it is met by the revelations of the system itself. In eighteen years nearly a million of families (953,367) were found by colporters who attended no place of public worship. Four hundred thousand (408,435) families thus visited had not even a portion of the Holy Scriptures. Six hundred thousand (600,622) of them, embracing more souls than are reached directly by all the foreign missionaries in the world, were destitute of all religious books. Ponder these facts. They are not estimates; they do not relate to a foreign land; they are home facts. On these it is safe to rest the whole argument for Colportage as any Christian or patriotic mind.

Let the stupendous memorial of evangelical zeal and self-denial, built of the statistics which record seen millions of Christian lives (7,185,665) on the errand of salvation; which show that in three millions of habitations (3,392,703) prayer has been offered by the colporteur, often, for the first time; that six hundred thousand (600,622) of these families were Roman Catholics; that 172,255 prayer-meetings have been held; that six millions (6,417,400) of spiritual classics have been sold, and two millions (1,878,202) bestowed on the poor, family by family, without money and without price—let this everlasting monument crumble, if you will; but, if all out, if you can—or let the mistake and the "indignation" of the early disciples of our Lord about the women of Bethany and her precious box of ointment be repeated in the inquiry, "To what purpose is this waste?" But no ingenuity of argument, no confusion of accounts, no comparison of unlike systems, no false plea of "economy," no appeal to selfishness, no resort to prejudice, can evade or ignore those appalling facts which demonstrate a wide-spread destitution of the acknowledged and divinely-commissioned means of religious instruction, and which illustrate at once the necessity and the efficiency of Colportage as an agency for revealing and measurably supplying them.

The key-note of Colportage, sounded in 1842, (see *Report*, p. 27,) has been sustained since, in every document and public appeal, with unswerving fulness. "Were a colony of 7,000,000 of destitute but accessible souls found in the most distant part of the globe, how promptly would the American Churches send among them the preacher and the colporteur, laden with the precious, practical writings of the holiest authors, nor cease their labor, until it was their own tongue, the wonderful works of God! But is the obligation or encouragement at less when these 7,000,000 are our fellow-countrymen, and accessible to our efforts with far less expenditure of money and of life?"

Then, as now, the founders and friends of Colportage based its claims on its Missionary aspect, never simg and never expecting to make it self-supporting—I may say never wishing to make it "economical" in that sense. It was designed to be, and has been, as much as the offering of the woman of Bethany, an expression of love for the Saviour; with this difference, that while it "wrought a good work upon" our blessed Lord, it also sought to proclaim his love to "the poor" whom "ye have always with you"—Christ's poor! It may be that the promised "new trial" of colportage will be abiding, everlasting. "When Jesus understood it, he said, truly he said, 'thou art a good woman!'" The apparent purpose to divert attention from the paramount design of Colportage, and to occupy the public mind with questions of finance and "economy" activity, has rendered necessary a brief discussion on this point. It is surely a lament when considering at length the question "whether the system is economical," and "whether another system may not accomplish a much greater amount of good for the same amount of money," to keep at the last occasional sight of the question, "What is the system of Colportage?" Otherwise one may have the play of "Hamlet," with Hamlet left out, but with nothing in it but the bare "boards" and the footlights, and a quarrel about the economy of gas or oil!

IS THE SYSTEM ECONOMICAL?

We are now prepared to examine the question—"Is the system economical?" It is important to us, as it is to ourselves at the outset as to the terms and scope of the question. Happily it is cleared from all personalities by the explicit and repeated concessions of our author, as just as they are kind

to the effect that "the system has been economically administered by the gentlemen in charge," and that "they are doubtless worthy of all praise for the activity and economy with which they have worked it." Yet, he says, "the system itself may not be economical." True; and it is a perfectly legitimate matter of inquiry—"whether there is not another system by which a greater amount of good may be done for the same amount of money."

But do not the terms of the question imply that the "greater amount of good" shall be of the same sort, in the same direction, and within the same field? If the question contemplates some other object to be accomplished with "the same amount of money," then I submit that it is irrelevant. The question is not between Colportage and schools or Colportage and missions, but Colportage and "another system" for doing the work of Colportage more "economically." This is clearly the sense of our author, inasmuch as he proceeds to contrast and commend "the system of the London Tract Society" as being "more simple," "more economical," and more efficient. I propose calmly to examine this claim in behalf of an excellent Society across the water, with some scrutiny of the mathematical calculations of the author. Perhaps American benevolence, which is wont to be somewhat practical and efficient, has missed its aim for eighteen long years—without knowing it, till informed from London.

What are we to compare? Has it occurred to our author that it borders on the grotesque to compare things lacking common essential characteristics? Two locomotives, or two steamships, or two horses, may be compared; but to compare a locomotive with a saw-mill, or a steamship with a dredging machine, or a horse with a wagon, may be good waggery, but it is bad logic. They may all go, but they go in different ways, and for different ends. You may compare two insurance companies; but you must discriminate as to their objects, whether the mutual or the stock principle governs, and whether fire or marine risks are taken. You may compare two banks; but you must ascertain whether they are not for "savings" and the other for discounts. So there are points of comparison for the two Tract Societies—the London and the American—but to ignore or confound the fact that one has an extended system which the other has not, and for which it has no substitute, may lead—may it has led to the grossest errors of fact and argument—to an utter misapprehension of important truth. The American Society has a vast and costly system of Colportage. The London Society has no such system, nor anything equivalent thereto. So that to say that one system is more or less "simple" or "economical" than the other is to say, *quod hoc*, that a saw-mill is "more simple" than a locomotive, or that a sheep is more "economical" than a cow.

It is claimed, I am aware, that voluntary Christian zeal employs the publications of the London Society in labor among the destitute. To some extent this is true; but it is to a limited extent, more limited and less systematic far than similar labors and distributions in this country. So that it does not affect the question in debate. The American Society has and encourages numberless channels of circulation other than Colportage, and that system superadded, which the London Society has not.

But once more, what sense does our author attach to "Economy"? Absolute or relative? Benevolent or commercial? If it be the latter, then I submit that discussion is precluded, for the main work of the London Society is commercial—supplying the trade with books—while the main work of the American Society is benevolent—sending books by colporters to the destitute. And it would be as pertinent to debate the point whether CARTER & BROTHERS' bookstore is not more "economical" than the Home Missionary Society.

If it be a question of absolute "economy," or of economy as a benevolent undertaking in carrying out the Saviour's last command, then, before endeavoring to unravel the illogical complications caused by disregarding these simple and obvious principles and definitions, I will present some considerations which seem to establish the position that

COLPORTEGE IS AN ECONOMIC SYSTEM.

1. It takes men trained to Christian usefulness in their several churches, and introduces them into wider spheres of Christian activity, without expenditure for their education. If intended for the peculiar work of the ministry it would be "economical" in every view to educate them for that work. It thus develops and employs a vast amount of lay talent otherwise buried.

2. It secures a better class of laborers for less money than would be possible on any other than the missionary principle. I have known many instances where good men have abandoned or declined situations offering \$300, \$500, \$700, and in one case \$2,000 a year, that they might do good in this service with salaries of \$150 or \$200.

3. As an illustration of the safety and efficiency of lay talent, and as a means of calling it into action, the employment of 4,000 or 5,000 different men, of all denominations, in all parts of the land, has been wise and economical. And God has owned it among the influences leading to and active in the great Revival of 1858.

4. Its catholicity of spirit and universality of application render it economical. Being restricted by no denominational or geographical landmarks, it can and does go to all. Whereas, if it were sectarian, it must stop when it reached on another's ground; or, if it were commercial, it would hover about the families or neighborhoods where "a small profit" could be made by sales, and leave these most needing its influence still in their heathenism.

5. It is economical, because, in addition to all its other forms of usefulness, it provides permanent, perennial instruction, for all classes, through all time. A good book is not a dead thing! It rarely dies. It becomes an heir-loom, more and more prized with accumulating years and associations. It may not be read to-day; it will be to-morrow. And when the Spirit of God descends upon a land, who can measure the value, or compute the eternal benefits of having in every habitation one safe spiritual guide, or *Alarm*, or *Guide*, or *Relief*, or *Prize*, to be the domestic pastor and teacher of those souls too remote from living ministers to find them, or too timid to seek them? Would the late revival have been as prevalent as it was, had there been no previous sowing of such seed of the Kingdom over the Continent? Did spiritual harvests come without sowing? Is sowing "economical"? Let the Great Harvest-Day answer.

6. It is economical, because the benevolent mode of circulation augments the power of the publications circulated. The associations with them are those of Christian self-denial and prayer, instead of mere business. They are thus in reality to be read; and, when read, the verbal message that accompanied them, the prayer offered in the dwelling, the embodied charity that brought and sold or gave the volume, will envelop and hallow its pages. Here is one secret of the amazing spiritual results of Colportage.

7. It is economical, because it tends to sustain and elevate the standard of spirituality of the books and tracts prepared for circulation. The commercial principle necessitates an accommodation to the tastes of the demands of the popular taste—so that as it becomes degenerate or worldly, the literature even of a Religious Society will inevitably be so. But, with a system of aggressive missionary circulation, sustained by Christian charity, a Society may publish such books as the people need, and see that they have them. This is my theory. The London

Society's publications, excellent as many of them are, by no means compare in evangelical richness or spiritual power with the American; and it is a fact, and a sad fact, that the most valuable, because most spiritual and saving of the books of the former Society—such as form the bulk, if not the whole, of the American Society's circulation by colporters—lie on the shelves in Paternoster-row, for want of Colportage. The present Secretary of the Society, at my last interview with him in 1856, requested me to open negotiations with the American Committee for the purchase of their sheet-stock of such publications, on the very ground. I declined any such service. First, because the American Society could print in a better style, if not at a cheaper rate; and, second, because Great Britain needed just those publications, and a system to circulate them. What a comment! What on the working of the two systems! This a shame and a loss it would be to enter on a scheme consciously to dilute the evangelical element of a nation's religious literature!

If we must deal with dollars and cents in a question of this sort as "the only question," then I will say that Colportage is absolutely economical in a pecuniary point of view. For, first, it secures the largest amount of available service for the least amount of expenditure. The official statement is made that the total average cost of a year of colporteur service in the country for 1858—one of the most expensive years known—was \$303 15. This includes "salary, conveyance, and traveling expenses." The expense of superintendence, I suppose to be excluded, as the pay and rations of regimental officers would be excluded from the estimate of the cost of soldiers. Now, can a commercial or benevolent concern be found in this country that can secure an itinerant agent, with horse and wagon, for an entire year, in the midst of ignorance and error and obloquy, for a less salary and expense than *eighty-three cents a day*, or \$303 15 a year? I use the official data of the Tract Society in this statement. But, second, on the benevolent principle, which admits of hospitality for Christ's sake to Christ's messengers, with no question of delicacy to restrain the giver or the recipient, an amount of gratuitous kindness has been bestowed, equal, if measured by dollars, to the whole million expended for Colportage. On any other principle, it would have been withheld. Benevolent Colportage, then, has been economical to that extent of saving.

There are many similar considerations which seem to me to bear somewhat immediately on the economy of the system of Colportage. But these must suffice. I claim that these eight reasons for believing Colportage "economical" ought to have as much weight with Christian minds—and we are arguing this question before the Christian public, and not before merely "business men"—simply or together, as the sole reason, if it were valid, as we shall prove it is not, that another Society does another work in another land in a more "economical" way.

PERSONAL TESTIMONY.

I have sometimes been asked whether, since my official connection with this system had ceased, it had any real confidence in its usefulness and economy. I have uniformly replied, privately, as now state publicly, that after fifteen years' intimate and practical acquaintance with the field, the men, and the machinery of Colportage, and after three years of unofficial observation and reflection, it is my deliberate and unbiased conviction that it is sound and scriptural in its principles; simple and unselfish in its aims; Christ-like in its spirit; eminently economical in its working; if true Christian economy, and not mere worldly calculation be the standard of economy—and that, wisely administered, it has elements of incalculable power as a supplemental and auxiliary instrumentality for popular evangelization. In my judgment, with all the destinations and perils of our country, present and prospective, and in the light of religious obligation, and of the temporal and eternal interests involved, all the money hitherto expended on Colportage would have been wisely and economically employed had it only sent five thousand living messengers of Christ to seven millions of families to speak of Redemption, and to illustrate in their own persons the benevolent sympathy of American Christianity. Or it would have been economical had it done nothing more than to sell six millions of such books in such shoddy as have been thus blessed; or had it only given away its nearly two millions of Christian volumes in families destitute of all religious instruction; or had it only explored and revealed the astounding moral desolation of our country, and set others on the effort to supply them; or had it only done what it has done for our emigrant and Roman Catholic population; or had it only accomplished either of many other objects vital or merely incidental to its main aims. But when it has done all of several needful things—either of which would suffice it to place among the useful charities of our land—to call in question its real economy, or to seek a substitute in a system unsuited to the exigency, and incapable of accomplishing either of the objects not merely attainable but attained by Colportage, would argue a gross misapprehension of what Colportage is, or an exaggerated estimate of another and an inadequate system.

WE NOW PROCEED TO A FEW OF THE PARTICULARS IN WHICH THE LONDON AND AMERICAN SOCIETIES ARE COMPARED.

They relate first, to manufacturing; second, circulation; third, gratuitous distribution; fourth, comparative price of books; fifth, benevolence of Colportage; sixth, expense of Colportage; seventh, manufacture of publications.

This is a mere business question. As such, it might be dismissed with the remark that the intelligent laymen who form a part of the American Committee—some of whom have earned an enviable reputation by twenty, thirty or forty years of successfully employed business talent, and whose "fidelity and economy" in this relation have the endorsement of even our letter writer—may be considered as competent to judge of it as a layman, however eminent, who has been, or ought to have been, employed in other matters, than pasteboard, paper and types. But another answer will settle the question with all candid minds. The American Society has had twenty years' experience of the contract system, and fourteen years' experience of its present system, mostly under the same community, without a shadow of doubt as to the superior economy and wisdom of the latter. The Bible Society, the Methodist Book Concern, and other large publishing houses, with a similar experience of both systems, give an intelligent and competent testimony in favor of the independent method of printing and binding.

On the other hand, the London Society adheres to the system in use at Paternoster-row—perhaps wisely for the kingdom in which it is to be used, but its principles and style of publication furnish no inducement to adopt its policy. A London precedent which is *generally acknowledged* is no more a guide here than a Colportage precedent. The right premises, operatives and machinery must be had and paid for *anywhere*; it all can be had under a single roof—as is practicable without cost for rent by the wise forethought of the founders of the Tract Society—without a contractor or contractors to pocket profits, why not save then by some thousands of dollars a year? [The paper shavings alone in the Tract House since the Society abandoned the contract system have been sold for \$50,000 and more—which would otherwise have gone to contractors.] The American Society has these accommodations and the public have all the benefit of them. That ought to satisfy its friends—and it does.

But are not the following formidable figures, which have been paraded for a year and a half

numberless editions of newspapers and pamphlets, proof that, after all, the London system is the most economical? Look at them:

London Report, 1858	American Report, 1858
31,010,110 publications were produced for \$473,744, or \$15.28 per 1,000.	10,260,461 publications were produced for \$244,902, or \$23.89 per 1,000.
24,000,000 of publications were produced for \$378,371, or \$15.77 per 1,000.	17,500,000 of publications were produced for \$252,261, or \$14.42 per 1,000.

Does not that look like extravagance somewhere in the American "management"? Must not "those accustomed to accounts" perceive that the percentage is much in favor of the London Society?

Yes, if the publications were all of the same size and style of binding: two pretty important facts. These items left out, the comparison is an imposition on the eye and the mind. The absurdity of dealing with figures in this way may be shown thus:

General Watch in 1858.	American Watch in 1858.
10,000 watches were produced for \$200,000, or \$20.00 each.	20,000 watches were produced for \$200,000, or \$10.00 each.

The percentage is much in favor of American! And Geneva had better adopt the American system forthwith. Or thus:

Portsmouth Dock-Yard.	Venice Dock-Yard.
100 vessels were produced for \$500,000.	200 vessels were produced for \$500,000.

"Those accustomed to accounts will perceive that the percentage is much in favor of Venice!" It is a small item that one yard produces frigates and the other gondolas. Are such comparisons to guide the councils of Christian Societies, and the actions of their friends?

II.—COST OF CIRCULATION.

The damaging allegation here is that "to circulate 50,397,796 publications cost the American Society \$443,729 11; whilst to circulate 103,153,993 publications cost the London Society absolutely nothing."

This extraordinary statement, which has been repeated indefinitely in various forms and through various channels, I am constrained to say is too indefinite to be of value; too inaccurate to deserve credence, and too unjust to be tolerated.

It is indefinite. There are no elements of comparison between the size and style of the publications thus circulated, as we have seen above, and the differing methods of effecting the circulation are not brought into view. A parallel statement would be: "To distribute 100,000,000 letters cost the American Government \$2,000,000; whilst to circulate 100,000,000 of letters cost the British Government only \$200,000 or \$1,000,000"—without calling to mind the fact that the territory of England could be laid on one of the prairies of the West! Known and unknown quantities require a very high mathematical power to reach an intelligent comparison; and to base calculations of "economy" on inferences derived from such data, is trifling with logic and common sense.

It is inaccurate. The moderate sum of \$54,676 33 expended in three years for the salaries and expenses of general agents employed in "raising funds and awakening an interest in behalf of the spiritual wants of the people," and "for the cost of doing so," is not a small item, but it is a small item to do with "circulation" than it has been made to do with "circulation." Budget of LORIS NARONIS, added to the annual amount to be placed to the "cost of circulation," and included in the above \$443,729 11! The pretext for this unparliamentary dealing with a financial record is that the writer found "on the credit side of the Treasurer's report an outlay 'from grants and colporters of \$149,102 22'—meaning, of course, the superintending 'agents' connected with Colportage, and having depositories of publications. The 'debit' side of the account shows beyond all question that it could not have been the 'general agents'—for it defines their work to be what every Pastor and donor and intelligent friend of the Society knows to be, of entirely another sort; so that there is not even the color of a warrant for lumping into the cost of Colportage a sum equal to one-fourth of the whole cost of 'circulation,' which might as well be placed to the account of the 'Exploring Expedition.'"

But the sum of \$54,676 is lumped in; and what is the logical sequence? Why, it legitimately

Cotton Steady - Broadstuffs Advanced - Corn

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN. A Protestant, a situation as coachman and groom in a large establishment where he would be treated as a husband and most happy to assist in waiting (doner) and in all other household duties. He is a married man, but complies in the above positions in every respect. With reference to his last employer will testify to his perfect: can be seen in person at the corner of the grocery store, corner of West 21st-st. and 6th-av., at 10 o'clock, on Monday, 10th inst.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GROOM by a respectable coachman, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, also the training of dogs, and is a native of the best City and country reference; has lived in some of the most respectable families in the City; no objection to country work; can be seen in person at the corner of 4th-st. and 6th-av., at 10 o'clock, on Monday, 10th inst.

WANTED SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT who has been in the service of a large establishment as coachman and groom or butler; can milk and take care of horses; can be seen in person at the corner of 4th-st. and 6th-av., at 10 o'clock, on Monday, 10th inst.

landress or scardress. He is chambermaid and pain-
ner; would make themselves generally useful to their
superiors. Address J. F. Box No. 104 Times Office, for
costs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND
Groom, by a man who understands the care of
horses, and is a careful driver; is sober,
and obliging; is willing to bring up and
train a gentleman's place, has no objection to a short
journey, and is a Christian. Address, J. F. Box No.
104, or address, T. D. No. 510 Broadway, Mr.
re harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN. BY
a man who thoroughly and carefully understands
the treatment of horses, coach and harness; no
objection to the country for the Summer. First class
references. Address, J. F. Box No. 104, or address,
T. D. No. 510 Broadway, Mr. re harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND
Groom, by a competent young man, who
thoroughly understands his business, and is
willing to bring up and train young horses; is
sober, obliging, and a Christian. Address, J. F.
Box No. 104, or address, T. D. No. 510 Broadway,
Mr. re harness-store.

landress or scardress. He is chambermaid and pain-
ner; would make themselves generally useful to their
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train a gentleman's place, has no objection to a short
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willing to bring up and train young horses; is
sober, obliging, and a Christian. Address, J. F.
Box No. 104, or address, T. D. No. 510 Broadway,
Mr. re harness-store.

ANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A
young man, of respectable appearance;
he has lived in the most respectable families in
London and New-York; has several years' experience
in the office of the late Richard D. Bowers,
celebrated tutor, to day and to-morrow.

ANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE
man as coachman; has lived five years in lat-
tice, and is a sober, industrious, and well-in-
formed man; speaks English and French fluently;
wishes to reside in the country. Apply
at the office of the late Richard D. Bowers, No. 40
Broadway, or address J. H. B. No. 103 Tremont Street.

ANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN,
a situation as coachman and groom; understands
the management of horses, is a good and care-
ful driver, and speaks English and French fluently;
wishes to reside in the garden or make himself
useful in the country. Address
J. H. B. No. 103 Tremont Street.

ANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN,
a situation in a private family as coachman; thor-
oughly understands his business, and perfectly un-
derstands the management of horses; speaks
English and French fluently. For the
best of references: over seven years in his last

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE
Englishman and wife, Protestants, recently from
the man as coachman, will assist at garden-
ing, and be a good housekeeper, and a good
cook, as chambermaid and waiter, or chamber-
maid to the country. Apply, for three days, at No.
13, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION
as coachman; understands his business perfectly
in his own country, and has been a long time
in the City of country. Direct a note to Charles S.
Heard, No. 78 Broadway, for J. M. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A
private or public house, by a young man, who
is, in either country or City, will be found willing
to do anything, has the best of City reference for honesty,
and is a good cook and a good waiter. Address
No. 14, Clinton place, in the office, for two days,
No. 14, square Pitt place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A
young man, who perfectly understands
and treatment of horses, carriages and harness;

WANTED - BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE WITH CHILDREN - A man and his wife, with children, who are well known as cooks or laundress, in a small family, no other in the country, the man has lived 12 years in his own house, in the city of New York, Address A. C. No. 128 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED - BY A MAN AND WIFE SITUATIONS - In a private family or Summer hotel, the woman as a cook or laundress, the man as a gardener, they are capable of their business, as their reference will certify have no incumbrance. Address C. H. care of T. T. Times Office, for one day.

WANTED - SITUATION AS GARDENER - By a single man who understands his business; understands the care of horses, is a good and careful driver, his family is small, and he has no other business, has no good reference. Address J. B. No. 122 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED - A COACHMAN'S SITUATION - Is a single man, who has been twenty years a coachman, and has no objection to making himself useful.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND DRIVER BY A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE A HOOPER TO WIND FOR THE SUMMER; THE WOMAN IS CAPABLE TO BE REQUIRED. CALL OR ADDRESS NO. 2733-1st, BETWEEN 2nd-1st, FIRST FLOOR, IN THE CITY, FOR THE GOOD REFERENCE.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN IN THE BUSINESS OF THE CITY, AS AN INDIVIDUAL SOME VERY DESIRABLE. ADDRESS HERE, AS SOME CITY AND ONE OF TOWN TRADE. ADDRESS HERE, AS SOME CITY AND ONE OF TOWN TRADE.

WANTED—BY A BOY SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE A SITUATION IN A MERCHANT'S OFFICE, OR TO LEARN SOME TRADE. CAN SPEAK ENGLISH AND DAY SCHOOL REFERENCE. OR ADDRESS HENRY J. SMITH, No. 120 CANNON-ST., NEW YORK CITY.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND COACHMAN BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHLY

WITNESS his country, has good City residence, and
 address of his family, and general office, is
 for three days, B. C. Box, No. 124 Times Office.
 A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A
 good private family, by a respectable single young
 man, who will be a general help, and can refer
 at effect. Address O. F., No. 88 Broadway, near
 11th, in the chemist's store.
 A YOUNG MAN IS YEARS OF AGE
 wants a situation, he is a good cookman, steady in
 his habits, and can be depended on for his refer-
 ences, for one week, ADVERTISER, Box No 64 Post-
 office.
 A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF
 procuring a good situation for his coachman; he
 is a rational driver and groom; honest, sober, and es-
 teemed implicitly. Address, W. C., Box No. 1,211, Post-
 office.
 A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND
 farceer, by a respectable man, who understands his
 business thoroughly, and can come well recommended.
 Address, W. C., Box No. 29 Post office.
 A SITUATION, BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION,
 who perfectly understands his business; has the best

AMATEUR ORGANIST-PLAYING CONSIDERABLE experience in conducting church music, and an excellent knowledge of all the instruments of the organ, and as director of the choir. If desired, the organist and choir combined, in some church in this City have instrument. Amount of salary is not as much as in some other portions of the country, but is as good as proportionately so. For further particulars, apply to the organist. Can furnish satisfactory references in regard to ability and character. Address A. O., Box No. 100, City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE retail dry goods business, for William N. C. Salary \$50 per month and through the year, and a proportionate share of the profits. Integrity, attention to business, and a fair salary. Address J. L. Box No. 582 New York. Point to the right for inclusive, stating name, qualifications and reference.

WANTED—A COOK AND CHAUSSEMAINT—A good cook and washer and ironer, also a chambermaid, to attend to the household of a family of five persons in the country for the season, a distance of 50

from the city; send recommendations required.
to Washington ave., 6th house south of Lafayette
street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ASSISTANT EP-
NED: above operator. Apply at 1411 E. St. No.
10, New York, N. Y.

WANTED—A PERSON long time the London sec-
tion, I desire a good, honest, experienced, and
thoroughly capable person, who is willing to
travel, if needed, and who is reliable, etc. No
persons of color and no colored persons need
apply.

WANTED—A GARDENER THAT UNDERSTANDS
the culture of fruit trees and shrubs, and a willing-
ness to be generally useful in a village garden.
Apply to Mr. Richard H. Smith, 100 West 10th
street, at corner St. Ursula, May 3rd 11 A. M.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE INTO
secundum, a good woman, as cook, washer and
a most understanding taking and taking care of
the sick and aged.

WANTED—E. S. MILLIS & CO., A SALESMAN
experienced and able, who has no acquaintance
w/ York State and Michigan trade.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON SINGER'S SEWING
machine, for truck coat shippers. Apply at No. 73

NOTED-A CAPABLE PROTESTANT WAIT-
ress, No. 10 Washington square, for
hire; click May 2.

NOTED-IRON MOLDERS FOR PINE CAST-
ings. Apply at the Globe Iron Foundry, No. 410
Elizabeth.

NOTED-FREEDER-APPLY, THIS MORNING,
the Press room of the *Times*.

IRTS-TWELFTH-SKELETON
of a self-adjusting bustle, well made, \$121; 21-
cent, \$1.50; and 11-piece, \$2. Dealers supplied
on applying for \$5 per dozen; 12-piece, \$11; and
on applying for \$14 per dozen. 1. HARDING, 321
7th St., No. 21, Spring St., near Hancock.

WOMEN'S CARES-HOFFMAN & FLEMING SHOW
No. 44 Chatham st., near the City
Hall. A general assortment of Hosiery, best cost-
ed. Good clean stock in exchange.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2377.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1859.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Highly Interesting and Important Details.

The Rest of the Liberals at Tacubaya—Separation of the Mexican Church Militant—Atrocities committed at by the French and English Ministers—Dis-missal of General Black.

Protest of Miramon's Cabinet Against the Recognition of Juarez.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, April 19, 1859.
My last letter to you, on the 30th ult., was written amongst barricades, "guerra civil" and the melancholy cry of "Senalal alta." Since then the noise and smoke of war have been heaped upon us, with the result of leaving us just where we were a month ago—the Government of this Capital a loser as compared with the Federalists.

BATTLE OF THE SECOND OF APRIL.

On the morning of the 2d of April the Federalists at Tacubaya attempted to take this city by a single assault upon the Garita de San Cosme. At 4 o'clock on the morning of that day a column of 1,500 Federalists, under command of SARAGOSA, made their appearance, near to San Cosme, and shortly after that a lively action commenced. The Federalists suffered great loss in the first charge, but they promptly reorganized and came up to the assault again and passed over the outer Government work. A body of men, with hand grenades, came up with the second charge, and played great mischief with the Government forces by means of their explosive missiles. At this point of the attack, the Federal forces were struck dumb to see drawn up in good order all along the houses in the San Cosme about 3,500 of the Government forces, with artillery, breastworks and everything to cut them to pieces, if they persisted in continuing on the advance. The barricade and battery they had taken was untenable, and they therefore retired from the position, carrying four guns off with them. As they fell back, they were pursued by a Government force who suffered so severely from the frontier rifle-men that they were forced to abandon the pursuit, having recovered two of the captured guns. The Federalists promptly took possession of the Church of San Antonio, which was in rifle-shot range of the Garita, and from this position they held all assaults of the Government forces in check. At 10 A. M., the Government forces abandoned all idea of dislodging the Federalists by assault, and from that hour until late in the evening a warm firing was kept up on both sides, and, in fact, on the part of the Government, until long after the Federalists had retired under the cover of the night to their headquarters at Tacubaya.

The mortality in this action was severe on the part of the Government, and, for Mexican civil warfare, was not light on the part of the Federalists. The Government loss was over 200 killed, about 350 wounded, and as many more in dispersion and desertions. The small comparative number of wounded is accounted for by the fact that the Government forces were screened behind their barricades, and only their heads were exposed to receive the rifle balls. It was a matter of serious reflection amongst the Government troops that all of their companions were shot through the head. The loss on the part of the Federalists was some forty dead, sixty-one wounded, and about half-a-dozen of their hand-grenade men dispersed who had passed the Government works, and finding their retreat cut off, took refuge among the camp followers, and escaped safely into this City. These have since got off from here and joined their companions.

The attack on the San Cosme, the second strongest point of defence in this Capital, was a rash and ill-considered plan, if it was not the result of treachery in the Federal camp. For my part I incline to the opinion that the attack was planned by this city by the enemies of the Federalists, and forced upon them through bribery. It is well known here that the attack was made in consequence of advice received from President JUAREZ at Vera Cruz. These advice came to this city on the 1st inst., and were forwarded from here by means of a spy to Tacubaya, at 7 P. M. of that day. But notwithstanding that at least a half hour must have been consumed in sending these dispatches to DZUOLLADO in Tacubaya, and an hour or more consumed in considering their contents and deciding as to the plan of action, at 10 o'clock that same evening the Government was thoroughly advised of all the decisions in the Federal council and camp. It is therefore no matter of surprise that when the Federalists did attack, they found themselves completely sold, and were obliged to fall back. JOSE JUSTO ALVAREZ, who was General-in-Chief of the Federalists, and had the planning of the battle, has fallen under suspicion, and is accused of having been bribed. He, however, alleged indignation by declaring that he had ordered a flank movement on the San Cosme. This he did. He ordered 200 men for a flank movement, but it was discovered when they were prepared for attack that their ammunition had not been ordered, and they were obliged to fall back without rendering the slightest assistance to their comrades. The ordering of 200 men to do the work of 3,000, and the mishap in the ammunition department, looks very much as if these 200 men were intended for sacrifice and nothing else. The most liberal interpretation which can be given to the plans of ALVAREZ is that he is a foolish, weak-headed fellow, and by no means capable of his work.

But, notwithstanding the villany or stupidity of ALVAREZ, the Federalists dealt a severe blow to the Government on the 2d. The Governor of this Capital, who commanded in person at the defence of the San Cosme, was forced to praise the bravery, discipline and unerring aim of the Federalist riflemen. Had they planned and promptly acted upon a sensible mode of attack on the 3d and 4th, this city would have fallen into the hands of the Federalists with very little trouble. It was universally acknowledged that the riflemen from the frontier had shown themselves superior to the flower of the Government forces, and had they been again brought to attack, they would have easily accomplished the object for which they had come to this valley.

INACTIVITY OF THE FEDERALISTS.

After the attack upon the San Cosme, the Federalists appear to have become completely befuddled as to their proper movements. They sat themselves down in Tacubaya again, and indulged in no sort of personal adventure at the circumstance of their having been repulsed. The people of the Capital that they were not smart cowards, as the Government people had long called them. They waited for the arrival of those leopards of Mexico, the *pintos*, from Guerrero. The *pintos* came, but then it was found that the *pintos* were a nuisance to them. They had come to share the glory of taking Mexico, but were not at all ripe to risk their spotted skins for this desirable object. New consultations were held, and it was determined to wait for the arrival of General TACONIS, with his forces from Vera Cruz, and ZARACA with more frontier riflemen. They felt themselves secure in their positions in Chapultepec, Molino del

Rey and Tacubaya, with their outposts at San Angel, Mixco, San Augustin, Santa Fé, &c.

ACTIVITY OF THE CENTRALISTS—ARRIVAL OF FAREH POROZA, &c.

In the meanwhile the Centralists were alive to their own position. They sent out extraordinary all over the country and ordered in all their available forces. Urgent prayers were made to MIRAMON to return here with all speed. On the 8th General MARQUEZ entered Mexico with about 1,000 men, and was at once given command of all the forces concentrated here. He set to work in good earnest, and by the following day had things in order to assume the offensive position. On the morning of the 10th he reviewed about 5,500 troops in the grand plaza, and after they had all been blessed and given indulgence by the Church they were marched out through the San Cosme and turned off to take the high grounds to the west of Tacubaya. Over forty pieces of artillery were dispatched with this force, and the number of wagons, carts, &c., loaded with ammunition, bags for camp and beams to erect breastworks, provisions, &c., were over fifty.

ATTACK UPON THE FEDERALISTS—OPENING OF THE

It was a beautiful Sunday afternoon. The sky was mellowed by a slight haze, which always hangs over this beautiful valley after a hot day. Everything conspired to make promencing upon the house-top agreeable, and I do not think there was an ardent in Mexico that had not a crowd of people on its gazings toward Tacubaya. At about 4 P. M., the Government forces could be seen making their appearance to the west and above the range of the wood of Chapultepec. Their movements were then rapid until they had obtained a position above Tacubaya. The batteries were soon put in order along a row of *maquias*, and before 4 o'clock some twenty pieces were pitching shot and shell upon the Federalists in Tacubaya, without intermission. The Federalists soon opened fire in reply, although with a smaller number of pieces. The sight was animated, as we viewed it from this city; but it was evident, from the long range, that little damage could be done to either side. This cannonade was kept up for two hours, when the fire slackened, and finally died entirely away. We could see the Government troops preparing their camp, and, with the exception of a lively fusillade, in the early part of the evening, in which more people were killed than in the whole of the cannonade, the night's quiet was not disturbed by either party.

BATTLE OF THE 11TH—HOT WORK—RETRAIT OF THE FEDERALISTS.

At six o'clock on the morning of the 11th, the Government troops commenced to form on the *lomas* to the west of Tacubaya. The commander-in-chief, Gen. MARQUEZ, reviewed them, and at a little before seven the lines were formed for attack. During all this time the Federalists failed to show themselves outside of their entrenchments. As the cathedral clock pealed forth seven, the Government batteries opened upon Tacubaya, and a simultaneous attack of infantry was made upon the Molino de Valdes, a strong position of the Federalists in the highest part of Tacubaya. The Government column, which was about 2,000 strong, moved gallantly ahead, while their batteries in the rear kept up an incessant fire from about forty pieces of artillery. The Federalists only replied to all of this by the working of two or three pieces of artillery, until the Government column had fairly come within rifle range. They then opened a murderous fire upon the attacking column, completely cutting up the advance. The Government troops held their ground but a moment, for with the second discharge from the Federalist riflemen they broke up in disorder, and were seen flying across the fields. Had the Federalists charged at this moment, they might have taken the advanced batteries of the Government, and perhaps terminated the fate of the day. They failed to do this, and the dispersed of the first attack were gathered together, and a second charge of a reserve infantry force was made upon the same point, which shared the same fate.

At this second reverse the tactics of the Government General-in-Chief were changed, and the batteries were ordered forward upon Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and the Condessa. An attack upon the last place was repulsed in a handsome manner by the Federalists, and along all the line the Government forces were held in check so soon as they came in range of the riflemen. But it was evident that the Federalists had no head or plan of action, as every advantage they gained was thrown away, and the Government forces continued their perpetual cannonade, which at least had the effect of discouraging the troops of the Federalists. The valor of the Federal force was most evident, and it became distressing towards the last to see that they were left without a person to direct their combined movements. At length, after hard firing for three hours and a half, the Federalists, or rather the riflemen, commenced to make their arrangements to quit the unequal contest, and by 11 o'clock, they were fairly on their retreat. But notwithstanding they were compelled to give up to the unequal opposing force, they left the field, carrying off all their sick and wounded in the hospitals and the major part of their stores and ammunition. The Government forces manifested no desire to pursue them, but, on the contrary, entered Tacubaya only when the Federalists had been gone near an hour.

CAUSE OF THE DEFEAT OF THE FEDERALISTS—TREASON IN THEIR CAMP.

The cause of the defeat of the Federalists might be accounted for by the overpowering force of the Government, but, if we consider the vast superiority of the riflemen over the best Government forces, this reason falls to be satisfactory. I am told that Gen. ALVAREZ, the Federal manager of battles, who on all previous occasions was giving orders hourly, failed to give one military order on the night of the 10th, and until 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th. After the cannonade on the afternoon of the 10th, he went about Tacubaya telling everybody that the Government forces would assuredly retire during the night, and with this stupid assertion elicited all of the comrades who inquired for the plan of battle. While he was telling this childish story, the Government forces were greatly enlarged, and the heaviest guns of this city taken out to demolish his camp on the following morning. When, therefore, the he was given to his assertions by the appearance of the Government forces on the *lomas* at daybreak, and the fire was opened at seven all the *pinto* troops bolted, leaving most of their train behind. This diminished the Federalists five hundred men. This example of cowardice was followed by others until the Federalists could not count upon more than three thousand fighting men. With this force they held out for three and a-half hours against at least five thousand fire armed Government forces, with forty pieces of artillery, all of which were much superior in calibre to their own, and eight times greater in number so far as their effect was concerned. Besides, a few of the Federalist generals and officers were abandoned to fight the battle of those who had previously presumed to direct them, DZUOLLADO, ALVAREZ, and the rest of the councillors having followed the example of the cowardly, good-for-nothing *pintos*. General PUEBLITA, LASCANO, and SARAGOSA, and Colonel LARA and QUERACA, kept up the fight to the very last moment. They then secured the safe retreat of their sick and wounded and rode away like soldiers, at the rear of their gallant boys. As they passed out of Tacubaya, I am told that they were repeatedly asserted that they had been sold by ALVAREZ. It

may be uncharitable to believe that of a young man I see PAPA ALVAREZ; but if he did not sell himself, his cause, and many lives of his comrades for money, he certainly did through the most inexcusable stupidity. If he were not the traitor in the Federal camp at Tacubaya, there must have been many others.

ACTUAL STRENGTH OF THE CONTENDING FORCES—LOSSES.

From those who were in Tacubaya all the time during the siege, I am informed that the Federalists at no time exceeded 7,000 men, counting *pintos* and all the roving bands that came in one day and rode off the next. The entire reliable force of the Federalists, the people of the frontier and the interior, never numbered more than 3,000 men. These were good men, but were badly provided with subordinate officers. The artillery of the Federalists was, for the most part, the veriest rubbish. Not over half-a-dozen pieces were of the slightest importance for an attack upon the works of this capital. The Government force brought to bear against the Federalists could not have been less than 5,500 men, from forty to fifty pieces of fine artillery. But with all of this superiority of the Government forces, in numbers of men and artillery, the loss on the Government side in battle has been at least twelve times greater than that of the Federalists. The Federal loss, in killed and wounded, has not exceeded 90, while the Government loss has been at least 1,000. The cause of this was that the Government forces, although they fired hard on 3,000 shot and shell upon Tacubaya, had their batteries at such a distance that they really caused but little damage except to the houses of non-combatants. The Federalists wasted no shot at a distance, but studiously waited until the Government forces were in fair rifle range, and then they poured upon them a deadly fire. The Federalists lost most of their small pieces of artillery and several disabled wagons. A small number of their forces, chiefly drunken *pintos*, were taken prisoners. Amongst the prisoners, unfortunately, fell the gallant General LASCANO, who was barbarously shot by his captors.

CONDUCT OF THE VANQUISHED AND VICTORS—ASSASSINATIONS.

The people of Tacubaya, who had for three weeks enjoyed the protection and good order of the Federalists, were made to tremble with the appearance of the Government forces. They had no sooner entered the place than they set to work pillaging all unoccupied or badly defended houses. The soldiers were made drunk and set in pursuit of Federalists and those who had not been befriended them or enjoyed their political sentiments. The physicians who were found in the hospitals assisting the wounded, nearly all of whom were Government people, were dragged from their humane work and taken to the church of San Diego. In a short time twenty-eight persons had been thus collected together, but one of their number, Gen. LASCANO, being a military man. Five were physicians, (two of them medical students, who, from pure feelings of philanthropy, had volunteered their services,) four or five lawyers, resident in Tacubaya, and the rest were poor artisans and laboring people. But notwithstanding the character of these prisoners, they were brutally assassinated in the *patis* of the church without so much as a drum-head court-martial! One of the physicians was an American, and another an Englishman! I forbear remarks upon this atrocity, unequalled in savage or civilized warfare. When before have doctors been thus butchered for helping their suffering fellow-men? NARA SAMP, Ende his equal in the number of men, was a man universally beloved by those who knew him. His luhuman murder has cast a deep gloom over his acquaintances. I am told by a person who saw the sight, that priests showed themselves in the streets of Tacubaya, in their robes, and urged the drunken Government soldiery to butcher their wounded enemies who were found in the streets! What a demonstration of what I have often told you, that the clergy of Mexico wish to relight the fires and tortures of the Inquisition.

THE BLOODTHIRSTY SPIRIT, ONCE AWAKENED, CONTINUES.

On the morning of the 12th, scouts were sent out in all directions from Tacubaya, and all unfortunate devils who did not please the fancy of the Government bloodhounds, were lassoed, and either dragged to death or shot on the spot. All the poorer population of Tacubaya, not protected by wealthy friends, were thrown into prison. Among these was a poor English boy, formerly servant of the Ex-British *Chargé d'Affaires*, named GEORGE STARR. He was thrown in with the prisoners, and barely escaped execution at the time. He was brought to this city at the head of a procession of the prisoners, in order to let the bloodthirsty friends of the Church gloat over the sight of a white face—one who could be called a "cursed Yankee." Fortunately he was recognized by persons who knew him, and his position was represented to the British Minister, who addressed a polite note to the friends in the palace, and received a reply that the case would be looked to. But, notwithstanding this assurance, he was ordered out to Tacubaya on the following morning to be shot. This treachery on the part of MIRAMON was only made known to the British Minister after poor STARR had been dispatched from this city for over half an hour for the place of execution. Several persons rushed promptly to the British Minister to urge him to action; and to his credit it is for once he said he left his breakfast and went to the Palace and demanded the delay of execution. The order for delay was given, but it is known that while the order was being written out the time had already expired for the execution. By some providential intervention the execution in Tacubaya had been delayed—not on account of STARR, but on account of one of his comrades, who was a personal friend of the officer in charge of the execution, and who therefore delayed the execution for half an hour. Just at this respite had expired, two of the *ataques* of the British Legation arrived on the grounds with the order for the delay of STARR's execution. They found him tied up to a post and the soldiers drawn up in line to fire. The order was promptly delivered to the officer in command of the execution and poor STARR yet lives, although still confined in prison with the common thieves and cut-throats. The only charge which can be made against this poor young man is, that he sold provisions to the Federalists. Many, who had not such powerful influence need in their behalf, had committed less than this. Among the number of these innocents were two American boys of the name of SMITH, one 15 and the other 18 years old. It is impossible to give you the exact number of victims who have already been sacrificed, but I venture to say they do not fall short of 100! Of this number not a dozen have been in the ranks of the Federalists. When the day of retribution does come, who can raise his voice in defence of those who, who can raise the authors of all this bloodshed? Equally criminal with them is the French Minister, who has constantly urged the clergy and Centralists to show no quarter to their enemies. The British Minister is also stained with the blood of foreigners, for he has recognized and upheld, by his counsel and sanction, all of the atrocities of the Centralists, and still continues to treat as a

Government that people, who have clearly put themselves outside the pale of civilized law. The just curses of his countrymen, here and in England, must sooner or later light upon his not over-intellectual head. It is not possible that his Government can keep him here one hour after his stupid and criminal conduct is made known.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE CENTRALISTS AT AN END—MIRAMON, &c.

MIRAMON arrived here on the morning of the 11th, with but two of all that brilliant force which left here with him two months before to take Vera Cruz! He brought with him to his Government the positive advice of the recognition of the Juarez Government by the United States, although the United States Consul had received the official account of this event two days before. MIRAMON was by all circumstances a secondary person. He had lost his campaign of Vera Cruz, his Government could at least only count upon the recognition of France and Spain, and the temporary recognition of England. The country was against him, and the progressive civilized world also. Even in his own camp MARQUEZ had become the hero of the hour, and therefore a greater person than him.

All these circumstances combined to make the Centralists disorganized, discontented and furious against all who opposed their peculiar notions. The Press became clamorous, the soldiers impudent, and the priests averse and venomous. The American Government was denounced as "barbarous" by the so-called Minister of Relations of the Mexican Republic, in a protest addressed "to the civilized world," against the recognition of JUAREZ. The Cabinet held several prolonged and boisterous sessions, and it was finally agreed that the U. S. Consul should be expelled, and a number of persons obnoxious to the Centralists or clergy fled from the city for a long time debated whether it would be well to expel all American citizens. This proposal was finally voted on, on the ground that an expulsion of Americans would give too much importance to the United States—a thing not desirable, considering that the United States must be very soon well drubbed by France and Spain, and also by England, for the sake of the Holy Catholic cause as defended by the Spanish Catholic wife of Mr. ORTIZ, who, in fact, bullies her husband and disgraces the English name in Mexico.

So far the American Consul, Mr. BLACK, is the only person who has received his passports. He is hourly expecting the delivery of others. It is said by those who are well posted in Palace movements, that some 80 foreigners are booked for expulsion. God knows! but I believe the Government is capable of withholding the passports and throwing all of these in prison; perhaps they may even share the fate of the other victims of religious (Heaven spare the mark!) fury. We are in doubt and uncertainty, and the Press cannot be too busy in arousing public feeling to a sense of our deplorable condition. We cannot leave here without passports, and we are in danger by staying. It is not for men I would speak, but for the wives and families of Americans. What American can refuse to consider their sad position?

POSITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The devilish leaders of the clergy party are all still in this Capital. They are trying to raise money for a new campaign. The Capitalists are ruined and can give no more. The clergy is the only source, but they refuse to foot the entire bill, and the army are now about to confiscate the property of the church. But if they confiscate no one will buy, and this trick must fail. The army of the clergy must turn to robbing openly, and they will likely do it.

The army of the Federalists has returned to Morelia, and the reserve of MIRAMON's army is with poor BORLES and ORTIZ.

Every day we hear of new robberies, new assassinations, and new threats from all quarters.

Movement of Liberal Troops Upon the Capital—Fortunes of Miramon Between Orizaba and the City of Mexico—Actual State of Party in the Republic—Want of Success—American Government May Hope to Obtain from the Liberals.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Vera Cruz, Wednesday, April 20, 1859.

Since the departure of the *Tennessee*, to the present date, nothing of a very decided or decisive character has taken place in this country. Heretofore we have a series of events as have actually occurred during this period.

On the 9th inst., four hundred troops under GARZA, Governor of Tlaxcala, departed from this city by steamer *Jauregui* for Tlaxcala. Their destination is the City of Mexico, there to join DZUOLLADO. On the road from Tlaxcala to the city there are bodies of Liberal forces in readiness to join the command of GARZA, which, it is believed, will finally increase his force to fifteen hundred men.

The affair at San Cosme on the 2d inst., respecting which there was a flying rumor when the *Tennessee* sailed, proves to be a skirmish of no particular result on either side. Two were killed. The statement that DZUOLLADO lost five hundred men is almost an entire fabrication.

On the march of AMPUDIA to the cumbres of Acapulco, he encountered a body of MIRAMON's forces at Coscomatepec, defeated them, and took two of their leaders prisoners, one known as FRANCISCO ORTIZ, and the other a Chapulin, known as JUAN GONZALEZ. This occurred on the 2d inst.

On MIRAMON's return to Orizaba from his attempt on this city, he commenced a system of the most severe exactions on the citizens of that place, forcing from them all their ready money, their provisions, and every horse in the place. The following was received here on the 10th from private parties en route for the City of Mexico.

ORIZABA, Saturday, April 2, 1859.
We arrived here, lame, weary, dying of hunger, and without a rat between us. On the road we saw nothing but houses burnt to destruction and ruin. Yesterday a scandalous contribution was levied. All who would not pay were seized. All agree from the place is stopped. It is difficult to say what will be the result.

As nearly as can be ascertained, MIRAMON, with his entire force, numbering some two thousand five hundred men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, attempted to force a passage over the mountains at Acapulco on the 8th inst. He was opposed and driven back by AMPUDIA. The next day the contest was resumed, and while the main body continued the action, MIRAMON, with four hundred cavalry and six hundred infantry, evaded AMPUDIA, and by another pass succeeded in reaching Puebla, from which it is said he departed for Mexico with a small escort on the 11th inst. The balance of MIRAMON's forces, such as have not deserted, now occupy Orizaba and Cordova.

AMPUDIA, with his entire army, has withdrawn from Acapulco and taken up his march for the City of Mexico. If MIRAMON succeeds in entering the Capital, it will doubtless prove unfortunate for the Liberals. His prestige is gone, it is true, but there is an energy and dash of bravery about him that may yet give DZUOLLADO much trouble.

On the other hand, authentic information has been suggested by the arrival of two thousand rifle men from San Luis de the North; also, that after considerable hard fighting, he has worked his way into the city, and obtained possession of the convent "Santa Domingo," which is said to be four square from the main plaza.

coastline of life were not to be had. MIRAMON left all his artillery at Orizaba and Cordova. The *Belicis de Jalisco*, of 12th inst., states that accounts from Mexico represent DZUOLLADO, and some of his coadjutors, as occupied in transporting their ill-gotten booty to the house of the French Minister.

The session of the Constitutional Congress of the Republic, were it in session, would, by law, expire this day, to meet again in September.

Marital law has been proclaimed by the Constitutional Government throughout the military districts of the Republic.

Dates from the City of Mexico have been received up to the 11th inst. But the accounts are so confused and unreliable that very little confidence can be placed in them. All agree, however, that the capital is in a most unhappy condition. Provisions are scarce and high. Some important sources of water have been cut off, and, in accordance with a tradition of the conquest, the *ayuntamiento* had caused search to be made for a spring in the street known as *Empedrado*.

La Sociedad, the organ of the Church party, makes mention of numerous arrests of parties communicating with the enemy, and of many wounded soldiers in the various hospitals.

The *Tennessee* arrived on the 18th. She brought dates from New-York up to the 9th, and from New-Orleans to the 15th. On looking over the files of American journals brought by this mail, I am admonished not to make up a long communication of all the flying rumors, predictions and opinions current here, and send them forth as facts. Intelligent parties here view with astonishment most of the correspondence emanating from this country to the United States, and the mistaken conclusions, opinions and assertions of the various editors, based upon this correspondence and their own obscure views.

It is stated by leading journals in New-Orleans and your City that the war now raging in Mexico is a war of castes. That because JUAREZ, the head of the present Government, is an Indian, it must necessarily be a war of castes—the dark race against the white—heathenism against Christianity—anathema to the white race and the Church must eventually come off victorious. I deem this matter of sufficient importance to notice especially. There has been, and may be again, a war of castes in Central America and Yucatan, but, in the great body of the Mexican Republic, there is not and never can be a war of castes. In point of available capital, the whites probably stand next to the Church; but in point of numbers, as compared with the hybrid races and pure aborigines, they bear so small a proportion as scarcely to be worth mentioning. Now, let us look at the nationality of the white race, and see how they stand with respect to parties in the country.

In the first place, singular as it may appear, the Germans are about as numerous throughout the country, and command quite as much capital as the Chapulins. The Germans are at the head of the importers. The Chapulins, more generally, are an intermediate class—doing a retail business with the consumer, principally throughout this section and the interior of the republic. Next in numbers come the French. There are some large French commercial houses in the various cities of Mexico, but the greater portion of French residents are proprietors of small *tierdas*, keepers of hotels and restaurants, musicians, barbers, &c. The English are small in numbers, but heavy in capital. Last of all are the Americans, who represent but little capital. In the city of Vera Cruz there is not a native born Mexican or American doing a commercial business, and very few in the city of Mexico. The business of the country is entirely in the hands of the Germans, Spaniards, French, and English. Mexico is our next door neighbor and a republic, and yet our interest in the business of the country is less than that of every other nation. What does this mean? Is it from war and the filthiest spirit?

The Chapulins are, body and soul, with the church party, with some very rare exceptions, and would leave no stone unturned to bring back the old Spanish rule and re-establish the ancient despotism of that kingdom. They are at the head of the *Monarquistas* of this country. Leaving out the Chapulins, the balance of white residents in Mexico, of all nations, with some exceptions, of course, are with the liberal party—with JUAREZ the Indian. But the nature of things is such that they can take no active part in the affairs of the country, either by word or deed.

Out of all the states in the Republic—twenty-one in number—fifteen are liberal and acknowledge the government of JUAREZ. Under these circumstances, how can there be a war of castes? How are parties to be divided on the basis of castes? In truth, there are no castes in Mexico.

It may be asked what war is this, who are the contending parties, and what are they contending for? I reply by referring to two articles which will follow this, and which, brief and imperfect as they are, I trust will throw some light upon the subject. I must content myself at this moment with stating that the Liberal party, comprising seven-eighths of the *gente de razon* of the Republic—saying nothing about the Indians—a people docile and easily governed, but who for ages past have been ground into the dust, now poor and scattered over a wide extent of country, with little or no means of speedy and regular communication, their energies flagging from hope deferred, hardly able to act in concert, in fact this is the party now struggling against the rankest despotism—against a church of consolidated power: a church that calls itself the hierarchy of Rome, but which in reality is the hierarchy of the Devil, and no more the true Catholic Church than the paganism of the Aztecs was the Christian religion; a church with \$200,000,000 of property and an annual income of \$20,000,000—more even than the entire national revenue in times of peace. It is a church holding its power through gold and silver, and a church with its heart set out. This is what the Liberal party is struggling against; and until this Mexican Church is crushed out of existence, there never will be peace in Mexico.

The success of the Liberal party is a question of time only. The Church party may work out and beat back the Liberal forces now surrounding Mexico. But the United States is fully and irrevocably committed to the cause of the Liberal party, and the time is not far distant when this, and this only, is to work out their salvation.

In one respect, the accounts you receive from this country are all correct—in the representations made of the wretched condition of the country. The present revolution has been going on for nearly two years, longer by far than it is usual for Mexican revolutions to continue. War rages, the regular commerce and business of the country is broken up, the national revenues are cut off, forced exactions from the citizens are constantly made at various points, and God only knows how long this state of things will continue.

JUAREZ, Mr. DOLLAR, one of the wealthiest and most influential merchants here, and holding the office of Prussian Consul—the most friendly sentiments of friendship and patriotism, as between the United States and Mexico, were expressed by this gentleman. The only parties who look with no favor on this state of affairs, I regret to state, are the English, French, and Spanish officials. The greatest evil prevails to know the effect of Mr. MCCLANE's recognition of the Juarez Government, in the City of Mexico. Nothing respecting this has as yet come to hand. That it will be a bitter pill to the French and Spanish Ministers no one doubts. They, with the English Minister, Mr. ORWAY, have acknowledged the JUAREZ Government, and endeavored to sustain him. The line of policy in Mexico as between the United States and the great European Powers is now distinctly drawn, and the United States has clearly and distinctly pronounced against Europe. If the European Governments sustain their Ministers in Mexico, then the great question of *Who shall rule this Continent?* comes up, and matters will come fairly and squarely to a head. If England decides with the United States, which she probably will, then the question will be peacefully solved. If not, the results may be more momentous than are now dreamed of. Yesterday JUAREZ took from the Spanish Consul in this place his exequatur.

Mr. MCCLANE, by his gentlemanly bearing, high-toned and straightforward manner of proceeding, is rapidly winning the confidence of all classes here. Mr. LA REMYERRE, his secretary, by his knowledge of the people and their language, and his earnest devotion to business, is also winning favor. The Administration has certainly, in this instance, shown wisdom in the selection of a Minister and his Secretary.

As mentioned previously in my correspondence, very little can be expected from Mexico at the present time. Saying nothing about the disorganized state of the country, there is no Congress in session and will not be before next September. The United States Congress will not be in session until December following. Nothing can be consummated, therefore, for some months.

The idea of purchasing Sonora and Chihuahua, or of being permitted to station troops within their borders, for the present at least, need not be entertained by the United States. Mexico is opposed to this in toto, and any party in the country who should favor such a proposition would cause its own speedy overthrow by at once giving the signal for a universal revolution.

Everything that can reasonably be asked, will, however, be granted. The first step has already been gained by bringing into active operation a stipulation as set forth in the thirty-second article of the treaty with Mexico in 1831, and which is still alive. It is as follows:

ARTICLE 32. For the purpose of regulating the traffic commerce between the frontier territories of both Republics, it is agreed that the Executive of each shall have power by mutual agreement, of determination on the record, establishing the roads by which such commerce may require passage, and protection by military escort. The supreme Executive of each nation shall, by mutual agreement in like manner, fix on the period of departure for such escorts, and the point at which the military escort of the two nations shall be exchanged."

An agreement has already been made between the Mexican Executive and Mr. MCCLANE, to establish a route from the port of Guaymas, through Sonora to Tucson, Arizona, between which points caravans can monthly, protected by United States troops if necessary. Also another road from Brazos St. Jago, in Texas, through Coahuila, Durango, Chihuahua and Sinaloa to the port of Mazatlan.

The free entry of goods at Guaymas intended for Arizona or other United States territory, and the right of way through Sonora in its broadest sense, may also be considered good as secured.

Important concessions have already been made to the Tehuantepec Company. The Mexican tariff will be modified and simplified to suit American interests; in short, every concession will be made to the enterprise of Americans in Mexico, which does not conflict with her integrity or independence.

MEXICO.

Vera Cruz, Friday, April 23, 1859.

As I was about sitting down yesterday afternoon to complete my dispatches for the *Tennessee*, the English courier came dashing through the city, and it was soon noted that the Liberal forces had met with an overwhelming defeat before Mexico. After a short period, I was favored with the perusal of much of the correspondence received—Mexican and other, official and private; and in the first place I will state that, from all the information I have, I have no cause to alter my previous communications. For such as they are, in general, they are the facts they contain. On the contrary, I desire more earnest attention to the same, as foreshadowing the momentous results now at hand.

It appears that some skirmishing and hard fighting commenced near the City of Mexico on the 10th, and was continued on the 11th, when MIRAMON arrived and participated in the fray. The next morning DZUOLLADO broke up his camp and retired with a portion of his army to Toluca, and other bodies of the Liberals beat a retreat to other points. Considerable numbers were killed on both sides, but after the retreat an infamous butchery was consummated by the Church forces in Tacubaya, Chapultepec and other suburbs of the city. The wounded, non-combatants, and all suspected were lanced, shot, mutilated and stripped of their clothing. The parties foremost in this bloody work were priests and *Guerreros*. The dates received are up to the 15th inst., and the utmost confusion and anarchy prevailed. A list of fifty-seven prominent individuals who were massacred has been received here. Among them are generals, lawyers, and several doctors who were attending the sick in the hospitals. One of the doctors was an American, and another an Englishman. On the 16th the houses of the Spaniards were illuminated, and a Te Deum was performed in the Cathedral, which was sung in red.

If the reports received are true, this deplorable result was brought about partly by dark and deep treachery, and partly by the weakness of DZUOLLADO. For some days previous to the fighting, DZUOLLADO was led to believe by deputations from the city, that he was highly popular with most of the citizens, and if he relaxed his harsh measures—such as cutting off the water, supplies of provisions, relaxed the strictness of his siege, &c.—there would speedily be a movement within the city in his favor. In his weakness he complied to some extent with these artful suggestions. At the same time they were traitors near his person, and so completely was he in the hands of them, that a faithful transcript of his intentions, movements, and even letters were in the hands of his opponents within the city, day by day, so that after due preparation, the Church forces, headed by BORLES, numbering, it is said, 6,000 men, attacked the Liberals with great advantage. A body of brave *Pintos* had joined DZUOLLADO, but acting under the advice of these deputations from the city, extraordinary aid may appear. DZUOLLADO sent them away, lost in their ferocity they commit some atrocious acts. DISCO ALVAREZ, son of the old General, brought them, but he remained and took charge of other troops. At the commencement of the fight, however, this ALVAREZ was the first to

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ANNOUNCEMENT

AND FESTIVAL. GRAND FESTIVAL.
NEXT WEEK.
PROGRAMME
OF THE
LAND HORTICULTURAL SCHOOL FESTIVAL.
To be held at
PALACE GARDENS AND HALL,
14th St. near 6th av.
May 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15,
in aid of the
HORTICULTURAL SCHOOL.
FOR FOOD AND FUEL BLENDED.
The programme will be delivered by the Hon. Henry Ward
Loomis, the Rev. Dr. Chapin, the Hon. G. A. Greer, Hon.
John C. Deane, W. H. Fry, Esq., and other con-
tributors. At Dodworth's, Robinson's and other favorite

TWO OF DODSWORTH'S full bands will perform at the on the evening of 16th May.
GRAND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION!
ers in abundance; greenhouse plants; ranges of all red, white and yellow—a concentration of flower charms.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
celebrated artists, many of them very valuable, placed at the disposal for the benefit of the Horticultural School males.

INTERESTING EXHIBITION OF "WOODS"

GRAND BOIREE DANSANT!
 A special hop, given under the auspices of the
 This Regiment. It will be advisable for la-
 dies to remain close to the bar, should they
 if they prefer to do so. The new and
 spacious hall opens direct-
 ly into the garden; it
 is spacious, cozy and
 and nice.

ADDRESSES, GRAND CONCERTS AND FIRE-
 WORKS
 We will be address, concerts of vocal and instru-
 mental, promenade, fireworks, ballads, etc.,
 altogether the grandest festival ever given in
 the history of the world.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT!!!
 This concert will be one of the most pleasing features
 of the festival. It is laid out on a lawn, and
 is affording a promenade of unequalled
 beauty.

subject of land reform is now exciting an unusual interest, from the fact that the Hon. S. A. of Pennsylvania, during the late session of Congress, advocated the passage of a land reform bill with ability. Mr. GEOW was the master spirit of the

AT THE GREAT FLORAL FESTIVAL!!
 GEOW will deliver an address on this exceedingly
 new and interesting subject.

and but, if any, can handle it in a more man-
AND REFORMERS REMEMBER!!
 If GROW is to deliver his address on the evening
 of May, 12, 1898, for the price of admission to
 the **EXHIBITED GARDENS AND HALL!**
 and contribute at the same time toward a most
 charity. Music and fireworks on the same
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
 in honor of the cause from Messrs JOSEPH
 and the **REV. HENRY WOOD BECKER.** First
 evening. A time display after other night
ADDRESS BY THE HON. G. A. GROW, OPPEN,
THE REV. HENRY WOOD BECKER.
 The **REV. HENRY WOOD BECKER** is the best
 of the most celebrated orators, ancient and
 modern, and will deliver an address for the
 of the Horticultural School.
THE REV. DR. CHAPIN.
 The **REV. DR. CHAPIN** will be present
 of the evenings of the festival week, and is

JOHN HUN. JOHN OCHSANA.
 All and their friends of Mr. Ochsana (who is the most admirable orator of his party) will have the opportunity of hearing him speak from the rostrum some evening during the continuance of the grand festival.

WM. H. FRY, Esq.
 Finally, speaking, pungent and caustic speaker has newly consented to say something in behalf of the cause of the oppressed. Admirers would alone fill the rostrum, but he will not do so. He will speak from the rostrum, but he will not do so. He will speak from the rostrum, but he will not do so.

ARRAY OF ORATORICAL TALENTS
 Before being presented in combination as any of elegant and intellectual entertainments given in any city, and only the grand festival is to be held, could

the evening of May 14.
A GRAND SOIREE DANCE, and
the auspices of the
FAMOUS 71ST REGIMENT,
given.
DODWORTH'S FINE FLANDS
will be in attendance.
THIS SPLENDID FETE GAL
given under the auspices of His Hon. Mayor
Wilson G. Hunt, Esq. the Rev. Dr. Bellows, Gen.
Hunt, Col. A. S. Burgess, S. Watkins,
and Knapp, and the Hon. J. Raymond,
Hoyt, Esq., C. Godfrey Gantner, Esq., M. R.
Hoop, Esq., L. V. Fowler, Esq., the Hon. Messrs
Wm. H. Brown, Esq., G. N. George P. Morris,
and

berry, Wm. E. Morris, Esq., President L. R. G. Schubing, Esq., J. S. Giles, Esq., H. A. Barr, Esq., J. W. Smith, Esq., J. W. Smith, Esq., Esq., C. Livingston, Esq., James M. Quinn, M. D., and Regiment N. Y. S. M.
 whole, and concluded
 A GRAND GALA AUCTION
 tation, Paintings, Bronzes and other Works of
 tal, Green-house and other Plants and Shrubs,
 and other articles of interest to the public.
 HANCE, of No. 33 Nassau-st.
 sion to each Entertainment 50 cents, or 50¢ for the
 (excepting that of the 14th Inst.) Children half-
 and 50¢ for the 14th Inst. 50¢ for the 14th Inst.
 and lady.) Ladies' extra tickets, 50¢ each.
 for the principal male and extra tickets, at the table;
 and 50¢ for the 14th Inst. 50¢ for the 14th Inst.
 Horticultural School and Festival, All Broadway.
 HARBURN'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ONCE MORE TRIUMPHANT!
SURPASSING POPULARITY!
SIXTH WEEK OF
OTR IRISH COOIN!
OTR IRISH COOIN!
OTR IRISH COOIN!
Repeated
THIS EVENING, at 7 1/2 o'clock,
THIS EVENING, at 7 1/2 o'clock,
THIS EVENING, at 7 1/2 o'clock,
with the entire strength of the
NEW AND TALENTED COMPANY,
NEW AND TALENTED COMPANY,
NEW AND TALENTED COMPa.y,
stirring drama of the LOST SON and the Irish
BLADY DIN
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3,

Aquaria, Barry Family, Picture Gallery, Inc.,
 Toyet. Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10,
 15c; Parquet seats, 15 cents additional.

WENDELL PHILLIPS
 Will speak at the
GRAND FLORAL FESTIVAL
 Next week
 At: PALACE GARDEN HALL

CAHL FORMES
 WILL SING
 at the
MONSTER FESTIVAL
 At: PALACE GARDEN HALL.
 NEXT WEEK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
 Sale of Seated Seats and Boxes for

MILK PICCOLININO
FAVORITE PERFORMANCE
 THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at the Grand
 Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; at
 6 p.m.: Root, Anthony & Co., Fine and Mamma
 and Sibell's, No. 13 Wall st.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
 Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
 OPEN EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

**THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE
 CITY.**

ELEGANCE AND REFINEMENT.
SLIGHT NEGRO MINSTRELRY.
 In Old Virginia style.
 commencing with a New Comic Spectacular Fiasco
 entitled

THE OENI OF THE LAKE.
 new scenery, dresses, decorations, properties, &c.

NOTICE: Doors open at 10 o'clock, the concert
begins at 11 o'clock.
TICKETS 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.
CLOSING ON SATURDAY NEXT, 6 O'CLOCK. FREE
PERFORMANCE OF CONCERT AT 5 O'CLOCK.

SPRING H. BEVING WILL REPEAT
his popular "Spring H. Beving" at the Bay
on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 5, with scenery,
marries, convicts, &c., imparting a perfect delu-
sion to the eye. The matches before the audience are
of a most interesting nature. Every scene will be
thrilling. Tickets, 50 cents.

LANGERS, SHOULD NOT FAIL TO
see the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUP-
REUX GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and
night. No. 545 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he holds a new and exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber threads according to said Goddard's patent of June 25, 1890, in all elastic goods, and that he is now manufacturing the sheet or threads of such goods, and in all woven, braided, corded or sewed goods, or such as are made up or made into goods with rubbersomes other than rubber, and of smooth, elastic shirred goods; and also to make and use in India-rubber threads of vulcanized rubber, in all elastic goods, or in goods that are or can be made shirred by union with or to be covered by shirred union. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to sell the said goods at wholesale or at reasonable prices, and to keep a full stock now in store.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1886.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Sundays) is published every Sunday.
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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued to-morrow (Thursday) morning, in ample time for the steamship *Monterey*, which sails for Aspinwall at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 10 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will be in their orders as early as possible.

Advertisements at Special Rates.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—LA TRAVIATA.

HYPODROME THEATRE—CHARLOTTE CORDET—TO OBLIGE BENIGN.

LAURA KENNEDY'S THEATRE—A MODERN NIGHT'S DREAM.

THE GARDEN—JESSIE—STARS OF THE NIGHT.

WALLACE'S THEATRE—THE LAST OF THE BAY.

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to the House of Representatives, where he will probably remain till he is twenty-one years of age.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Julia F. Farnham, a notable shoplifter, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for four years. Ann R. R. Farnham, a notable shoplifter, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

Yesterday 1,500 bales Cotton were reported sold including Middling Up, and Iron ore, at 12c. 3/4. Flour was less active, but essentially unchanged in value. Wheat and Corn were in lively request at improved prices. Pork was more sought after, chiefly for future delivery, and New Mess closed higher. Cut Meats and Lard were depressed. Beef was in good demand at improved prices. The prices of the various commodities are as follows: 100 lbs. of No. 1 Yellow Corn, 50c; No. 2, 48c; No. 3, 46c; No. 4, 44c; No. 5, 42c; No. 6, 40c; No. 7, 38c; No. 8, 36c; No. 9, 34c; No. 10, 32c; No. 11, 30c; No. 12, 28c; No. 13, 26c; No. 14, 24c; No. 15, 22c; No. 16, 20c; No. 17, 18c; No. 18, 16c; No. 19, 14c; No. 20, 12c; No. 21, 10c; No. 22, 8c; No. 23, 6c; No. 24, 4c; No. 25, 2c; No. 26, 1c; No. 27, 1/2c; No. 28, 1/4c; No. 29, 1/8c; No. 30, 1/16c; No. 31, 1/32c; No. 32, 1/64c; No. 33, 1/128c; No. 34, 1/256c; No. 35, 1/512c; No. 36, 1/1024c; No. 37, 1/2048c; No. 38, 1/4096c; No. 39, 1/8192c; No. 40, 1/16384c; No. 41, 1/32768c; No. 42, 1/65536c; No. 43, 1/131072c; No. 44, 1/262144c; No. 45, 1/524288c; No. 46, 1/1048576c; No. 47, 1/2097152c; No. 48, 1/4194304c; No. 49, 1/8388608c; No. 50, 1/16777216c; No. 51, 1/33554432c; No. 52, 1/67108864c; No. 53, 1/134217728c; No. 54, 1/268435456c; No. 55, 1/536870912c; No. 56, 1/1073741824c; No. 57, 1/2147483648c; No. 58, 1/4294967296c; No. 59, 1/8589934592c; No. 60, 1/17179869184c; No. 61, 1/34359738368c; No. 62, 1/68719476736c; No. 63, 1/137438953472c; No. 64, 1/274877906944c; No. 65, 1/549755813888c; No. 66, 1/1099511627776c; No. 67, 1/2199023255552c; No. 68, 1/4398046511104c; No. 69, 1/8796093022208c; No. 70, 1/17592186044416c; No. 71, 1/35184372088832c; No. 72, 1/70368744177664c; No. 73, 1/140737488355328c; No. 74, 1/281474976710656c; No. 75, 1/562949953421312c; No. 76, 1/1125899906842624c; No. 77, 1/2251799813685248c; No. 78, 1/4503599627370496c; No. 79, 1/9007199254740992c; No. 80, 1/18014398509481984c; No. 81, 1/36028797018963968c; No. 82, 1/72057594037927936c; No. 83, 1/144115188075855872c; No. 84, 1/288230376151711744c; No. 85, 1/576460752303423488c; No. 86, 1/1152921504606846976c; No. 87, 1/2305843009213693952c; No. 88, 1/4611686018427387904c; No. 89, 1/9223372036854775808c; No. 90, 1/18446744073709551616c; No. 91, 1/36893488147419103232c; No. 92, 1/73786976294838206464c; No. 93, 1/147573952589676412928c; No. 94, 1/295147905179352825856c; No. 95, 1/590295810358705651712c; No. 96, 1/1180591620717411303424c; No. 97, 1/2361183241434822606848c; No. 98, 1/4722366482869645213696c; No. 99, 1/9444732965739290427392c; No. 100, 1/18889465931478580854784c.

The Mexican Question.

Since the terrible war of the Carlist and Christian factions in Spain, modern history has been charged with no records of civil strife so horrible as the chapters which two fierce and active parties are now daily adding to the annals of the unhappy Republic of Mexico. The dark renown of ZAMALACABER and EL EMPINADO is emulated by the chiefs of the *Centristas* and the *Federalistas*; and if the modern doctrine of the *solidarity* of the nations could ever justify the interference of a foreign Power in the affairs of a distracted State, the time has clearly come for its assertion in Mexico. It is a scandal upon our actual civilization that such scenes as the massacre of Tacubaya, with its attendant horrors, portrayed so graphically in the letters which we yesterday published from our Special Correspondents at Vera Cruz and the capital, should be possible in the heart of a great country, professing independence and the power of self government. The principles on which the European Governments acted in the case of the Greek Revolution, and, still more lately, in the instance of the revolt of MEXICO against the sovereignty of the Ottoman Porte may well be invoked, to justify a decided demonstration on the part of the United States in favor of one or another of the contending parties in Mexico.

In common with all the nations whose interests are involved to a greater or less extent in the condition of Mexico, and whose subjects are exposed to constant peril of insult and injury by the disorganization of Mexican society, we have a right to insist upon seeing a term put to the present state of things. And it is more peculiarly our duty, than that of any other Power, to assume the assertion of this right. Were the "Monroe Doctrine" purely a myth, without substance or value, the case would not be altered. Our position as the first Power of the New-World—as the only Power, indeed, of the New-World which occupies on this Continent a rank analogous with that of the so-called great Powers of Europe, of itself imposes this duty upon us at the present time. The fundamental thought of the Monroe Doctrine ought to be now invented, if it had never found shape before in our history. But as Mr. LIVINGSTON, one of our calmest, most accomplished and high-minded statesmen, firmly and admirably said, in 1823, "the declaration made by President MONROE in 1823 was a solemn engagement entered into by the United States before the whole world, of resistance to any European intervention in America;" and in taking upon ourselves such an engagement, we assumed the correlative obligation of an American intervention in cases which might make intervention necessary. Our attitude would be anomalous indeed if we should undertake to prevent all other powers from doing an act politically necessary, while at the same time we decline to do that act ourselves. It is proper that such aid should be given to one or another party in Mexico as may enable that party to suppress the excesses and put an end to the disorders which now disgrace and paralyze the State. That aid it is our function to give; and as to the party which should receive it there is no longer any room for question.

The American Government has recognized the authority of the Federalists President JOSEPH. That authority now reigns over the greater portion of Mexico. The Federalists hold Vera Cruz and the sea-coasts. They are strong throughout the interior. The resistance of the opposite faction to their power is shut up in a few strong places, and in the Capital. In recovering possession of the City of Mexico, this faction of the Centralists, represented by General MIRAMON, has perpetrated atrocious outrages upon foreigners of various nations, and especially upon American citizens, their property and the dignity of the American flag. In the eyes of the American Government, General MIRAMON is a perfectly irresponsible partizan, in open revolt against the legitimate rulers of Mexico. He can be brought to punishment, and reparation made for the mischief he has done, only through the agency of the Government of JOSEPH. In order, therefore, to reach him, and to secure justice for ourselves, it has become of the first importance that the Liberal or Federalist Government should be thoroughly installed in Mexico.

Were it consistent with our system of administration, it would be both proper and desirable that any assistance in the way either of money or of men, which President JOSEPH might see fit to ask of us, should be extended to him at once. But though this cannot unfortunately be, there are certain perils which can be averted from him by prompt action on the part of our own Executive, and thus much at least the country has a right to expect of Mr. BUCHANAN. Our advice assures us that the Government of President JOSEPH is threatened with the open hostility of the Emperors of France and England, and there are even rumors of an intention on the part of the latter power to bombard Vera Cruz. In the assertion of claims upon the Custom-house of that city under the authority of General MIRAMON. These rumors are, of course, improbable in the highest degree. We have no reason to suppose that either England or France intends to assume in respect of General MIRAMON the attitude which we hold the United States bound to take in respect of President JOSEPH. Still the presence at Vera Cruz of a preponderating French and English naval force, when taken in connection with the avowed hostility of the English and French Ministers to the Juarez Government, is a source of grave concern to the United States, as a moral drag upon that Gov-

ernment, and seriously impedes its action. It is at the same time a practical overweighing of the American influence in that quarter. For these reasons, therefore, and for other reasons not difficult to be divined, we think it eminently important that a strong naval force should be at once dispatched to the Gulf, with orders to recognize the Juarez Government in all becoming ways, and to take up such an attitude in these waters as our Navy may think it best to assume. The American squadron in the Gulf should at once be raised not merely to an equality with the combined forces of England and France, but to a positive superiority over these forces. Much, very much more than is now easy or desirable to suggest, of the future relations of the United States with Mexico depends upon the course of our Minister during the next few months. If the Government of Mr. BUCHANAN means to assert the fundamental principles of an American policy, the moment calls for immediate and decisive action.

Foreign War and Home Interests.

In the war prospect of a great European war it becomes important for us to consider the effects of such a conflict upon our domestic interests. It is a tradition that "war brings poverty," and many of our people will doubtless begin to tremble at the vista of tight money markets and depressed industry which once was wont to gleam through the open portals of the temple of Janus. But it is worth while to remember that in the face of the enormous influx of gold upon the world's commerce since 1847, the Crimean War itself failed to affect the money markets of the world, as the prophets of evil had expected, and that at the present moment the war-rumors of Europe have unfavorably influenced the speculative branches alone of our domestic enterprise. Our cotton and produce markets show symptoms rather of advance than of decline; and the more solid any American industry is, the less is it likely to suffer by the coming storm. The crash of 1857 has done us a world of good in this respect, by withdrawing vast amounts of European capital from our country. We were to break out to-morrow abroad, we should find it followed, after a momentary shock, by a general rise in all our securities; for Europe holds no American securities now which she can afford to sell, and her capital would soon begin to flow to us for fresh and secure investment—as soon, that is, as the pressure of demand for new Government loans abroad should begin to be felt in the rising value of money.

It must be remembered, also, that the probabilities of war at present existing in Europe do not point to such a conflict as would necessarily exert any injurious influence upon our foreign exchanges and relations.

A maritime war between France and England would, doubtless, inflict a severe and, perhaps, a paralyzing blow upon the great foreign industries which are nourished by our vast production. A maritime war between England and Russia would have a similar effect, though in a milder form. But a continental war between France and Austria must almost certainly be followed by a directly contrary result. The great efforts which must be put forth by France in such a contest will communicate a positive impulse to all her producing and tax-paying energies. As the wars with NAPOLEON generated in Great Britain the most marvelous developments of industry which the world up to that time had seen, and enabled the English people under the pressure of necessity, to laugh at the woful predictions of the economists to scorn, so a war with Austria, having the ocean open to France, must be attended by financial measures favorable to French commerce in general, and especially to that branch of French commerce which deals with the import of the raw materials of manufacture. By cutting off, as her fleets will enable her to do, the immense Austrian commerce in the Mediterranean, now grown to the third rank in Europe, France will throw open the supply of the East to her own factories and ships, in common with those of England, the United States, Sardinia, and all other maritime nations. The sweeping from the seas of the Austrian commercial marine, now amounting to more than half a million of tons, must be speedily felt to the advantage of that one branch of American enterprise, the shipping interest, which has been the slowest of recovery from the shock of 1857. Our breadstuffs will come into an expanding demand; and this quickened activity of our commerce will inevitably make itself felt through every branch of investment and speculation. Were the present excitement to "go away" in the settlement of the Italian question by a general Congress, the same result probably follow from the past and the actual preparations of the contending Powers. The withdrawal from production of the great numbers of men now under arms in Europe, and the general uneasiness excited by the discussion of the past few months, are the guarantees of a vivid and unusual demand abroad for all the exports of the United States. Let the question be resolved as it may, we, at least, must gain by its agitation.

Cruelty to Sailors.

The commanders and mates of our merchant ships are gaining, or we may, with greater justice say, have gained, a most damaging reputation for cruelty to the seamen under their charge; and if this reputation should be confirmed, as we have but too much reason to fear it will be, from the frequent reports that are made of the maltreatment of the crews on board our ships, the difficulty of manning our merchant navy, which must be the consequence, will seriously affect our commercial prosperity. The records of our Marine Court exhibit a fearful history of cruelty and savage persecution on the part of our shipmasters and their mates towards their crews. And these cases of cruelty and barbarous treatment are the rule and not the exception on board our ships. Last year, when the captain of an English ship was hung in Liverpool, for the inhuman murder of one of the sailors under his charge, the masters of the American ships, in that port, displayed their colors at half mast, on the day of the execution, in token of their disapproval of the punishment of the murderer, and their sympathy with him.

Within a few days reports have been received here of shocking outrages committed on board of our ships, in various parts of the world. The commander of one of the ships of the Paraguay squadron has been court-martialed for having, by his cruelty, driven one of his sailors to jump overboard to escape the wanton persecutions by which the poor wretch was harassed; in Liverpool the captain of an American ship was arrested for causing the death of a sailor, and in San Francisco, last month, the captain of the American bark *Sarah Park*, was arrested for having treated his crew in a manner that transcends belief. One of the wretched creatures under the charge of this modern Blackbeard, had been made a lunatic by the cruelties inflicted upon him; and two of his sailors had been brought to the office of the United States Marshal in the last stages of starvation, their bodies horribly lacerated, and their whole condition pitiable in the extreme. The alleged cause for the horrible barbarities practiced upon these poor wretches was the crime of pilfering a piece of biscuit from the ship's stores, when they were placed upon short allowance. Besides the cruelty practiced upon these miserable creatures, the master of the bark was accused of the murder of one of his crew, who was thrown overboard. This last was an extreme case, no doubt, but there have been too many which bore a resemblance to it, and it stands the great mass of our shipmasters in hand to do something to free themselves from the reproach which their repeated acts of barbarity bring upon them as a class.

Our countrymen are not naturally of a cruel and vindictive nature, and, if they were, their proverbial shrewdness ought to be sufficient to preserve them from the unprofitable blunder of maltreating the very men upon whose lives, their own safety and welfare depend. Our shipmasters are renowned for their generosity, frankness, and hearty good nature on shore; and we are continually receiving reports of their gallantry and noble conduct at sea; passengers delight in making them presents of silver trinkets in testimony of their gratitude for courtesies received, and every now and then Her Britannic Majesty sends a gold chronometer to one of our shipmasters as a reward for his humanity in rescuing some of her subjects from the perils of shipwreck on the ocean. As a class, we believe that our shipmasters are a very worthy, humane and gallant set of men, and it is puzzling to know that there can be any such inhuman monsters, whose cruel natures and savage dispositions are only developed when they are out of soundings, and who are so utterly wanting in common prudence as to starve, beat, maim, and wantonly persecute the men with whose assistance they could not navigate their ships.

EXCESSIVELY ILL-NATURED.—The Washington *States* is very severe on the President for having appointed Chevalier WISSEY to carry the treaty to China on a salary of eight dollars a day and expenses. It says a great many harsh things about the Chevalier who "makes his house" according to the *States*, "that PALMERSTON once employed him to do the dirty work of the British Government." It strikes us that the *States* is unreasonable. We see no reason why Mr. BUCHANAN should be more fastidious in selecting his tools than Lord PALMERSTON. Indeed, as the work he has to do is even "dirtier" than his Lordship's, he may plume himself on being able to employ the same agents. One of the Chevalier's exploits for the last year or two has been to keep the *Herald* up to the mark in his championship of Mr. BUCHANAN; and we are sure his labors have not been overpaid by the \$1800 which the President has allowed him for it. The mission to China is for other services, equally important, though perhaps less arduous. We have no doubt Mr. BUCHANAN thinks the Chevalier's absence from the country cheaply purchased at eight dollars *per diem*, provided he takes with him the private letters and other delicate documents which have mysteriously come into his possession. The *States* must remember that Mr. BUCHANAN is a great diplomatist, and that men who have important objects to accomplish cannot be expected to be too fastidious as to the means they employ.

MEANTIME we congratulate Chevalier WISSEY on his good fortune,—on the money he has "realized," as well as the honors he has achieved. We trust his absence will not be protracted, and that he will devote it to the preparation of another volume of his *Adventures as a Roaming Diplomatist*. The history of his negotiations with the President, and other parties in interest, for the last two years, could not fail to be a good deal more interesting than the narrative of his *Courtship* or the detail of his dealings with Lord PALMERSTON. Let him return from the flowery land of the manuscript ready for the press. It may earn him an appointment from the next Administration.

WHAT ARE FOMITES?—One week ago not ten men in this corner had a dime worth "fomites" meant, but the action of the late Quarantine Convention has brought the word into everybody's mouth, and made its meaning a matter of life and death to us all. That Convention, by a vote of 85 to 6, and who the 85 are, and what virtue attaches to their vote our advertising columns have shown, recorded as its opinion that "personal quarantine of yellow fever cases may be safely abolished, provided that fomites of every kind be rigidly restricted."

FOMITES, according to DROUGHTON'S Lexicon, "is the plural of *fomes*—fuel, anything which retains heat. A term applied to substances which are supposed to retain contagious effluvia, as woolen goods, feathers, cotton, &c." In its larger sense, however, it is used of any and all clothing, all bales, boxes, and casks of goods, all bedding and fith, and the ships themselves that have brought yellow fever to port. It was long a question whether the human body, when charged with yellow fever, might not be properly considered *fomites*. When one has inhaled ether, his breath and everything about him for days advertises the fact by its peculiar odor. Might not the poison of yellow fever also be emitted to the sufferer from it for days, and be emitted to his breath or by his insensible perspiration with sufficient virulence to propagate the miasm? It was not unreasonable to suppose that it might, but as there is no case on record where the person has possessed this poisonous power, the Convention did not hesitate to declare that persons are not *fomites*. So the Convention has no objection to the removal of the sick with yellow fever from on shipboard to the Broadway Hospital, or to their homes, nor to passengers on infected vessels, if with changed clothing, and personally in cleanly condition, spreading themselves at will through the City. Nor need there be any suspicion that the sick or exposed are to be shorn of their hair and beards, and let up like convicts to breed a panic by their very deprivation, and advertise the danger they have been through. The "person" is construed to mean everything pertaining to the human form divine, that soap and water liberally applied will not wash off; growing hairs are not *fomites*.

As Dr. JEROME, the new physician to Marine Hospital, was among those who voted *aye* to Dr. STREAN'S resolution, the State Islanders, while glorifying the virtual removal of Quarantine by Governor MORRIS, and the Quarantine item of the Supply bill, may add another barrel to their bonfires, in honor of the token that one of the chief executives of the Port Health laws is not among the strict restrictionists.

SHARP COMPETITION.—Two of the Boston newspapers announce that the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company have determined

to reduce their tariff on Western freight "one hundred per cent."—and it is added that similar action will be taken by other Companies. This is a blow at New-York which must tell. How much "over" one hundred per cent. the rates are to be reduced, we are not informed. The Boston schoolmaster ought not to be "abroad" so long; his services are evidently wanted at home.

GOVERNOR WISE'S LETTER.—We publish this morning a reasonably full, though greatly condensed, abstract of Governor WISE's thirty-column letter, to which we alluded yesterday. Without attempting to give the historical and argumentative parts of this epistle, we have presented all its positions, and those of the most striking interest are given in his own language.

This letter is really an exceedingly able document, and is very important in its relation to current politics. It is really a voluminous treatise on the Constitution, and the provisions of that instrument, so far as they relate to the government of Territories, the admission of new States, and the general subject of Slavery. It maintains the absolute and imperative duty of the Federal Government to interfere for the protection of slave-property in the Territories, and presents by far the ablest argument that has ever yet been made in support of that position.

Whatever may be said of his eccentricities, Gov. WISE is a man of strong intellect,—of great acuteness and large acquaintance with the history of the country,—perfectly free and frank in the formation and utterance of his opinions, and much more inclined to win position and power by audacity than by intrigue. This letter places him at the head of the ultra school of Southern Democrats,—but it will do little towards making him President. Ingenious as his argument is, it will not convince the great body of the people or influence their action. Upon such a point as this, the masses are governed far more by sentiment than by logic;—and it will not be easy to bring the country to support the doctrines which are here set forth.

Picture and their Frames.

Mr. CURTIS'S departure from the prescriptions of his art in the matter of a frame for his picture, the "Heart of the Andes," has already begun to do its work. Like all successful innovations it has provoked doubts from the wise among the conservative, and sneers from the impatient among the progressive. Those who think that three hundred years of usage ought to sanction any fact whatever, and those who would gladly mark out new paths for themselves, were they capable of doing so, are equally loud in their condemnation of what they affect to regard as a piece of affectation and "trickery" in Art.

We are sorry to find in our accomplished contemporary, the *Albion*, which has justly earned a title to serious consideration in matters critical and artistic, a very precise and positive attack upon the principles of Mr. CURTIS'S modification, which may perhaps afford aid and comfort to these highly unbecoming censorious. The *Albion* after frankly confessing that the picture "could not be seen" on the first night of its exhibition, goes on to find very serious fault with "the setting."

"This," says our contemporary, "is intended to represent the embrasure of a window through which you may suppose yourself to be looking." "The optical illusion being aided by the lines and paneling that are cleverly designed to produce an artificial perspective. As an accessory to Mr. CURTIS'S picture it is a Banquet and altogether objectionable. It is very emphatic language, and it has already been reproduced by less authoritative journals, as for instance by the *Evening Post*, which borrows almost the very language of the *Albion*, but with characteristic dishonesty pretends to regard the frame in question as a device of the "exhibitor," and proceeds in this covert way to insult the artist by whom it was designed. Will the *Albion* allow us to suggest a question as to the possibility of forming a fair judgment upon the picture or unfettered by any frame to the due development of any picture, under a light which made the said picture wholly invisible? It was not possible for our friend to make out the tones of the painting, it certainly could not have been possible for him to decide upon the manner in which those tones were affected by the "Museum of Cabinet-Making." But letting this pass, it is important that the error of supposing Mr. CURTIS'S new frame to be "intended to represent the embrasure of a window" should be done away with at once. It is intended simply to be a frame, of such a form, of such proportions, and of such a hue as will produce the most effective and harmonious optical arrangement upon the design and the coloring of the picture. Every ordinary picture-frame represents the embrasure of a window just as truly as this of Mr. CURTIS. Every frame is designed, more or less "cleverly," to produce an "artificial perspective." The mere "breadth and depth" of this particular frame upon which the *Albion* so dwells, with special reprehension, are by no means unprecedented. We find in our libraries as that of ANDREA DEL SARTO's exquisite *Madonna del Sacco*, and other *lucretia* figures familiar to connoisseurs, an attempt at analogous "arrangements" made by the elder painter with greater or less success. The resemblance of Mr. CURTIS'S frame in point of design and moulding to such deep embossed windows as one finds in the old English houses, for example in Warwick Castle

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...all that period it was first placed on the shelves of the Vatican; but early on the entrance of the Jesuits, generally known throughout Europe as the Company of Jesus, a manuscript of the New Testament, it is said, had been already taken into the country and was now in the safe hands of the Great Teacher, and the Jesuits were not to obtain permission to consult the Code. The book was denied access to the manuscript. The result above described, which has been especially published. More than of the same...

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FROM CANADA.

Extraordinary Collision Between the Two Houses of Parliament—The Upper House Meeting the Supplies—Report of the Committee on Trade and Commerce.

Correspondence of the New York Times, April 20, 1899.

A very singular event in the legislative history of Canada has just happened, which is at its nature of interest from various points of view, it must be fully.

The Seat of Government question has long been one of great importance. The Capital has been more or less of a very long time, from one city to another, and there was an understanding, more or less, on the part of the Government that, when it was moved from Quebec to Toronto, it should move down again to Ottawa. This has been determined by a very large majority to carry out the understanding. Meanwhile, application has been made to Her Majesty the Queen to choose a permanent seat of Government for the Province. She accepted the task, selected Ottawa, and her decision has been ratified by both Houses. There is, however, and by a majority of the representatives of both Eastern and Western Canada. The Upper House thinks that they see no necessity for going to Quebec for a year; they advise the rapid completion of the buildings at Ottawa, and a removal thither as soon as possible. The Government, on the other hand, are divided in opinion—do not in any way consider their intention of removing. But they have not yet put into the estimates of expense, to be voted by Parliament, any item for the removal.

The Lower House passed the estimates and the Bill of Supply. The Government, on the other hand, are divided in opinion—do not in any way consider their intention of removing. But they have not yet put into the estimates of expense, to be voted by Parliament, any item for the removal.

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FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Weather on Ore Locations—Bay De Noc and Marquette—The Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad—Anthracite Coal Furnaces on Lake Superior.

Correspondence of the New York Times, May 1, 1899.

Our anticipations of an unusually early spring, based on the mild weather of February, have not been realized. We have had but little warm weather for the last three weeks, and still have snow on the ground. The following is a summary of the meteorological observations made at this place by Dr. G. H. HARRIS, during the past winter, for the Smithsonian Institution:

Mean temperature of the three winter months was 21° 87° Fahrenheit; the total amount of snow, measured as it fell, from the month of November to the present time is 100.30 inches.

About 100,000 tons of iron ore are quarried out daily for shipment at the locations of Iron Ore Companies. The Jackson Company's Mine is 14 miles, the Cleveland Company's is, and the Lake Superior Company's is 17 miles west of this place. All three are on the line of the Northern Division of the Bay de Noc and Marquette Railroad, which is completed to the farthest location. They are all situated along the shoreline of the Lake, between the tributaries of Lake Superior and of Lake Michigan, at an elevation of 600 to 800 feet above the level of Lake Superior. The demand for the ore this season will be large; the Lake freight of upwards of 200,000 tons has been already engaged for early shipment, and all the Companies are making most diligent effort to prepare for the early start of the season.

The equipment of the Bay de Noc and Marquette Railroad, by which the ore is brought from the mines to the Lake, is adequate to a business of 700,000 tons daily. Our furnaces are also in full blast, and we have a good stock of charcoal piled ready for shipment. Everybody is waiting impatiently for the early start of the season.

The iron locations, which are now being worked by the Companies just mentioned, are believed to be the best within twenty-five miles of the Lake. About twelve miles west of the Lake Superior Mine, however, is a location known as the "Smith Mountain," where there is a remarkably large deposit of excellent ore, presenting a perpendicular face of coal.

The Smith Mountain is on the line of the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad, and is some prospect of being brought into market this season. The Bay de Noc and Marquette Railroad, and the Department of the Interior has decided, that under these circumstances, that for that portion of the distance, the grant for one road only is to be distributed between the two roads which shall be actually constructed. This is reasonable, as the road which will carry the most of all the three Companies, so far as their routes are in common. By the construction of the second road of twenty miles, the Marquette and Ontonagon Company realize the entire amount of land granted per mile, instead of a portion of it, and open up valuable iron-lands which fall to their selection. It is understood that running connections are to be made between the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad Company, by which the latter will be made available for business as soon as opened. This enterprise, which will certainly be immediately remunerative if the iron ore trade continues to increase, will tend greatly to promote the growth and business of this place.

The meeting of the meeting of the Bay de Noc and Marquette Railroad Company, held recently at this place, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Joseph S. Fay, Boston, Mass.; Andrew Low, Savannah, Ga.; Edward Ward, Savannah, Ga.; Edwin Parsons, New York; Samuel L. Fay, Marquette, Mich.; John H. Fay, Marquette, Mich.; John H. Fay, Marquette, Mich.; John H. Fay, Marquette, Mich.

Our best furnaces in this county now use charcoal exclusively. It is proposed, however, to put up some new ones at the shore of the lake to use Anthracite. It is proposed to this point, brought at a very low rate; the amount of down-weight being more than five times that of the charcoal. The use of Anthracite is to be used as a fuel, and that this is a subject of competition at merely nominal rates. Up to an amount of 100,000 tons, the rate is 10 cents per ton, and for the remainder of the season, the rate is 10 cents per ton, and for the remainder of the season, the rate is 10 cents per ton.

The Act of 1892 was amended by Act of Congress passed in March, 1893, entitled "An Act to amend the Act of March 3, 1892, relating to the collection of duties on iron ore, and for other purposes." The Act of 1892 was amended by Act of Congress passed in March, 1893, entitled "An Act to amend the Act of March 3, 1892, relating to the collection of duties on iron ore, and for other purposes."

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LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, MAY 5.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—No. 43, 23, 44, 55, 56, 57, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 9

DRY GOODS

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HAVE THESE ADVANTAGES:
THEY ARE HARMLESS. No injury can
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THEY ARE SIMPLE. You always know what
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THEY ARE CONVENIENT. You can carry the
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without hesitation or delay.

THEY ARE EFFICIENT. These pills are
valuable in curing disease, with the most delicate
cases, and in the most dangerous.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1. *Fever Pills*.—For Fever, Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all kinds.

No. 2. *Warm Pills*.—For Warm-Fever, Wound, and all kinds.

No. 3. *Balm Pills*.—For Colic, Cramps, Gripe, Teething, and all kinds.

No. 4. *Diarrhoea Pills*.—For Diarrhoea, Cholera, and all kinds.

No. 5. *Dysentery Pills*.—For Dysentery, Gripe, or Bloody Flux.

No. 6. *Cholera Pills*.—For Cholera, Cholera, and all kinds.

No. 7. *Cough Pills*.—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all kinds.

10. *No. 8. Tooth-ache Pills*—For Tooth-ache, *F*
 and Neuralgia.
 11. *No. 9. Head-ache Pills*—For Head-ache, Vertigo,
 and Fullness of the Head.
 12. *No. 10. Dyspepsia Pills*—For Weak and Deranged
 Stomach, Constipation and Liver Complaint.
 13. *No. 11. For Female Irregularities*—Scanty, or
 Suppressed Periods.
 14. *No. 12. Female Pills*—For Leucorrhœa, Profuse
 and Stinging Down.
 15. *No. 13. Croup Pills*—For Croup, Hoarse
 Cough, and Breathing.
 16. *No. 14. Sore Throat Pills*—For Erysipelas, Ex-
 anthema in the Face.
 17. *No. 15. Rheumatic Pills*—For Pain, Lameness
 in the Chest, Back, Loins or Limbs.
 18. *A—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb
 Ague—Rheumatic Ague.*
 19. *P—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or Ex-
 ternal.*
 20. *O—For Sore, Weak or Inflamed Eyes and
 Falling; Weak or Blurred Sight.*
 21. *C—For Catarrh of long standing or recent, with
 obstruction or free discharge.*
 22. *W. C. C—For Whooping-Cough, abating its violence
 and shortening its time.*
 In all AGUE DISORDERS, such as Fevers, Influenza,
 Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and
 eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and
 the advantage of giving the proper remedies
 is obvious, and in all such cases the Specifics
 are the best. In all cases of sickness it often arrested,
 and in all cases the violence or duration is lessened.

the disease shortened and rendered less dangerous should a physician afterward have to be called, take the case and decided advantage from the treatment.

CROUPS AND COLIC, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of lungs, bronchitis, and consumption, may all be cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

IN ALL CHRONIC DISEASES, such as Dyspepsia, Cough, Catarrh of the Stomach, Headache, Piles, Constipation, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Stomachic, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old cases the cure has specifics whose proper application afford a cure in almost every instance. Often in a single day, or even a few days, such as Dyspepsia, Catarrh of the Stomach, or Fever of the Throat, has been cured for the season ten times.

THE GREAT FEATURE

OF THIS SERIES OF DOMESTIC REMEDIES is that each lar medicine is a SPECIFIC for the particular class of diseases whose name it bears, a well known fact, and one which has been proved by persons suffering from a chronic disease, standing alone, in buying a case of HURDIS'S Cures, obtain the particular one desired in the and thus themselves make a cure which otherwise would have cost them many months of expensive medical attendance, if, indeed, it could be obtained.

Thus multitudes are suffering from DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, COLIC, CONSTIPATION, BAD TASTE, COUGHED THROAT, and other diseases, which are either controlled or the DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC. There is scarcely a form of this disease which is not promptly controlled and ultimately cured by the use of this medicine, and it is a fact, that many persons, who have been in a "Chronic Condition" having purchased a case of this

offices, have obtained a perfect cure and immunities to their old complaint.

COUGHS, COLDS AND SORE THROATS.—We frequently lead to BRONCHITIS and CONSUMPTION are all in their early stages simply cured by the Specific. Many of our patients, who are afflicted with irritating cough have been perfectly cured by this Specific. But more! many persons have a liability to colds, and take them from the least exposure to cold, and are relieved by the use of the PILLS, as scores can testify from experience.

SO CATARRH is one of our most common and troublesome diseases, against which the Old Medicines and even Homoeopathic prescriptions are very little use. Yet hundreds of persons have been cured of not only recent and frequent, but even long and obstinate cases of CATARRH by the use of the Specific.

One aged lady in Syracuse was thus perfectly cured of a Catarrh, which had annoyed her all her life. She had been afflicted with it for upwards of thirty years, who was so afflicted with this disease as to require forty handkerchiefs a week, was entirely cured single week by this Specific.

PILES, bleeding and blind, is one of those chronic and obstinate forms of disease which are so difficult to cure. It is a disease which is a hindrance to the most fundamental cure in the Catarrh Specific; time is required; but the Specific is pleasant to require neither diet nor restraint, and being a cure, it does not require the use of handkerchiefs, or absorbents, or a chain of cases of Specifics, having trained for this most trying and obstinate form of disease has been worth to them ten times the cost of the set. Cases of over twenty years' standing have been cured by the Catarrh Specific, and we believe can be cured by perseverance.

The case contains the best FEVER and AGUE CIFIC known. A remedy without any deleterious poisonous substance, which not only cures the ague and fever, but also the malaria and the malarial fever, and is a preventive when persons are residing in a feverish district. It prevents or protects upon the same principle that vaccination prevents small-pox or prevents cholera by the preceding vaccination with cholera specific. Hundreds have been thus protected and cured.

THE OPHTHALMIA SPECIFIC has proved a most infallible remedy for SORE EYES and EYELIDS and for WIND BRUISES and INFLAMMATIONS OF THE EYES. Persons who had been cured from sore eyes for many years, and for whom the eyes were entirely blind, was cured perfectly by the Ophthalmia Specific alone.

HEADACHES—To which so many are subject, find a remedy in the case. There is a specific which relieves the headache, and also one which cures the condition of the system upon which it depends. It destroys the predisposition to a return.

There every single Remedy is a Specific, and is relied upon as a cure for the particular disease for which it is designed; and the whole of the course of Remedy is so arranged that the patient can be cured, and who desire to be relieved from the cares of doctors and drugs.

THE TONSIL SPECIFIC are the prescriptions of BRADY, and has been used for years in his extensive practice and to the perfection of which he has devoted the public's extensive knowledge, experience and skill. The public may rest assured that the Tonsil Specific is the only one that has been or shall be entrusted with preparation of his Specifics, and he offers the guarantee of his professional life and reputation that they will cure as he represents them.

THE REMEDIES FOR THE THROAT SPECIFICS.

Well set, well arranged in Morrison Case, and

Full set, 20 large vials in Plain Case and Book.....
 Case of 18 numbered boxes and Book.....
 Case of any 8 numbered boxes and Book.....
 Single numbered boxes, with directions.....
 Single lettered boxes, with directions.....
 Large plain bottle, or physician's case, 12 vials each.....
 vials.....

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what you choose, and inclose the amount in a check or money stamps by mail to our address, at No. 625 Broadway, New York, and the medicine will be duly returned by express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.

We desire an active, efficient agent for the sale of our remedies, in every town or community in the United States. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS, M.D.,
 No. 625 Broadway, New York.

АУКЦИОН САЛЕН
 Тоган, Аукционс-Оффис № 111

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EDWARD PENCE, *owner*.
BY E. & F. M. SCHENK—THURSDAY, AT
10 A. M. The property is situated on
D. all the furniture, including a
house, made to order for the present year, by R.
and and a trunk, comprising rosewood, pear
and mahogany, with a large trunk, and a
table, mirrors, stoves, &c. &c.; brasses, silver,
cabinet glass, lace, curtains, gas fixtures, &c.; chamber
furniture, in mahogany, and a large bed room
wardrobe, extra folding table, brasses and ironing ca-
binet, &c. &c.; also, the usual assortment of kitchen fer-
niture, and a few other articles, at a low
very elegant old paintings, by well known artists.

W. DEBERRY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK
at auction No. 7 Nassau st., a large and general assortment of goods, such as coats of color, shawl, shawl, dining room and library furniture, in velvet and plush, together with the fine and new French plate, glass, and French painted and gilded bed and mattresses, china, crockery and glass ware, cutlery, &c., &c., worthy the attention of housekeepers.

Wm. WITTEN, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK
at No. 41 Canal st., some manufacturers' stock, such as shawls, muslins, &c., &c., and French plate, &c., &c. Good chance for hotel, restaurants, &c.

BY SIMON DRAVER, Auctioneer.
Sale at 35 Pine street EVERY DAY. Books and
Goods bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS
DAY at 1 o'clock. See catalogue.

**SALE OF A RARE AND VALUABLE COL-
LECTION OF BOOKS**—Selected from a private Li-
brary, embracing a rich variety of Illustrated Works—
Philosophical, Theological and Historical Treatises—

ON FRIDAY, TRAVEL, ART, AND SCIENCE, AND TOGETHER WITH AN
extensive assortment of Standard and Miscellaneous Pub-
lications, Are to be sold at auction on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 7th, 1858,
commencing at 4 o'clock, by RALPH NEWWIN & CO.,
at the Trade Sale Room, No. 13 Park row.
Gentlemen who cannot attend the sale may have their
orders to purchase executed by the auctioneers.

MEDICAL.
THE FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS incidental to both sexes are reorganized, and prostrated were restored to a healthy tone, by the use of **TRIEB-MAR** No. 1. Real Human Frailty; or, Physiological Researches: "it explains everything To be had of Dr. **BARROW**, No. 124 Bleeker St., New-York.

price 50 cents. Sent free of postage.
Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin St., New-York,
and
J. ETON,
No. 165 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GOODNOW'S
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RUSSIAN WAR CONTINUED:

RUSKIAN WOUND OINTMENT,
A speedy cure for burns, scalds, bruises, sores, sore or
broken breasts, cuts, sprains, &c. Wholesale by A. A. &
J. SANDS; retail by all druggists.

complicated diseases of a certain class effectively treated including Weakness, Ac., Office hours 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., and from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. The principal languages spoken. Dr. H.'s new work \$1.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE
 are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr.
HUNTER at First, the Hungarian Dispensary, No. 1
 Division-st., New-York City. Established in 1881, for
 the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS

son.—DR. EUNTER has for thirty years practiced his art
tion to diseases of a certain class in which he has
treated not less than fifty thousand cases without
instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S
COP cure certain diseases where regular treatment
and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or re-
striction in the habits of the patient; cures without
drugging and elevating costs of all other remedies;
cures in new cases in less than six hours; it roots out the
severe taint the blood is sure to reach, unless the

remedy is used. It is \$1 a vial and cannot be obtained anywhere but at the old office No. 3 Division of. Look for nothing, that transmits the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence is embellished with the same old engravings portraying every feature and phase of filthiness, it opposes the fullness of the arbitrary modes of cure for the cure of local as well as hereditary sanitation, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES.
MARRIED AND SINGLE. IN HEALTH OR DIS-
EASE.—DR LARMONTE PARIS LONDON AND
NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARITAL
GUIDE. 36th edition. Over 600 pages. Plans, charts, etc.,
 are hundred electrotyped engravings. Price \$1. Sold
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 street, near Broadway. Among its contents is the
 my of the sexual organs of the female and female of all their
 various diseases.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Lacombe and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis*, *Moniteur Die Reform*, *Sunday Dispatch*, *Staats Zeitung*, *National Democrat*, *Day Book*, *Evening Standard*, *World*.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG PERIOD of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedy is safe, mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients for chronic consulting rooms from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at 100

Dr. Watson's Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES to all their different forms: it treats also fully of SPERMATORRHOEA, the result of early indulgence, excess, or other cause. A not uncommon picture of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price, \$1 post-paid. Dr. Watson's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and

so ardently recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the
author at above; also by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 406 Broadway, New-York.

and Structure of the Rectum are cured without the knife or ligature and by a process nearly painless, and requiring no anæsthetic. Every case can be cured on an out-patient or otherwise, at the necessary indications are always apparent on personal examination. Dr. H. refers to D. C. McCallum, late Secretary of the Erie Railroad; Henry Ford, Brooklyn; John P. Hays, of this City; John Liden, Esq. Newton, N. J.; Maurice Rapoport, New Orleans; Mr. Livingston, (Livonia) Richmond and Co. of New York; Dr. Bradford, late Cashier Bowers Bank, and many others.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY-PER-
forms the only permanent and reliable cure of private
disease. Remember all afflicted that by consulting
Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that
Richard's Liniment cures gonorrhea, chancres, etc.
Female diseases successfully treated. Pleasantly pills,
never fail, never fall off in color. Try them, all

MR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS FIRST ASSURE-
ment of his Government in a very plain of disease
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DR. COOPER, No. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. He has 15 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of venereal diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases of Syphilis. The victims of misplaced confidence will have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being rationally cured.

WATSON'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE - DR.
WATSON, proprietor of the original recipe - is
quick relief and cure for neuralsia. Headache, loss of
appetite, and nervous debility. N. B. - Never combine
with any medicine. J. S. WATSON, No. 111
th St. - Worcester, Mass. at a bottle 25 a dozen.

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D. DAVE, DENTIST, CALLS ATTENTION TO
 his rooms, No 336 Broadway, corner 134th st., where
 painless treatment and reliable operations will induce the
 average patient to submit with confidence to the treatment. His
 principal teeth are superb and life-like, and a perfect

FOOTBALLER.—H. HYKAS TO VIKHORE KVM. The ad contains no poison, no acid, nor anything injurious to the teeth. Its application does not hurt the most sensitive teeth, and it is certain and permanent cure. Prescribed by J. BOTT, No 214 8th av.

SPORTING.
UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING ON THIS
Day, Thursday, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock for a purse of
75 m. h. w. best 3 in 6 to harness. d. d. Highland
moss in Lady Palmer; H. Sullivan names b. c.
Pony; B. Woodruff names a. Fran. Temple; R. Ogil
names b. m. Lady Finesse.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA.
Mlle. PICOLOMINI.
 Farewell Performances in America.
 The unavoidable departure of Mlle Picoomini for the continent of Europe, will necessarily preclude the exhibition of any more of her brilliant talents. The Second of the Farewell Performances will take place on

FRIDAY EVENING, May 6, at 8 P. M.
 will be presented, for this night only, Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor*.
 DUN PASQUALE.

The following powerful cast will be presented:

Mlle. MARY PICOLOMINI
 her favorite and admired character of Nerina.
Don. PASQUALE .. **SIG. MAGGIORANI**
SIG. MAGGIORANI .. **SIG. BALELLI**
SIG. BALELLI .. **SIG. MUZZO**
SIG. MUZZO .. **M. STRAKOSOFF**
 The following will be the principal characters:
FIVE REGULAR TICKET OFFICERS.
 Messrs. of Wm. C. Breunling's, Hall & Son's, Mr. S. S. Smith's, and Messrs. J. & W. B. Smith's.
 Tickets, No. 12 "Will sit with you every day of the week, and will be sold at the rate of \$1.00 per day.
SATURDAY EVENG. MAY 11, at 8 P. M.
 will be presented

FIRST PICOLOMINI .. **Mrs. MARY MATINEE.**
TWO ENTIRE OPERAS.
 1. *Don Pasquale* .. **SIG. MAGGIORANI**
 2. *Lucia di Lammermoor* .. **SIG. BALELLI**
 3. *Lucia di Lammermoor* .. **SIG. MUZZO**
 4. *Lucia di Lammermoor* .. **SIG. BALELLI**
 5. *Lucia di Lammermoor* .. **SIG. MUZZO**
 6. *Lucia di Lammermoor* .. **SIG. BALELLI**
 7. *Lucia di Lammermoor* .. **SIG. MUZZO**
 8. *Lucia di Lammermoor* .. **SIG. BALELLI**
 9. *Lucia di Lammermoor* .. **SIG. MUZZO**
 10. *Lucia di Lammermoor* .. **SIG. BALELLI**
 11. *Lucia di Lammermoor* .. **SIG. MUZZO**
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TO DRESS, FRUIT AND FRISCO. Matresses, springs &c., at all our established Agents Examined before being put up. We have a large stock of new Mattress Frames' Theatre. Goods carefully packed for the country.

SUPPER AND CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at a low price. Also matting and cushions.

Warranted Genuine

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SUPPER FURNITURE—ENAMELED AND PRACED in every color and style, warranted to give satisfaction. Write for prices.

Large quantities of every description made to order, by A. G. BROWN, 60 South Street, Boston.

GRAND AND COMFORT.—THE ORIENTAL elastic bed spring, Hobe's Patent, not to be excelled. Can be applied to chaises, cradles &c. Price \$1 to \$5 per pair.

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**KINDS OF FURNITURE, MAT-
TRESSES and Bedding, cheaper than any
elsewhere sold. Call on us daily.**

Please call and examine. Don't get the number.

IRON BEDSTEAD, IRON BACK, RAILS, TEAK

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to, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing
his said rights. Orders solicited and rights to be
enforced, by
W. B. GORDIAN, New York.

CRYAL CASHES AND SHOW CASES.
Persons about opening new stores, or reducing old
ones, will find it advantageous to call on F. J. HOW
No. 347 Canal St., between Broadway and Canal
where they can select such as they require and without
any terms. An assortment of ~~showcases~~ and ~~show~~
cases on hand.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the office of the Proprietor, No. 15 NASSAU-STREET, between NASSAU and BROAD-STREETS, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. The price of the paper is \$10 per annum, in advance, and \$5 per half-year, in advance. The price of the paper is \$10 per annum, in advance, and \$5 per half-year, in advance. The price of the paper is \$10 per annum, in advance, and \$5 per half-year, in advance.

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forenoon till 11 at night. Nine jurors were sworn on Wednesday. An extra panel of one hundred were summoned for yesterday, from whom the remaining three were obtained. The evidence, for the most part, was the same as that given two weeks since on the trial of JOHN GLASS and JAMES HUGHES for the killing of DECKER in Rivington-street. The indictment in this case being for manslaughter only. But yesterday JOHN GLASS was tried for the willful murder of OWENS, and the principal witnesses against him were two of his confederates, LORRUS and QUINN, who turned State's evidence. OWENS was the unfortunate man who crossed the river in Brooklyn. DECKER was killed, being attracted to the spot by the disturbance, and who was instantly shot dead by one of the party engaged in the killing of DECKER. The evidence for the defence was mostly limited to an attempt to establish a good character for the prisoner, and a bad reputation for LORRUS. At 11 P. M. the Court adjourned till this morning, when the counsel will sum up the case, before it goes to the jury.

The new Common Council of the City of Brooklyn met last evening for the first time, and organized by the election of MARTIN KALLESSEN President, and W. G. BISHOP Clerk of the Board. The Mayor's Message was read, in which, while expressing opposition to the Metropolitan Police act, the speaker went on to commend the Police in Brooklyn. The Fire Department he considers in a very satisfactory condition. He recommends a more extensive system of sewerage, speaks highly of the Water-works, Ferry accommodations and Common Schools, and recommends a more thorough system of vaccination, and believes that the financial reputation of Brooklyn is not second to that of any other city in the Union.

Pending the receipt of the Niagara's news, business in Cotton was restricted yesterday, though prices did not vary materially. Flour was in demand and was very firm. Wheat and Corn were moderately dealt in, the latter at advanced rates. Pork and Lard were heavy. Beef was active and buoyant. Sugars were in lively request, as was also Rice. Coffee and Molasses were saleable and steady. Common Resin was pretty active. The movements in other branches of trade were not very important.

The War in Europe.

The readers of the TIMES will not be surprised by the news which the telegraph this morning brings us from the Niagara at Halifax. The intelligence that Austria has taken the initiative in the disturbance of the peace of Europe, that she has virtually declared war against Sardinia by rejecting the pacific propositions of England, and by demanding of Victor EMANUEL concessions which it would be thoroughly inconsistent with the honor of his Crown for the Sovereign of Savoy to make, is simply the natural result of the proceedings of Austria for the last few weeks of the diplomatic history of Europe. Encouraged by the shameless and senseless language of the English Ministry, and driven onward by the desperate pressure of her own financial position, the rulers of Austria have evidently resolved upon risking everything, like "Montrose" in the ballad, "upon one throw," to "win or lose it all."

The fatal language of LORD DERBY and MR. DISRAELI has borne its deadly fruit, and a few careless words flung at the Whig party in the English Parliament have hurled the House of Hapsburg upon its fate.

With an almost incredible assurance, the Cabinet of Vienna had required the Cabinet of Turin to consent to a disarmament, and to disperse the Italian volunteers assembled in Sardinia within three days, or to expect at the end of that time a declaration of war. In assuming this attitude, Austria had heaped insult equally upon England and France. Had not the Government of FRANCIS JOSEPH believed the English Cabinet to be utterly at its mercy, it is quite incredible that such a proposition as this should have been made in the face of the grave British proposition reported by the last steamer from Europe. The trouble, probably, is, that while the Viennese authorities had begun to realize the difficulty of their own financial position, they had determined to try to the utmost the anti-French and anti-Napoleonic temper of England. We are inclined to think that they have made a serious mistake in their calculations. Much as the leaders of English political opinion dislike the House of Bonaparte, they dislike still more intensely the views of FERDINAND and of JOSEPH II. They know that the Eastern influence of Great Britain has more to fear from Austria than from France; and when the arbitrament of war is forced upon them they will, of all them, to a man, prefer the annihilation of Austrian influence, even though it entail the supremacy of the Czar, to anything like a reconstitution of the Empire of 1810. For the simple truth is, that as soon as NAPOLEON I. was put fairly into the keeping of Great Britain, Great Britain ceased to be a leading power on the Continent. The formidable Emperor once removed, and Europe restored to her hereditary rulers, England became what she had been for centuries before—the suspicious nest of revolutionary liberal ideas. She was rapidly excluded from the councils of the Holy Alliance, and within ten years of the victory of Waterloo it became necessary for an English Premier, GEORGE CANNING, to invoke the aid of the United States in order to rebuke the tendency to a tyrannical reconstruction of the old system on the part of the Continental Powers. Whatever, therefore, the Anti-Gallican Press of England may of late have uttered of skeptical dislike of the Napoleon theory of Italian liberation and Italian nationality the professedly Ministerial organs of England now may be, there can be little doubt that the rash and oppressive conduct of Austria has now sealed the future policy of Great Britain in the impending European war. It is quite probable that the armies of Austria and Sardinia may have already met in hostile array on the frontiers of Lombardy. It is perfectly certain that by her latest manifesto, Austria has shattered utterly to pieces the last pleas put forward, in her behalf, by her British friends and supporters. She has invited war, as we foretold that she would do, rather than await the slow dissolution of an exhausted empire, and a demoralized population. She is acting apparently upon the dictum of MARRASCH, that Austria had better die of "a quick fever than of a slow consumption." Those journalists in the Old World and the New, who have so liberally heaped upon NAPOLEON III. the responsibility of disturbing the peace of the world, will do well now to reconsider their language. With a foresight like that of RICHIEUX, and a will like that of the founder of his House, the present Emperor of the French has steadily brought this question of Italy to the test of European opinion. He seized it in the outset of his reign. He has never loosened his hold upon it. Seeing clearly that for France there was no safety, and for Europe no peace, while this question remained unsettled, he has pressed it steadily forward to a solution. English Governments, delighting in temporary subterfuges, have sought to divert his attention from the points at issue. German Governments, shrinking from a collision with the Austrian Power, have refused to consider the wrongs of Italy. But Russia has accepted the appeal of France; and the first two military Powers of the earth have resolved, it would appear, to unite in bringing the arrangements of 1815 to the test of reason and humanity. The sympathy of all that is free and independent in the nationalities of the world is with them; and

the good-will, the applause and the genuine national feeling of the United States go with France in the determined attitude of her Imperial Government in this crisis of the fate of Italy and of Europe. Since the armies of Louis XVI. crossed the Atlantic to battle by the side of the American colonists against the mercenary soldiery of the British Crown, the power of France has not been more nobly employed than it will be in rolling back the tides of German invasion beyond the Alps. The American people have not forgotten that the same first Napoleon, who was charged by his foreign slanderers with aiming at "universal dominion," transferred to the United States the sway of the Mississippi and the Mexican Gulf. They will look with confidence to see his successor vindicate in Europe those principles which the Empire so freely recognized in America.

The War of 1854 and its Financial Fruits.

If, as now seems hardly less than inevitable, the crash of two hostile systems of government in Europe is really upon us, and Napoleon III. is about to draw the sword against the Austrian apostle of the "right divine to govern wrong," what consequences are we of the United States to expect from this vast and violent collision? The events of the last thirty years have so seriously modified the political and social relations of mankind that all inferences drawn from premises established before the development of the power of steam, or even before the gold discoveries of California and Australia, must naturally fail us in our calculations of the probable results of present complications. It would be the height of folly to conclude that the same forces which were at work in the time of NAPOLEON I. will produce in the time of NAPOLEON III. the results to which they gave birth fifty years ago.

Our nearest and safest standard for estimating the effects upon the world's commerce in 1859 of a great European war is to be found in the economical history of the war of 1854.

So far as one at least of the probable combatants in the new European conflict is concerned, the dictum of EMERSON, made English and popular by JOSHUA BARNEZ, sum up the probable truth of the case: *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat*, and the mad defiance of France and Europe by Austria which our columns to-day record, may safely be taken as the augury of Austria's approaching downfall. Bankrupt in credit and character, the House of Hapsburg can carry on war only by outraging every principle of social economy.

But what, it may well be asked, will be the effect of a new European war on the great centres of finance in England and the United States? What were those effects in the war of 1854? The year 1854 opened in Europe and America not at all more favorably than the year 1859. The year 1852 had developed the resources of gold-bearing Australia, assisted first to the world in September, 1851. Notwithstanding the vague distrust excited in the beginning of that year by the French coup d'état, the Australian emigration had raised the prices of labor, and developed the resources of industry in both Europe and America to a wonderful degree. So extensive had been the inflation brought about by the influences of that year, that on the 20th January, 1853, the Bank of England, which had maintained its rate of discount at 2 per cent. for twelve months previously, raised that rate to 3 per cent. A general rise of wages took place in Great Britain and America during the year 1853, amounting to nearly 20 per cent. in the average on the rates of 1852. Throughout the world, the first nine months of 1853 constituted a period of nearly unexampled prosperity. Towards September, 1853, however, the Russian dispute began to assume formidable proportions in Europe. In October of that year, although the commercial classes persisted, as obstinately as in 1859, in disbelieving the approach of hostilities, the *Consols* of England fell from 94 to 91. And the next year opened with war. Nor with war alone. A serious crisis in the mercantile world of this country, brought about by the overtrading of California, was echoed by an Australian panic in Great Britain. Securities of all kinds were depressed by a violent and continuous rise in the rate of interest on money. Failures and commercial discredit everywhere paralyzed American enterprise. The Schuyler frauds shook public confidence in all corporate transactions and institutions. In San Francisco, we had something very like a general suspension, and many banks went by the board throughout the Union.

Here were the elements, one would say—when taken in conjunction with a great war, involving England, France and Russia—of a great and general confusion in all the world of commerce and finance. Yet no such confusion followed.

A MUSEUM

"THE HEART OF THE ANDERES."
 On exhibition for a short time previous to being taken
 to Europe, at
 THE STUDIO BUILDING,
 No. 15 10th st., between 5th and 6th ays., from 1 A. M. to
 1 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
 J. MCCLURE, Publisher.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
 STRASCHER ITALIAN OPERA.
 MILE PICCOLLOMINI
 Farewell Performances to America.
 The unavoidable departure of Mile Piccolomini for
 Europe on the 1st of June, will necessarily precede the
 repetition of some years
 THIS SATURDAY, MAY 1, M. P. M.
 Seven new Operas
 FIRST PICCOLLOMINI OPERA MATINEE.
 TWO ENTIRE OPERAS.
 The whole of Puccini's Grand
 LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
 Mile. PICCOLLOMINI.
 Sig. BRIGNOLI.
 Sig. ANODIO.
 Sig. NEGOLA.

In their favorite roles.
 To conclude with the charming Grand Opera
 LA SEVRA FADROW.
 Mile. Piccolomini
 Sig. Brignoli, Sig. Anodio, Sig. Negola, commencing
 the sale of tickets for this Wednesday morning at the Academy of Music, 60 Broadway,
 70 Broadway, at 10 o'clock, at Messrs. A. & C. A., No. 5,
 Nassau-st., corner of Pine. TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

THERE WILL BE NO RESERVED SEATS.
 For the convenience of ladies residing at different parts
 of this City and Brooklyn, tickets for the Matinee will
 be sold at the Academy of Music, 60 Broadway, at 10 o'clock, at
 Messrs. A. & C. A., No. 5, Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

Academy of Music, C. Brenster's,
Bert. Anthony & Co.'s, No. Asor Bazaar,
16 Nassau St. Cereals Bazaar,
St. Nicholas Hotel, Fresh's House,
1111 Broadway, Clarendon,
Lafayette Hotel, Laune & Clark's,
Hall's 10th Broadway, Christian's Bookstore,
Ecksteinberg & Lutz, C. J. Bennett's, 50 Broadway.

BROOKLYN
Bert. Bookstore, No. 14 Atlantic St.; Dean's, No. 100
Fulton-st.

Tickets will likewise be sold at the Entrance Pass-
age of the Academy for the special purposes for addi-
tional ticket offices will be opened.

The doors will be opened at 10; the Marine will com-
mence at 11 precisely. The performance will be of short
duration, so that visitors from the country may be in
time for the return to the city.

**MONDAY, MAY 9, ONLY NIGHT OF Verdi's celebrated
"IL TROVATORE."**

Fincolombi as Leonora, Madame Surakow as Anna-
Dora, Brizola and Amadio in the principal action.

LAURA KENNEDY'S THEATRE
LAURA KENNEDY'S THEATRE.
LAURA KENNEDY'S THEATRE.
In consequence of the
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
OF THE CELEBRATED
OF the celebrated Shakespearean Comedy
Entitled
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
AND THE
NUMBER OF PEOPLE
NUMBER OF PEOPLE
who are nightly unable to obtain admission,
IT
WILL BE REPEATED NIGHTLY,
WILL BE REPEATED NIGHTLY,
With all the

BEAUTIFUL SOPHISTRY.
 BEAUTIFUL SOPHISTRY.
 RPLENDID COSTUMES.
 RPLENDID COSTUMES.
 PROPHETIES AND APPROPRIATE
 PROPERTIES AND APPROPRIATE
 AND
 BRILLIANT CAST.
 BRILLIANT CAST.
 UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
 UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
 Dross Circle seats may be secured **TEN DAYS IN
 ADVANCE.**
 Doors open at 7 o'clock—the commences at 7 o'clock.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
 (Late BERTON)
 Under the Laidry Signs
MANAGER. **M. F. B. COWWAY.**
 Doors open at 7 o'clock—commences at 7 o'clock, precisely.
 Last night but six of Miss Daverton's engagement.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 7, 1889.
MEDIA.
 Translated from the French of Legere, by D. O. Wagn-
 er. (First time) Miss Daverton
 Jason **M. F. C. Fisher**
 To conclude with Tom Taylor's comedy of
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
 John Midway **M. F. B. Cowway.**
 In rehearsal—**ADRIEN THE ACTRESS,** and a new
 play entitled **MONA LIRA.**
 Prices as usual. Seats secured without extra charge.
"WALLACE'S THEATRE."
 THE 120th and LAST NIGHT BUT SIX
 OF
MR. WALLACE'S
 present series of performances
 IN THE
THURSDAY.
 He will appear for **POSITIVELY THIS NIGHT ONLY,** as
JACQUES.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

To conclude with

BOX AND COT.

Received with roars of laughter.

ON MONDAY and TUESDAY May 9 and 10.

Mr. WALLACE will appear, for the first time in three years, as

ADAM BROCK.

ON WEDNESDAY last time as

SHILO.

A CHANGE OF AFTERNOON RACE EVENING.

The above performance will combine the talents of

Mr. Lester for JACK KESSEL

Mr. Wagon, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Bangs, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Chippenale, Mr. Levere, Miss Hay, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Gaudin, and Mr. H. H. Horvath, Mrs. Floyd.

Mr. WALLACE's performance will terminate for this season positively on SATURDAY EVENING May 11.

It is in preparation, and to be acted the FIRST time in this country, on SATURDAY May 12, by H. S. Paterson. It is a highly celebrated comedy in three acts, called

THE MEN OF THE TOWN OF THE EAST.

Or, EXTRAORDINARY.

with new and beautiful scenery, and a cast comprising the entire talent of the Company.

It is a Comedy and the extraordinary run of 119 nights in London.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.

MR. WALLACE'S LAST NIGHT WILL BE

ON SATURDAY May 11.

TO NIGHT—AS YOU LIKE IT.

MONDAY—CHARLES XII.

Adam Brock..... Mr. WALLACE.

MR. WALLACE'S

LAST NIGHT BUT SIX.

By desire, THURSDAY he will appear as

JACQUES, in AS YOU LIKE IT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 335 BROADWAY.

F. WIDOWS, & C. BAGG, Managers. Directors.

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Success. — **Mrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Langard**
 Their REVISING
 The performance will commence with
 THE PRINCE
 THE YOUTFUL BRIGAND,
 THE MAGIC TRUMPET
 MUSIC TO THE WOODPECKER.

STEPHEN B. BRANCH will **REPRESENT**
 Sma Concert and Blackwell's Island Leagues at Reg-
 Chapel on **MONDAY EVENING, May 9,** with
 oells, quartet, orchestra, and a perfect
 of prison life. The marches before the audience will
 be sublime and of the very songs will be chosen
 and brilliant. Tickets, 50 cents.

LADIES ATTENTION—WOOD'S MINSTRELS
 Give a grand afternoon performance on **SATURDAY**
 May 10, at 2 3/4 o'clock. Take the new No. 10

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY
 OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING, 3c.
 549 Broadway. Admission 50 cents. New painting
 every day of prime and strange.

CONSUMERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO
 Visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous **DUP-**
ESLODGE GALLERY of Paintings—Open DAY and
 EVENING, No. 549 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

STATIONERY.
CARSON & HARD,
 71 HERRICK
 PAPER WAREHOUSE,
 No. 44 Beekman st., New York.
 Also, an enormous new article in the Paper to stock
 such as **HILL HEADS**, two light on a sheet.
 71 Also, **PATENT** **HEAD** **BILL** **CAP**.
 All kinds of **STATIONERY** 50 percent off. **less** than the
 usual cost of ruling—done by the **PATENT** **STAMP-**
RULING **MACHINE** **DIAMOND** **STATIONERY**.

STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS.
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
 The subscriber having recently purchased at auction a stock of books and papers, is retailing the same at very low prices.
 Good writing papers at 10 cents per quire, and from \$1 12 to \$1 50 per ream. Envelopes, 10 cents per 100. Blank books and other stationery equally low.
WILLIAM E. HAWES, No. 386 Canal st.

SILVER-PLATING ESTABLISHMENT
 with batteries complete, and small stock of goods: has been doing good business four years; good reason for selling. First rate chance for a small capital.
 \$400. A pair at J. B. TAYLOR'S INFORMATION BUREAU,
 No. 222 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KERN'S THEATRE,
LAURA KERN'S THEATRE,
LAURA KERN'S THEATRE,
LAURA KERN'S THEATRE,
LAURA KERN'S THEATRE,
GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON,
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GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON,
GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON,
HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE,
HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE,
HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE,
TUNNEL RAY NIGHTLY.

TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY,
LEAVEN AWAY NIGHTLY,
unable to obtain a great success,
CONTINUED SUCCESS,
CONTINUED SUCCESS,
FOURTH WEEK,
FOURTH WEEK,
FOURTH WEEK,
OF SHAKESPEARE'S OPERATED COMEDY
SHAKESPEARE'S OPERATED COMEDY
MIDSUMMER NIGHTS DREAM,
MIDSUMMER NIGHTS DREAM,
MIDSUMMER NIGHTS DREAM,
MIDSUMMER NIGHTS DREAM,
MIDSUMMER NIGHTS DREAM,
IT WILL BE REPEATED,
IT WILL BE REPEATED,
with the
BRILLIANT CAST,
BEAUTIFUL SCENES,
PROPERTIES, APPOINTMENTS,
FROLICHT MUSIC,
NIGHTLY TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
NIGHTLY TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
NIGHTLY TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
NIGHTLY TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
NIGHTLY TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
MONDAY, May 12th,
A SUMMER NIGHTS DREAM,
with the following unapproachable cast:
TAL.
Therens, Duke of Athens. Mr. Gault
Lyander, in love with Hermia. Mr. Ma
Demetrius, in love with Helena. Mr. Ma
Pegasus an Athenian noble, father of Hermia. Mr. Ma
Pegasus an Athenian noble, father of Hermia. Mr. Ma

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to the fact that the musical
FAIRY-LIKE CHARACTER
FAIRY-LIKE CHARACTER
of this exquisite comedy regularly attracts it to the
as well as "AMUSEMENT OF THE JEWELERS,"
and would make the property of allowing them to visit was the
CHARMING FAIRY TALE.
CHARMING FAIRY TALE.
CHARMING FAIRY TALE.
CHARMING FAIRY TALE.
which is presented in a style of unparalleled splen-
dour night
draw circle seats may be secured TEN DAYS
ADVANCE
Doors open at 8 o'clock - to commence at 9 o'clock

WALLACE'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, May 9
THE THIRTEEN AND LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE
OF
MR. WALLACE'S
APPEALANCE REVEREND FRANKLIN LARSON.
First night in three years of Planché's celeb-
drama, in three acts called
OCEANUS XIL
ADAM BROCK..... MR. WALL
The piece produced with new and beautiful sets
AND THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID CAST:
ADAM BROCK..... MR. WALL
CHARLES XL, King of Sweden..... MR. BROT
TRIPOLET..... MR. MULLWORK..... Mr. Wal
GEOFFREY..... MR. WALKER
FEST..... VUS DE MERVET..... Mr. Wal

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(LADY BURTON'S)
Under the Larkstone House.
MAYNARD, who has been at the Theatre, B. O'CONNOR
has gone up at 7 o'clock. Commence at 7½, on English
clearly.
Last night but five of Miss Tavinor's "The Gentleman"
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1860,
MEBEA.
Translated from the French of Legoune, by D. O'
Donnell, Esq.,
Was second time. — Mrs. Davis
and Mr. O'Donnell.
To coincide with last Tuesday's comedy of
John Milverdy — ST. JOHN WATSON AND HIS
ALPHABETICAL COMPANIES OF LONDON. BY R. DON-
ALD. SUPPORTED BY THE ACTRESS, AND A NEW
CASTING COMPANY LIKE.
Prices as usual. Seats secured without extra charge.
THEATRE FRANCAIS, 435 BROADWAY
F. WIDDOES & CO. G.P. Directors
HAPPY, 10 MAY, 1860.
LES FOLLES DEWANTAGES.
Vaudeville en cinq actes, par M. Camille et al.
et ville.
L'AMOUR—QU'EST-CE QU'ÇA?
Vaudeville en un acte, par MM. Clairville, Lam-
bert, Verardi, 11 MAI—LA DANSE AUX CAMPANELLES.
Interprété de M. PAUL LAURE, assisté de Mme U-
GERSHAK.
Bureau d'location ouvert de 9 heures du matin jus-
qu'à 6 heures du soir.
BARNUM & AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ANOTHER DOMESTIC DRAMA.

ANOTHER SENSIBLE DEBATE
 MONDAY, May 7, 1854.
 AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, AND EVENING, at
 the exquisites of Domestic Life, entitled
 JESSIE VANE; OR
 THE RETURN OF THE WANDERER;
 cast with the whole strength of
 THE NEW COMPANY.
 OUR FISH COULDS
 Which will be repeated in a style of elaborate or
 lence, with new scenery, new characters and a
 comic couple without parallel
 FOR THE LAST TIME
 ON TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EV-
 1853
 The Aquaria, Peppé Family, Picture Gallery, &c.,
 all heretofore Admission, 40 cents. Children under
 12 cents; Parquet seats, 75 cents additional.
 BOWMAN'S THEATRE.
 TUESDAY, May 9, 1854.
 THE EVENING, May 9,
 The performance will commence with
 THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
 Dance..... THE SWISS SWAINS. Miss A. P.
 JUMBO JUM.

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The Lodging-Places of New-York

WISCONSIN.

The "Crawford House," in the White Mountain State, was destroyed by fire, on Sunday, at about ten o'clock, in the centre of a large tract above the sea. The water flowed from it in both directions; in front there is a small lake which forms a head of water of the river. It is the third hotel destroyed by fire in the North within twenty years.

A melancholy event transpired at North Adams, Mass., on Sunday, May 1. Miss Martha Butler, died at her residence, leaving a husband and three children. Death was caused by an attack to conceal her shame. Charles R. Littlefield, Cashier of the Adams Bank, was suspected of being implicated. Miss Butler having been married to him, he was obliged to resign his place in the bank and on Sunday night, and has not been taken. He is married man. Miss Butler was the third hotel destroyed and accomplished young lady in Adams.

At a late sitting of the Academy of Sciences, Cambridge, a letter was read from M. Christie, the inventor, to M. Mumas, on the subject of the composition of this alloy, discovered by M. St. Claire Deville, in 1828. It is stated in the letter, but it is shown that it is not a metal, but a compound of iron and nickel. It is the third hotel destroyed by fire in the North within twenty years.

There has been completed at Wilton, for the steamship at Woolwich, an Admiralty carport in a brick building, measuring 100 feet in length and thirty-five in breadth, and weighing nine pounds per square yard. The loom in which it was woven has been the water of the river. It is the third hotel destroyed by fire in the North within twenty years.

A Boston Journal writes: As the warm season approaches the owners of our yachting fleet begin to brush up their yachts for the Summer campaign. We have noticed, for several years past, an increasing number of yachts under the flag of the United States. We hope to see it still increase, and should be glad to see our merchants and men of wealth organize a yachting club, and build some boats which would compete with the New-York yachts.

A Westport (Mo.) correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes: "General J. J. Clarkson, formerly of the United States Army, and now of St. Louis, and celebrated as the 'Border-Ruffian' Postmaster of Leavenworth City, in connection with a number of other notorious characters, has been appointed to the position of Postmaster of St. Louis. General C. is known to be a brave man, with determination enough to go through with what he undertakes, but appears to be somewhat less concerned at the reputation of the 'Border-Ruffian'." The divorce mania still prevails at Pittsburgh. Saturday is the time for hearing the causes, and the courts are wholly occupied on that day with stories of matrimonial trouble. The divorce mania is a great mass of scandal is kept from the public ear by an order of the court which directs that the evidence of the parties be kept secret. On Saturday, April 10, six women were divorced from their husbands in one court.

The remains of the victims of the Osawatimie troubles in Kansas, have been disinterred from their graves, and are being sent to the State of Kansas, in a central part of the town of Osawatimie; a lot having been given for the purpose by Mr. C. A. Foster. The remains of the victims of the Osawatimie troubles in Kansas, have been disinterred from their graves, and are being sent to the State of Kansas, in a central part of the town of Osawatimie; a lot having been given for the purpose by Mr. C. A. Foster. The remains of the victims of the Osawatimie troubles in Kansas, have been disinterred from their graves, and are being sent to the State of Kansas, in a central part of the town of Osawatimie; a lot having been given for the purpose by Mr. C. A. Foster.

A large tract of some 200 acres of woodland in the town of Bedford, in the State of New York, was burnt over on Saturday last. The fire commenced and raged for an hour or two, destroying extensive and valuable growth of young oaks and other trees.

The proprietors of St. Paul's Church, Boston, have taken measures for the establishment of a general Theological Library. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. A. A. Phelps, D. D. Phelps, and others, have been appointed to confer with other churches on the subject.

A Major Norton, the American Consul at Pictou, delivered an oration before the Old Fellows of Halifax, on the 20th April.

(Advertisement.)
The Central Hotel, 107 Broadway, New York, has been selected for the purpose of the New York, Model Restaurant, New York, N. Y.
Dinner, 107 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Breakfast and Tea, 107 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES!!!
Splendid Velvet Carpetings, 60c. to 125c. per yard.
Reynolds' and Moore's Carpeting, 50c. to 100c. per yard.
Al-Wool Ingrains, 35c. to 65c. per yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, 25c. 6d. to 65c. per yard.
HISLAND MANUFACTURE, No. 99 Bowery.

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(Advertisement.)
The Central Hotel, 107

ford House," in the White Mount
by fire April 30, was erected
in the center of a plateau 200

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Irica.....	May	11.....	New York.
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NEWSPAPER ALMANAC—THIS DAY
Sun. 11:45 a. m. 11:41 Sun. 10:25 a. m. 7:30 a. m.
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY
Sandy Hook 12:46 p. m. Hog. Island 1:30 p. m.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK.—SATURDAY, M.

Closed.
Steamship City of Washington, Petrie,
Cork, J. G. Dale; Florida, Crowell, S.
Mitchill & Son; Jamestown, Farrah, N.
Y.

Steamers Patuxent, Layfield, Baltimore
and A. Co.; Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia
Ship Dealers, Weigman, Rotterdam,
N. Y.

Barb M. C. Fox, Goddard, Havana, Can.
Brigs Lester, (Br.) J. Crosby, Yarmouth
St. Mary, (Br.) J. Crosby, Yarmouth
King, Wilkins, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Roper
Ship Dealers, Yarmouth, N. S. W. Roper
Wells, J. F. Purdie, Davis, Franklin
Alba, Powell, Wilmington, E. S. Fowler
Ship Dealers, Yarmouth, N. S. W. Roper
New, Carville, Apalachicola, Eagle & H.

Alexander M., Christie, Jacmel, Kunhar
Hallock, Clark, St. Jago, J. W. Elwell &
Isaac Mathews Nassau, master: New

[illegible]

Bark Winopa, Gallison, Rio Janeiro 60

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The New York Times

VOL. VIII—NO. 2383.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1859.

PRICE TWO CENTS

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

The Anglo-Saxon at Quebec and Adelaide at St. John's.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES

Reported Passage of 130,000 Austrians Across the Ticino.

The French Troops Pouring into Piedmont.

Universal Movement of Troops Toward the Sea of War.

RUSSIA IN ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE.

Declaration of Tuscany Against Austria.

RUSSIA OF COURSE TO SUPPORT AUSTRIA.

Important Discussion in the French Chambers.

France Wants a Loan of Five Millions.

The Emperor Takes the Field in Person.

A GERMAN FLEET GOES TO THE ADRIATIC.

CONSOLS FALLEN TO 50.

Advance in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount.

Decline in Cotton—Rise in Breadstuffs and Provisions.

THE NEWS BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Quebec, Monday, May 9, 1859.

The Canadian screw steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool April 27, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

The steamship *Kangaroo* and *Alps*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool April 23, and the *Persia*, from New-York, and the *Nea Scotia*, from Portland, on the 24th.

The steamship *Kangaroo* was appointed to sail about an hour later than the *Anglo-Saxon* for New-York.

The R. M. steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 1 P. M. of the 24th, and the *Nea Scotia*, from Portland, at 5 o'clock the same evening.

THE WAR CRISIS.

War momentarily expected—An Alliance between Russia and France—French troops in Piedmont—Ardor of Military Preparations—Interesting Debate in the French Legislative Body, &c., &c.

The crisis in Europe continues, but as yet there has been no declaration of war.

War was momentarily expected, although it was rumored that Austria had given Sardinia fourteen days longer in which to consider her demand.

The three days allowed by Austria to Sardinia expired on the 26th ult., but nothing definite is known as to the reply given by the latter Power. A rumor was current that Austria had extended the time for consideration to fourteen days, and that she had acceded to the final mediation of the English Government. Those reports caused a rally on the stock exchanges on the 26th, which were in a most excited state.

A special meeting of the French Corps Legislatif took place on the 26th, for the purpose of receiving a communication from the Government. Count Walewski read to the Chambers an exposition of the negotiations which had taken place, and then went on to say, that if the Emperor made war it was because he had been constrained to do so by the aggressive conduct of Austria. Every possible consideration had been used by France.

Count DE MONTMAY, President of the Corps Legislatif, expressed the hope that the war would be limited to Italy.

M. BAZILLON presented a project for a loan of five hundred millions of francs, and for raising the contingent of 1860 to 140,000 men.

The London Paris correspondents telegraphed on the 26th, that the Austrians were to enter Piedmont that day in three divisions, one by Pavia, and one by Margutta. The Piedmontese were to defend themselves at Genoa, and there wait for the French.

A despatch from Turin says that the King and Chambers were to attend a ceremony at the cathedral on the 27th, and that immediately afterwards the King and staff would depart for Alessandria.

The *Opinion*, of Turin, announces that the ultimatum of Austria was presented to the Sardinian Government on the evening of the 23d ult.

The official Vienna Gazette publishes a communication which calls on Piedmont to reduce her army to a peace footing, to disband her volunteers, and within three days to give a positive answer to these requirements. In conclusion, it emphatically threatens a resort to arms in the unfortunate event of Piedmont not acceding to Austria's demands.

The French Legation at Vienna has received orders to quit the Austrian capital as soon as the Austrian army crosses the Ticino.

The Paris *Monitor*, in announcing the action of the Austrian Government towards Sardinia, and the fact that England and Russia had promptly protested against it, gives the following official information as to the disposition of the various commands of the French army: Marshal MARON remains commander of the army of Paris; the Duke de MALLESPOY becomes Commander-in-Chief of the army of Observation, and orders to quit the Austrian capital as soon as the Austrian army crosses the Ticino.

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THE NEWS BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

The New-York and American Telegraph Company's Lines. (Office No. 1 Wall-street.)

St. John's, N. F., Monday, May 9.

The steamship *Adelaide*, from Galway 30th ult., arrived at this port at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The news by this arrival is of the highest interest and importance. Hostilities had all but commenced in Italy.

The steamship *Hannibal*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 29th ult., en route to Hamburg.

The Austrians, 120,000 strong, are said to have crossed the Ticino, but the report had not been officially confirmed.

There had been no actual conflicts as yet.

The French troops were pouring into Piedmont.

Tuscany had joined France and Piedmont.

The French-Russian alliance was denied, but the Times had published the provisions of the treaty, causing a great panic on the London Stock Exchange.

Consols at once went down to 88. About forty failures had taken place among the stock operators.

THE WAR CRISIS.

It was telegraphed from various sources that during the night of the 26th, 100,000 men, under the Commander-in-Chief, General VOGEL, crossed the Ticino, in three corps d'armee, and took the road towards Novara, and that they afterwards blew up the Bridge of Buffera. This news lacked official confirmation, and some doubts were thrown on it.

It was also reported that Austria had accepted the proffered mediation of England and postponed the declaration of war.

France had not accepted England's offer of mediation, but was said to be considering it.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* and *Daily News* deny the reported alliance between France and Russia.

The letter says that the document signed is a mere convention, and that the Times professes to give the provisions of the treaty, and draws the most threatening consequences from them regarding the alliance as a menace to England, inasmuch as Russia guarantees the services of her fleet in the Mediterranean and the Baltic in addition to the army observation on the Austrian frontiers.

The King of Sardinia had issued inspiring proclamations to the army, saying he regarded Austria's ultimatum as an insult and rejected it with disdain.

The French troops were landing at Genoa in large numbers. They were most enthusiastically received.

The King of Sardinia had gone to join the army at Alessandria.

The Tuscan army had called on the Grand Duke to join France and Piedmont, and declare war against Austria. He declined and fled, and Tuscany had decided in favor of a military dictatorship.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Warlike preparations were going forward rapidly in England. At Woolwich there was great activity.

The Government had chartered CORAN's screw steamer *Erna* and a number of other vessels to convey troops and ammunition to the Mediterranean.

There were rumors of a proclamation, calling for 100,000 men for the navy.

War preparations were being generally demanded at Lloyd's.

The Parliamentary elections had commenced, and were progressing quietly.

There was a great panic in London, and Consols fluctuated excessively.

FRANCE.

The most active military movements prevailed throughout France.

Eighty thousand French troops were expected to be in Italy by the day the *Adelaide* sailed.

It was reported that Denmark had concluded a treaty offensive and defensive with France.

The Paris Bourse was considerably excited, but less so than the London Stock Exchange. The three per centes declined 1/2 cent. on the 27th, but recovered a half on the 28th, closing at 62 7/8.

Very Latest by Telegraph from London to Galway.

LONDON, Saturday, April 30.

The report that the Austrians crossed the Ticino on the 26th is incorrect. They received orders to do so, but these being countermanded they remained on the east bank. It is asserted, however, that subsequently the advanced posts crossed, and that the main army would do so on the 29th.

The Austrian official journal contains an Imperial manifesto explaining the necessity of a war with Sardinia, and authoritatively denies that there is a secret treaty between France and Russia.

The ship *Pawa*, (supposed to be the *Pemona*), from New-York for Liverpool, was wrecked off Wexford on the 18th. The crew and three passengers, whose names are not known, were saved. There were over 400 persons on board. The number of lives lost is as yet unknown.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday noon.

The Austrian manifesto is considered as tantamount to a declaration of war.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Austrians have crossed the Ticino and hostilities have commenced. This is official.

Sailing of the *Adelaide*.

St. John's, N. F., Monday, April 9.

The steamship *Adelaide* sails from here at 3 o'clock in the morning for New-York, where she will be due about Saturday afternoon.

The *Kangaroo* passed Cape Race.

St. John's, N. F., Monday, May 9.

A three-masted steamer passed Cape Race, close in, on Saturday noon. She evidently wanted to leave her news, but the arrangements for obtaining news there not having been completed, it could not be landed. They probably will be in good working order in a week from this date.

The steamer was undoubtedly the *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool 27th ult., and she will be due at New-York by Wednesday morning.

Nothing has been seen of the *Persia*, which should have been in the neighborhood of the Cape on Saturday, and she has probably passed in the night.

The *Adelaide*, from Galway, 30th April, is fully due, but had not arrived up to this forenoon.

Commercial Intelligence per Anglo-Saxon.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the two days, Monday and Tuesday, were 9,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculatio and for export. The market closed dull and easier, and some authorities quote a partial decline of 1/4 cent. on the 27th, and 1/2 cent. on the 28th, and advanced 1/4 cent. on the 29th, and 1/2 cent. on the 30th, and 1/4 cent. on the 1st, and 1/2 cent. on the 2nd, and 1/4 cent. on the 3rd, and 1/2 cent. on the 4th, and 1/4 cent. on the 5th, and 1/2 cent. on the 6th, and 1/4 cent. on the 7th, and 1/2 cent. on the 8th, and 1/4 cent. on the 9th, and 1/2 cent. on the 10th, and 1/4 cent. on the 11th, and 1/2 cent. on the 12th, and 1/4 cent. on the 13th, and 1/2 cent. on the 14th, and 1/4 cent. on the 15th, and 1/2 cent. on the 16th, and 1/4 cent. on the 17th, and 1/2 cent. on the 18th, and 1/4 cent. on the 19th, and 1/2 cent. on the 20th, and 1/4 cent. on the 21st, and 1/2 cent. on the 22nd, and 1/4 cent. on the 23rd, and 1/2 cent. on the 24th, and 1/4 cent. on the 25th, and 1/2 cent. on the 26th, and 1/4 cent. on the 27th, and 1/2 cent. on the 28th, and 1/4 cent. on the 29th, and 1/2 cent. on the 30th, and 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SITUATIONS WANTED

MALES.

WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER, a situation to do light work in a warehouse, or porter in a bank. He can do well rooming, cooking, and permission to refer to the following gentlemen: Chas. Russell, Esq.; Robert S. Bone, Esq.; and Henry H. Holst, Esq. Application can be made to the latter name, No. 31 Pine st., room No. 3, 3d story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE
MAN. A man of 35 years of age, who has ex-
 perience in the business of a car and truck
 maintains the cars and treatment of such horses, a
 good horse: is a good careful driver; he understands
 semi-house plants and flower gardens: is the best of
 his references from his last employers. Can be seen for
 particulars at No. 185 Sullivan st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN
 as cook, who understands her business in all
 branches, and would have no objection to assist in
 any part of the washing. Has the best of testimonials
 from her last employers. Can be seen, until suited, at
 100 Union court, University-place, between 11th and
 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND
 groom, by a young man, who is thoroughly versed
 in business in all its branches, understands the use of

WANTED - A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE
 person, who perfectly understands his business. Has capital and grown
 up habits and obligations. Would prefer the country. Any geo-
 graphical location. Address J. D. McTear, 124 Broadway, New York.
 No. 124 Broadway, for two days.

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 No. 124 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, coaches and harness; no religious or political bias. First-class references given. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man will address R. E., No. 17 Union-court, Philadelphia, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a young man. He understands the management and the care both of young and old horses; is a first-class driver and harness maker. Has a good knowledge of a vegetable garden if required; has no good city references. Address—P. M., No. 135 4th-av., New York.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a good situation for his coachman; he is a first-rate groom and driver; he is honest, sober, and can give the best of references. First-class references given. Ladies or gentlemen in want of a trustworthy man will address R. E., Box 99, N. Y. Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND

...good experience in the care and management of horses
 ...a good and careful driver; has no objection to any part
 ...three days. Address T. C., 124 4th-av., near 123d-st.
 ...WANTED-BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN
 ...a single woman to wait in a private family
 ...hotel or other place where he could make himself useful in a steady
 ...to her to which would make himself useful in a steady
 ...\$10 per month. Apply at
 ...No. 41 Broadway, 9th stairs.
 ...WANTED-A YOUNG OR MIDDLE AGED MAN
 ...of good address and unexceptionable references, in a
 ...position of trust and confidence, to be placed in a
 ...of good address and be accurate in figures. Address Mr.
 ...ONES, Office of the *Evening Post*, New York.
 ...WANTED-BY A WILLING AND STEADY
 ...a good man, who has been in the service of a
 ...coachman and groom and a first-rate vegetable gardener;
 ...willing to make himself useful; has no objections to
 ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man, without inclination; as coachman; no excellent groom and careful driver; would make himself useful in any gentleman's place. J. B. [redacted] Times office. Address, for three days, J. B. [redacted] Box No. 187 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHEMAN, groom or assistant gader, by one who truly understands business and is willing to make himself cheerfully useful. No objection to the country. The best of City reference given. Apply for four days at the [redacted]

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; no objection to the country or the Summer; refers for honesty and knowledge of driving to [redacted] address MARY'S [redacted] St. Diocesan's Street, No. 126 Ath-y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses, and is well recommended. Address P. H. Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman and groom. who perfectly understands his business: is sober, honest and obliging. Can be well recommended. Address P. H. Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; is sober, honest and obliging. would make himself generally useful if required. Address, for three days, B. C. Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—TO THE DRY GOODS OR HARDWARE trade—A situation by a young man to the wholesale trade. Address P. H. Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man in a small private family, no subject to public notice. Give the name of the subject from his last employer, Address Mr. RAN-DOLOPH, 1000 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man and wife: the wife as governess; the wife as chambermaid and waitress, or landlady or as cook; or as City reference. Apply at No. 91 11th-st., between 1st and 2nd Aves., New York.

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE MAN and wife, to take charge of a house during the family's absence; has first rate City reference. Direct, by note, to No. 322 West 11th-st., in the rear, to F. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY YOUNG MAN, as a waiter, or as a chambermaid, or as a landlady, or as a cook, or as a City reference. Apply at No. 91 11th-st., between 1st and 2nd Aves., New York.

times to all its branches. Address B. W., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single, middle-aged Englishman. Best of references. Desires a good and pleasant employer. Three years in last place. Inquire at No. 31 Bowery, corner 4th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK by a young man fully competent. Address, for three days, JOSEPH R. NO. 205 TIMES OFFICE.

PARTIES GOING ABROAD DESIROUS of leaving the United States wish to secure the personal supervision of a gentleman and wife, may hear of a favorable opportunity of doing so by addressing R. L. L. TIMES OFFICE, stating when and where they are available may be had. Most unexceptionable references given.

MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS.

**OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.**
J. P. FILLSON, No. 3 Wall-st., N.Y.-YORK.
& samples of information sent free.

PASSPORTS.—HAVING BEEN FREQUENTLY requested to procure American Passports, the subscriber has decided to make this a portion of the business of his office.

\$5 will be charged for procuring a passport, and \$1 the charge for obtaining the *visa* of a Foreign Minister upon a Passport. On the receipt of the requisite fee, the passport will be procured, and the *visa* will be promptly forwarded by mail. Attention is called to the amount extracted from an official circular.

W. H. O. ROBERTS,
OFFICE FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C., May, 1866.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, August, 1897.
 Citizens of the United States visiting foreign countries are liable to persons known as "passport inspectors," who demand a passport from their national character. Their best safeguard is a passport from this department, certifying that they are citizens of the United States.

**GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL
 LAMP AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c.**—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public for the many kind and complimentary notices and testimonials conferred on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every style and at the lowest prices. They are also the sole agents for the best and most reliable manufacturers, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will well repay them for any inconvenience.

N. B.—Chandeliers and public buildings fitted with gas-lights and fixtures throughout, on the most moderate terms and with all possible dispatch. **J. & T. DONALDSON.**

NO. 30 LEONARD ST., CORNER NEWARK ST.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE
existing between **WILLIAM ROWELL** and
W. WARDEN is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
ROBERT B. WARDEN is authorized to settle up all business
of the partnership heretofore transacted by him or
himself in the business at No. 340 Washington St., N. Y., where
he will be happy to meet his old and new customers.
WILLIAM ROWELL
NEW YORK, MAY 1, 1889. ROBERT B. WARDEN.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR
stealing things from the refrigerator
or the kitchen. If you find a silver
spoon or of Giffin's or Rowe's patent ice breakers, you
will soon save double their cost in ice.
Giffin's and Rowe's are manufactured by F. STEVENS &
Co., Pearl St., up stairs.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD WATCHES. DIAMONDS.
JEWELRY. ETC.

SILVER PLATING ESTABLISHMENT.
 Various articles of silverware, sets, cake baskets, and double-plated ware, very low and warranted.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 91 Fulton-st.

SILVER-PLATING ESTABLISHMENT.
 Various articles of silverware, sets, cake baskets, and double-plated ware, very low and warranted.
 To be done good business (four years); good reasons for selling. First rate chance for a small capital. Price \$100,000.
WISCONSIN INFORMATION EXCHANGE.
 O. 222 Broadway.

OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING ROD,
WITH SOLID GLASS INSULATORS.
 The Lyon Manufacturing Company REMOVED to No. 10 Broadway, Glass and Metal Works.
CHAS. & WEBB, Agents, No. 23 Broadway.

MOTHER WISHES TO MEET WITH
 A son who has been a healthy and healthy child, near years old, and give him a mother's care. Address M. C. [illegible]

PAINTINGS—A small collection of valuable oil-paintings will be sold for less than half their value; a rare chance for dealers. Apply to **GRITTS CO., No. 77 Nassau-st., Room No. 4.**

NIGHT SCRAVENGER—**JOHN DEFNER** Night scavenger fr. Orders left at No. 66 Chatham-st., No. 24 East 14th st., will be punctually attended to.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents—except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when it is published for one cent. It is published by J. M. GILBERT, at No. 111 Nassau Street, New-York.

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Advertisements in this Evening.

THEATRE—ADAMANT—A PARTY OF FRIENDS.

LAVINIA KENNEDY'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

KIRBY'S GARDEN—Box Box.

WALLACE'S THEATRE—A MORNING CALL—CHARLES XII.—BALDWIN CO.

SWISS THEATRE—FLOWERS OF THE FOREST—SWISS SWISS—JONES YU.

NATIONAL THEATRE—ADAMANT—THE HIDDEN HAND.

BARBON'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—JESSE TARR.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SILVER MESSA MESSA—THE GARDEN OF THE FOUNTAIN.

PALACE GARDEN—GRAND FORTIFICATION FESTIVAL.

Madre Close at the Port of New York.

South Albany, Buffalo and Canada.

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tion, and one for acquittal. It is well understood that the discharging jury is a permanent record of the case.

Flour was quite active and was dearer yesterday. The principal kinds of flour were in demand at former prices. Flourmen attracted more attention. A fair business was reported in Grain and Spirits Turpentine. Flourmen were quiet.

The Russo-French Alliance.

One fact of the first importance defines itself sharply and clearly upon the mist of rumors and reports which envelopes the European news yesterday received. This is the public avowal of that alliance, offensive and defensive, between Russia and France, which has been steadily hinted at for the last six months by the best-informed writers on European affairs, and into which, as the London Post very justly remarks, the Emperor Napoleon has been forced at last, by the vacillating and unworthy policy to which Lord Darnley has thought fit to commit the English Government. The full importance of this new combination in the world of European politics cannot be accurately estimated until the terms of the alliance, and the ground which it covers, in regard to the present difficulties in Europe shall be made known to us. There are many reasons, however, besides the extraordinary impression produced by the news upon the public funds in London, (although that impression recalls, in suddenness and severity, the effects of Lord Malmesbury's rejection by the French Directory, and of Bonaparte's great victories in the campaign of 1797,) for regarding this union of France with Russia as a final and paralyzing blow to the Western Alliance. The London Times affects to be "startled" by the intelligence, and may perhaps have been really taken by surprise, since the Viennese correspondent of that journal has for some time been devoting himself to an advocacy of the Austrian interest so headlong and so obstinate that he has not hesitated to represent Russia as drifting rapidly into the embrace of the House of Hapsburg. But impartial Englishmen can scarcely be surprised that France should have preferred the active cooperation of a Power prepared to enforce respect for treaties, and for international law upon the demeriting foe of Italy, to the lukewarm and uncertain sympathy of a State whose rulers have positively committed themselves to an open endorsement of three fifths of those acts of Austria upon which the decision of Europe had been invited by Napoleon. While England responded to the appeal of her Imperial ally by despatching an Envoy to Vienna with instructions from a Government whose leaders—Lord Darnley, Lord Malmesbury, and Mr. Disraeli—have since declared their perfect conviction that Austria had a right to make those very treaties with the lesser Italian States which France and Europe had challenged her to justify, Russia, on the contrary, echoed the voice of France, by suggesting a Congress of the great Powers, in which the whole matter might be openly debated. In this contrast it was natural and reasonable that the French Emperor should find ample ground for accepting the hearty concurrence of Russia. England, by whose side he had fought in defence of nationality and independence on the shores of the Black Sea, refused to confide in his sincerity when he asked her aid in behalf of the same cause on the shores of the Mediterranean. Russia, more than anxious to avenge upon the House of Hapsburg the treacherous ill-will manifested towards herself during the Crimean war, and willing to strengthen the neutral force of Italy in the south of Europe, came cordially forward at the summons of France. The French sovereign has whatever the propositions of ALEXANDER, whatever they may have been, and the mad menace offered by Austria to Europe, in her rejection of all the friendly offers that have in succession been made to her, has now been met by the gathering of the most tremendous storm that has ever threatened her existence. Upon the ulterior aims and objects involved in this apparent reconstruction of the arrangements of Tilsit, it would be premature to speculate. We do not, however, anticipate the evolution of anything at all analogous to the Franco-Russian system of the First Napoleon from this new alliance. Times have changed, and the world has changed with them. The Czar, ALEXANDER II., is understood to be much more earnestly bent than any of his predecessors upon the commercial development of Russia towards the East. Under the impulses of his policy, Russia is steadily gravitating towards China and the North Pacific, thence to put forth the fibres of her empire southward over Asia. The monopoly of the East, long maintained by England with force of arms, is evidently destined to disappear, is already disappearing, under the combined advance of American enterprise and of Russian civilization. It is very possible that this process may be eventually accelerated by the formation of a strict alliance between France and her late antagonist. In that event neither the world in general, nor any nation in particular, will have reason to lament the change, least of all England herself, whose present position in that part of the globe is anomalous, untenable and in no just sense of the words, either profitable or politic. The world is moving and she must move with it.

So far as the immediate results of a combined action of France and Russia against Austria are concerned, they can hardly fail to be decisive of the Austrian destiny.

On the 26th of April, Austria did indeed officially intimate her acceptance of the proposed mediation of England. But as this acceptance was probably followed up the next day by the advance of the Austrian army into Sardinia, it may well be regarded merely as a slight attempt upon the future sympathy of England. The three days allowed by Austria to Sardinia for accepting peace or war expired on the 27th or 28th that Austria moved across the Ticino, not exactly the two hundred thousand men so rashly attributed to her by the London Times, but a force doubtless overestimated in the telegrams at a hundred and twenty thousand strong. This decisive step isolates her in Europe. The mission of the Archduke Albrecht to Berlin proves, as it was presumable it should, to have resulted in a failure, Prussia having positively refused to sustain Austria in her resistance to the Franco-Sardinian demand. The neutral attitude of Prussia and England would have sufficed, without the threatening movements of Russia, to chill the fever of German enthusiasm in the lesser German States. All about Austrian Italy, the populations of the Italian States are fast flowing together into a circle of fire and steel. Tuscany has been forced by the popular feeling to take her place by the side of Sardinia. The French troops are rapidly pouring over the Alps, and accumulating in the rear of the Sardinian forces, while Russia has set in motion for the Austrian frontiers two corps d'armee, amounting to the usual cadres of the

armies, war footing to one hundred and twenty thousand men.

If Austria persists in braving this coalition, it will be easy to cast her political horoscope. The shade of Napoleon will not long be cheated of its vengeance at Schombrun. If, on the other hand, Austria is covered by the tempest she has evoked, and throws herself upon the sympathies of Lord Darnley in an European Congress over which France, Sardinia and Russia are to exercise a preponderant control, her career in Italy will be hardly less effectually brought to a close. There can be little doubt, we think, that the House of Hapsburg having taken the sword, will choose to perish by the sword rather than stand humiliated before the great council of its peers.

The Woes of Mr. Forsyth.

Mr. DUCHANAN, we believe, considers himself about "the best-abused man" in the United States, and he certainly ought to be an authority on the subject. His case, however, differs in one very remarkable point from that of most ill-used individuals. Theophrastus, who other men have to meet and endure, and of which the late DANIEL O'CONNELL complained in the now hackneyed phrase which we have quoted above, is beset upon them by their enemies. But the hardest things which have ever been said of Mr. DUCHANAN have flowed from the lips of his friends. We can hardly call to mind an attack upon him made since the glorious days of his early promise the text of which has not been furnished by some of his bosom intimates. The companions of his boyhood seem to delight in holding him up to the execration of mankind. His most cherished associates give him the hardest kicks. Those who swore most fondly in 1856 that he would make the wisest and best President that ever sat in the chair, now furnish the most damning proofs of their own blindness over their sign manual and in the public prints. We know how much of this sort of endearment R. J. WALKER has lavished on him, and how many of these carresses he has received at the hands of the well-loved FORSYTH.

The Honorable JOHN FORSYTH, late Minister to Mexico, now comes to swell the list of devotees, and he has just been kissing his great chief on the cheek in the columns of the Mobile Register, after a fashion which will be found fully set forth in another column. Mr. FORSYTH has come back from Mexico, where he conducted himself to his own satisfaction; but that veracious organ, the Constitution, takes an entirely different view of the matter. It has said a good many unkind things about him, but nothing by which he is apparently so much cut up as by the insinuation that he had "declared war upon the Administration." He acknowledges he has, but he treats the charge much as Pitt treated the imputation of being "a young man." He considers it the most natural thing in the world—as natural as having a beard or finger-nails. All Democrats, he says, have declared "war on the Administration." To use his own elegant language, "he has yet to meet the first one who does not regard the Administration a lamentable failure, and as having fallen away from the lofty position settled for it at Cincinnati." He enforces this point at some length, and lays it down as indisputable that no party, not even the indomitable and untried, could carry the weight of JAMES BUCHANAN's "inanity and violated pledges." After this remarkable tribute to the great statesman's honesty and ability, and to the foresight and discrimination of the great party with whom he has been so long associated, and who know him so well, the Minister takes up some private and personal matters. The Constitution testifies to the kind and friendly feelings of the President towards the erring Ambassador. But the diplomatic sheep doesn't appreciate these pastoral endearments, and actually calls them all, in cold blood, "twaddle." The "organ" evidently with the view of saying something agreeable, goes on to add that "Mr. FORSYTH was the first Foreign Minister to recognize the anti-constitutional revolution and the usurped Government of ZOROGA"—a statement which the Ex-Minister characterizes as "unequivocally false."

Mr. FORSYTH confesses that he was for a long while utterly at a loss to know the reason of the President's love for him, or, as it would be called by outsiders, his hostility to him; so, after pondering over it a good while, he resolved to send his master a letter, and ask for "his reasons in writing." The letter, as will be perceived, is a lengthy document, and just such a one as those to which the public has been so often treated during the last two years from other cherished members of the party. It contains the usual complimentary allusions to the Presidential inconsistency, tergiversation, deceit, falsehood and what not. We regret to add that it was returned indorsed, as so many of Mr. BUCHANAN's communications from his supporters have been of late, by the Presidential right hand, with the awful words, "disrespectful, ungrateful, and absurdly unfounded."

We all remember the strange fashion in which the letters of Mr. Wilkins Maclewer were treated by the friends of that gentleman's wife. We remember the difficulty he experienced in ever extracting a response even to one of them; but nothing in his epistolary career is half as heartrending as this harrowing incident in the relations of the Mexican Ambassador and the President. To have a State paper of such magnitude disposed of in four epithets, would be trying to any constitution however vigorous. A second letter, however, was not even honored with an indorsement, and so the matter appears to have ended. We hardly know which to admire most—Mr. FORSYTH's insubordination or BUCHANAN's vigor. The President never displays this quality in such perfection as when he is abusing somebody who has done him good service, and he appears in the Forsyth matter to have preserved his reputation. The whole picture is so pleasing, that we let the curtain fall on it reluctantly. It gives a highly gratifying notion of the harmony, unity and energy which pervade all branches of the present Administration.

DRINKING HYDRANTS.—A resolution exceedingly refreshing for these hot May days was brought up in the Board of Councilmen last evening. It has in view the placing five hundred drinking hydrants in the streets and squares of the City, and directs the Croton Board to furnish estimates forthwith of the probable expense of the work. If the movement will bless the originator. Customers at the cheap and poisonous soda-fountain, as well as the numbers of those frequenting grog-shops, will be greatly diminished. Indeed, the only opponents of the measure will be found among the proprietors of these establishments. When once erected, these hydrants will become a positive necessity. Let the pipes be tapped on every block, so that through the cooling summer months wayfarers, who

they be mechanics, merchants, or ragged urchins, may have their parched throats cooled wherever and whenever there may be necessity.

Our Chevalier d'Industrie.

There is now in this City a gentleman who possesses the singular advantage over his fellow-creatures of wearing his heart, not metaphorically, but literally upon the outside of his bosom. For this distinction the fortunate mortal in question is indebted to a peculiarly physical conformation, described by the learned in such matters as a "congenital fissure of the sternum," which, being rendered into the vernacular, is as much as to say that he was born with a window in his breast-bone. For him to conceal the natural yearnings and throbbings of his heart would be a useless affectation. He therefore calmly contributes himself to science, and invites all men to study their own hearts in observing his. But remarkable among the sons of men as M. GLOUX may justly claim himself to be, he has a rival. What Nature has done physically for him, experience has done morally for the Chevalier WIKOFF. The Chevalier WIKOFF carries his heart, not, indeed, the "interesting muscle" so called, but his affections, his ineffectual, the finer and subtler essence of the Wikoffian personality, upon the ample margin of his well-watered vest, or even, as the skeptical reader of his serenely quizzical effusions may sometimes be led to suspect, just within the alken lining of his graceful sleeve. He is the confident of all the world. He has no secrets from the enlightened public. Whatever happens to him, happens to all of us. Like those of DANBY, (if he will pardon us for comparing him with so stiff-necked a Puritan, who complained of going up and down other people's stairs and eating other people's bread as a calamity, and lacked the sense to see how capital an investment hospitably might often be made, at least for the guest,) the Chevalier's "thoughts are parcel of mankind."

This peculiarity of the Chevalier's organization makes him a highly entertaining and not altogether uninteresting member of society. Sooner or later the inner life of all the Chevalier's intimates is sure to see the day, through his translucent suit; and as the Chevalier associates only with notabilities, he is constantly telling us all sorts of delightful gossip about people so conspicuous as to make their works and ways of the highest interest for the quidnuncs. Like the lady whose lips were stained by her jealous husband, so that they might set a fatal seal upon any osculatory invader of his domestic peace, the Chevalier always carries away upon his open countenance some private trait or mark of those whom he strains to his bosom in the close embrace of his affectionate friendship. And what a company they make up, these old loves and new, with whom the Chevalier is off or on, as fate has determined! Premiers and Presidents, poets and politicians, danseuses and ladies of fashion; Lord PALMERSTON and JAMES GORDON BENNETT, FANNY ELSLER and Mr. DRYANT, LOUIS NAPOLEON and Mr. BUCHANAN, have all been his, and sooner or later he will make them all ours. He has just been dispatched, as our readers know, to China, as bearer of our new Treaty with the Celestials. To this use of his fine faculties some of his "friends," and especially Mr. BRYANT, Major HISS, Mr. PAYOR, and Colonel FOAKY, have, as it would appear, been earnestly objecting. They have expressed themselves in fact, rather strongly upon the subject, and in such terms that one who didn't know the facts would hardly infer them to be the Chevalier's friends, (from the remarks they make.) The Chevalier has accordingly taken pains to put the world right on this subject in a lively and characteristic epistle to another of his now "dearest dears," his "Tibby" of the hour, the editor of the Herald. In this epistle he puts the world right on this subject in a lively and characteristic epistle to another of his now "dearest dears," his "Tibby" of the hour, the editor of the Herald. In this epistle he puts the world right on this subject in a lively and characteristic epistle to another of his now "dearest dears," his "Tibby" of the hour, the editor of the Herald.

It is now some twenty years since the Anti-Rent excitement began to be a power in the State. During that period it has, on various occasions, entered largely into politics, and even decided State elections. Members of the Legislature, of Congress and of the Judiciary have been nominated to conciliate the Anti-Renters. Their leaders have been alternately courted and prosecuted. Some of them have been chosen to office, and others sent to State Prison.

The Anti-Renters doubtless have had hardships to complain of, but the law is manifestly against them. There is no obligation more inexorably enforced than that which binds the tenant to pay rent. Large domains, occupied in small farms, on long leases, are unquestionably against the usual real estate policy of this State; and it is a misfortune that such estates should exist. But the title of the landlords appears to be impregnable, and therefore the tenants can gain nothing by waging a fruitless war. We trust that the Anti-Rent troubles are not about to be renewed.

The Central Park.—We cannot forbear to call the attention of our readers to an instance of single-minded public spirit which, although it sounds "like stories from the land of spirits," did actually occur at yesterday's meeting of the Park Commissioners. A salary of \$5,000 per annum having been attached to the office of Treasurer of the Central Park, Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN was elected to fill that office by his fellow Commissioners. But he declined to do so, on the ground that, as he had taken no money whatever for his services as a Commissioner, up to this time, he thought it fair better to continue in the same good way. He was subsequently elected President without a salary, and in that position will do all the work of a Treasurer. Mr. GREEN has been from the first one of the most active members of the Central Park Commission, and his action of yesterday is in perfect keeping with the spirit which has thus far presided over this most fortunate of our public works.

The Day of Dust.

People who enjoy the sensations of alternate roasting and freezing, with the additional luxury of being smothered in dust, must have had a surfeit yesterday. It was July at noon and January at sunset. The sweet south wind which had been all day stealing more odors from us than it brought, as the sun went down, suddenly ransomed the ranch, driven off by a fierce, blustering northeaster, which came tearing, shrieking, alarming, banging through our streets, heavily charged with icy particles, as though it came over a squadron of icebergs floating along the coast to windward of us.

As there was a fine collection of miscellaneous matter in the streets, composed of triturated franchise, liberty, human rights, and other great questions of the sort, in different States. Here, in New-York, we cannot endure a Registry law of any kind, inasmuch as no bar must be placed between him who claims to vote and the box which receives his ballot, even long enough to enable the officers in charge of said box to ascertain whether the applicant has any right to vote at all. But it is quite otherwise in Rhode Island, which ought to be a liberal State, as it has a Constitution not many years old, framed expressly to meet the views of those patriots who joined Gov. DOAN in his rebellion against the old King Charles Charter. Well, what do we find in free little Roda? Why this: Not only a strict and stringent Registry law, but a requirement that every man who wishes to vote at any election—general or special—must pay a Registry tax of one dollar into the State Treasury. Is there an outcry against all this odious tyranny? Not a bit of it. We have before us the Providence Post, the leading Democratic journal of the State, which, instead of denouncing the Registry and the tax, as a Democratic paper with us would do, in the most emphatic terms to be found in any dictionary, quietly but urgently advises its Democratic friends to pay their taxes, reminding them that "the Registry voter whose tax is not paid to-day (last Friday) cannot vote for Mayor, and Marshal, and Clerk, and Treasurer, next Wednesday." "The payment of the tax," it says, "is the first step towards victory. It must be taken, or victory is out of the question."

The acceptable manner in which a Registry law operates in New-England ought to furnish the politicians of this State with some valuable instructions. There, nobody objects to its working. Republicans and Democrats, natives and adopted citizens, alike acquiesce in the measure as one eminently reasonable, proper and beneficial. But with us a popular preju-

dice has been aroused, which nothing short of some experience of the benefits of a Registry can allay. When such a law shall be enacted and fairly tried, it will unquestionably establish itself in the general good opinion here as it has invariably done elsewhere.

A Poet.

The Pennsylvania, Mr. BUCHANAN'S organ, asks in despair:

"When are we to be consulted as an equal among the nations of the world? We answer, when the people demand statesmanship from their leaders, and national views as prerequisites for representative offices; when they choose to heed the miserable wrangling of local politicians; when they enforce the national enactments and sustain the National Executive; when they strengthen the Government at home and aid its policy abroad; when they back by the united will of the nation a President who stands before the world as their representative, recommending nothing which has not been matured by wise counsel, and voting nothing which will not add to the dignity, power and prosperity of the whole Union. When the American people are prepared to do all these things, then we shall be a nation among the nations of the world, potential everywhere, and prosperous at home—then we shall have a national platform for a national man to stand upon, one who comprehends the destiny of this Union, one who can make a forecast of coming events, and place the States in the foremost rank by sea and land, commercially and politically. Can we make such a platform, and have we such a man? We shall see."

The answer to the query is exceedingly consoling, and is more than consoling—it is novel. It is quite refreshing in these corrupt days to learn that when the best men are all elected to offices, the offices will be filled by the best men, and that when the United States is a model of wisdom and greatness, mankind by an extraordinary hallucination will respect it. We are, however, at present in so bad a way, that it looks as if the people did not demand statesmanship from their leaders, and national views as prerequisites for representative offices. At all events, we know they don't get them, whether they demand them or not. The White House, we may mention, is as good a place as we know of for the Pennsylvania to address its inquiries to upon this subject. If we have fallen into contempt amongst the nations of the earth, the Departments surely know the reason why.

ANTI-RENT TO BE REVIVED.—The Troy Whig states that many of the tenants in the Anti-Rent districts are disposed not to acquiesce in the recent decision of the Court of Appeals against them. Meetings have been called to consider the condition in which that decision has placed them, and in the language of the handbills, "to take an appeal to the people."

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WIFE'S THE UNDER-
give orders for cleaning, pol-
ishing, bathing, and every
cleaned and polished within
the finest carpet.
NAY SETTING, and
Y. ADAMS MARTIN, Apr. 12.

AMUSEMENTS

LAURA KEEFE'S THEATRE
LAURA KEEFE'S THEATRE
LAURA KEEFE'S THEATRE
LAURA KEEFE'S THEATRE
GREAT ST. HILTON THEATRE
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w/able to obtain a license
CONTINUED SUCCESS
CONTINUED SUCCESS
CONTINUED SUCCESS
FOURTH WEEK
FOURTH WEEK
FOURTH WEEK
PEAKS PEAKS OF CELEBRATED COMEDY
PEAKS PEAKS OF CELEBRATED COMEDY

MIDNUNTER NIGHTS DREAM.
MIDNUNTER NIGHTS DREAM.
MIDNUNTER NIGHTS DREAM.
MIDNUNTER NIGHTS DREAM.
MIDNUNTER NIGHTS DREAM.
MIDNUNTER NIGHTS DREAM.
IT WILL BE REPEATED.
IT WILL BE REPEATED.
IT WILL BE REPEATED.

With its
BRILLIANT CAST,
BEAUTIFUL SCENARY,
PROPERTIES, APPROPRIATE
AN
EXQUISITE MUSIC
NIGHTLY TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
NIGHTLY TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
NIGHTLY TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
NIGHTLY TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
NIGHTLY TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
The Management would like to thank the audience
HEADS OF FAMILIES
HEADS OF FAMILIES
HEADS OF FAMILIES
HEADS OF FAMILIES
HEADS OF FAMILIES
to the fact that the beautiful
FAIRY-LIKE CHARACTER
FAIRY-LIKE CHARACTER
FAIRY-LIKE CHARACTER
of this exquisite
AMUSEMENT OF JUVENILES
as well as "Children of a larger growth," and would
most the prop
OCHARMING FAIRY TALK
OCHARMING FAIRY TALK
OCHARMING FAIRY TALK
OCHARMING FAIRY TALK
OCHARMING FAIRY TALK
which is presented in a style of unparalleled
every night.
The streets could be heard every night.

ADVANCE.
 Doors open at 7 o'clock to commence at 8 o'clock.
WALLACE'S THEATRE.
TUESDAY, MAY 10
THE 11TH AND LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR
MR. WALLACE'S
APPEARANCE THIS SEASON.
 Second and last night of three years of the
 celebrated drama, in three acts, called
OBAMIAS KU.
ADAM BROCK. Mr. WALLACE.
 The piece produced with new and beautiful set
 costumes.
AND THE FOLLOWING SPECTACULAR CAST.
ADAM BROCK. Mr. WALLACE.
CHARLES KU. Sig. Sweden. Mr. BROOK.
TRIPITOLEMUS MUDDELOW. Mr. WALLACE.
JOHN ANDERSON. Mr. WALLACE.
GUSTAFS DE RASVELT. Mr. WALLACE.
CHONNEL REICHEL. Mr. BROWN.
JOHN RICH. Mr. BROWN.
ENDLA. Miss MARY ANN.
DELICA. Miss MARY ANN.
TO BE PRECEDED BY THE SPECTACULAR
SCENE OF A MORNING GALL.
SIR EDWARD ARMENT. Mr. LESTER WALL.
MRS. CHILLINGTON. Miss E.
TO CONCLUDE WITH THE SPECTACULAR farce of
THE GO-BY.
BOB. MR. BROUGHAM: COX. MR. WALCOT;
BOUNCER. Mrs. H. P. GRATTAN.
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1881, at eight but three
O'Clock.
MR. WALLACE
THIS SEASON.
 On which occasion he will appear in
 SHILOH.
 for the last time.
 To conclude with (first time in five years) Kean's
 laughable farce of
RAISING THE WIND

[illegible]

I L LIUOTO, OR I MARTIEL
Mr. Strakouch recently announces that Domini
Gradi had been killed and last night was
I L LIUOTO, OR I MARTIEL
which has recently been performed in Paris with
extraordinary success. The musical comedy, which
and it only be produced.
The production will appear at the Casino de
de Panille, BRIGNOLI as Iollito, AMODIO as Re-
JUNIA as Polka.

**TUESDAY, MAY 14—SECOND PICCOLOMINI
TINKE.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MME. CORA DE WILHORST.
Mr. Strakouch has the honor to announce that
MME. CORA DE WILHORST,
the eminent prima donna, will shortly make her first
appearance before the public.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PICCOLOMINI MATINEE.
SATURDAY, MAY 13TH.
THE SECOND AND LAST PICCOLOMINI MATINEE
when an extraordinary performance will be given.

RURAL FESTIVAL AND MUSICAL FETE.
NIG—Given by the New York Musical Festival
located at the Hotel des Nations, on the grounds of the
Musical Festival society at JONES' WOOD, on MON-
DAY, MAY 16, 1897. Tickets \$1.00. Carriages in
advertisements. Admission free.

D. SCHMIDT, Secretary. O. G. HILL, Chairman.

**THE GREAT DUNDIE POST CARD
TO PAINTINGS—Open Day and Evening**
at the Dundie Post Card Co., 100 West 11th
street, at Dundie and Strand.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL
to visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous
Dundie Post Card Co., 100 West 11th street,
where all the latest and most popular post cards are
on hand.

[illegible]

PAIRING MATTRESS. With
 most best and cheapest article ever
 children's and college beds and cradles.
 burials and other uses. **WALKER**
 No. 48 Broadway, second basement below Bloeker

EXPANDED CHAMBER MATTRESS OF F
STIFFER. In all colors and styles, wholesale at
 625 and upward; also mattresses and pallets
 WARREN WARD, No. 227 Canal-st., four doors at
 Broadway, N. Y.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FUEL
 No. 119, manufactured and for sale by N. JOSEPH
 No. 490 Hudson-st., New York. A large supply on
 Liberal terms forwarded on application.

CHAMBER FURNITURE, UNPAID
 Available in every color and style, warranted to
 entire satisfaction. Spring-bed bottoms on hand.
 bedding of various descriptions. Write to order, by
 WOODBRIDGE, No. 6 Sullivan-st., near Canal.

IRON BEDSTEAD, TONIC HAD RACKS.
STOVE STOOLS. - Stocked up in stores from of old
 and new. **JAMES SCOTT**, No. 187 Duane, corner Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATT
RES. and bedding, for sale cheaper than any
 elsewhere. Write to the
 between Stanton and Houston-sts. Don't forget
 number.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY M
 Cash paid for all Furniture, Carpets, &c., &c.,
 No. 125 1/2 St. n. e., between 9th and 10th sts.

and I-9-11-A

[illegible]

The Rev. T. M. COLLIER moved the adoption of the following resolution:

That the work of the American and Foreign Christian Union has been committed to just such hands as those which now managed them. Fire is proper, and hard is a useful agent. In the hands of the speaker's servant it would cook his breakfast. Under the control of the laity it would roast himself instead. He could conceive of no more dangerous institution than a Society which had zeal without discretion, laboring for the conversion of Romanists. In his opinion, the motto of the Union was a reasonable one which he should offer. It had not been a good thing that the Secretary should be a Romanist.

[illegible]

him. He hated war as much as any man, but a desperate disease rendered him feeble. France was the only country that he loved, and he who did not war, when his husband and a bear were fighting, Mr. C. said, he did not care which whipped. It was the only fact in the result of which he felt no regret. He was the only man in the world who was not disappointed at his death, and he thought that in the end it would secure Italy her rights. The motion, seconded by Mr. Criviza, that the resolution be adopted and printed, was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. President Rm. of the M. E. Church, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the political, social, and religious condition of the race renders the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ powerless to labor for annihilation of white supremacy, and that the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ should be faithful to its duty, and strive for the betterment of the race by faith, and civilization by service.

The support of the resolution the speaker alluded to the blighting influence of Romanism in all the countries where it had obtained a foothold. We must be asked, should be done for these hands? We must be asked to send some gentle breeze from heaven to cleanse

Why are these mist and this malaria which prevail where
Romanism is dominant. The invention of mass has no
power to improve what God has given us. It shrouds
the light of heaven, and the light of our reason,
and so substitutes an artificial light of our own
making not only supradde to what God has given us,
but to make it useless, but it subtracs everything
which is good in the sun by a fog, without anything
being visible in the Roman Church, without the
truth of the Bible. She gives us so much of light as she
wants gives us only because she is compelled to do so.
"Frequent Rain narra": many interesting incidents
of the life of the Rev. Dr. Hutton, and his
of his services were held monthly, but not one of
these occasions passed without some Romanist being
present. The Rev. Dr. Hutton was a man of great
and some only to bid the Society God speed. His
remarks were listened to with the closest attention.
The Rev. Dr. Hutton received the resolution without
hesitation, and usually adopted it.
The hymn he then sung was by Rev. P. C. H.
of Greatfield, Mass. offered the following resolu-
tion:
Resolved, That the renovation of a corrupt Christiani-
ty is the work of the American churches, for these

After some remarks by Mr. READLEY, the resolutions were recorded and adopted.

D. D. BACON, of New-Haven, then came forward. He said that it did not appear to him that he was about to read the first act, nor was he going to make a speech. The audience need not, therefore, sit on such a long time. He then read the substance of the resolutions, making a few remarks on each. He said that he was not going to read the resolutions, but only to illustrate how a pure Christianity operated in the world. He then read the resolutions, and Mr. B. told of a Turkish community which got disaffected with its Bishop and determined to become Protestant. They sent to Detroit to get a missionary to come and baptize them. He then read the resolutions, and Mr. B. told of a Turkish community which got disaffected with its Bishop and determined to become Protestant. They sent to Detroit to get a missionary to come and baptize them. He then read the resolutions, and Mr. B. told of a Turkish community which got disaffected with its Bishop and determined to become Protestant. They sent to Detroit to get a missionary to come and baptize them.

After the conclusion of Dr. B.'s address, and the adoption of the resolutions which he read, the Doxology was sung, and the assembly was dismissed.

tion the benediction, by the Rev. Dr. Banot.

At a business meeting of the Society, held subsequently, the following gentlemen were added to the staff of Vice Presidents:

The Rev. Wm. M. Dixon, Pittsburgh, Pa.; the Rev. J. W. Montgomery, Pa.; the Rev. H. C. Carter, D. D., St. Louis, Mo.; the Rev. Francis Whittle, New York, N. Y.; the Rev. Jas. Presley Perkins, Pa.; the Rev. Thomas Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Rev. J. W. C. Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio; the Rev. R. M. Morris, Cincinnati, Ohio; the Rev. P. S. Psi, Nashville, Tenn.; the Rev. Nathaniel Colver, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.; Prof. Wiley, Philadelphia.

The other officers of the Union remain unchanged.

The New-York Institution for the Blind.

The Anniversary Exhibition of the pupils of the Institution for the Blind took place yesterday afternoon, at the Academy of Music. The number of persons present was estimated at 1,000, and the exercises were highly interesting. They commenced with music by the band, made up of pupils of the Institution, and which Miss Cynthia Buxton counted so original.

One of the first songs was "A ray of light." One of the

children then translated some of the elder pupils' words and handle it. Hereby. The exercises were principally and especially directed towards the acquisition of a clear and distinctness of thought and a more profound understanding of the subject matter. Miss ELIAS MALOW, then gave the oral variations on "Abene," with great correctness and fluency. Some fifty of the pupils of both classes then sang a piece from "Oberon is Fairy Queen" in a manner which astonished and delighted all present. The exercises closed with a tremendous burst of applause and a call for repetition.

The day was followed by examinations in geography, history and literature on the map. The questions were answered by the pupils in a most satisfactory manner and clearly and correctly. The cities, rivers, lakes, mountains were pointed out by some of them with an accuracy that was surprising considering their inexperience. The exercises were concluded by singing some of the old German songs and their teachers loudly cried out their perfect replies, and the great distinction with which they may well be proud.

The exercises were given by Mr. H. A. ARM with a very real and tender expression.

The first part of the exercises was concluded by the singing of "Hansel und Gretchen." With the exception of Georgia, the Superintendent,

addressed the audience. He said that in celebrating the anniversary of the New York Institution for the Blind, the audience might wish to hear a story of the circumstances connected with its history. He then read a note of operation. The following is the most terrible of human calamities. Men in the full vigor of manhood, losing their sight, were thrown at once upon a public or private charity. The descent was complete from the independence of industry to utter

Continued on Eighth Page.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 9, 1859

M. DE TOCQUEVILLE was a preeminent type of

ever, productive of a large increase of expenditure, which occasioned anxious attention on the part of the

The British side of the dividing line, within the British jurisdiction, and out of the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States. To this recollection the prisoner's counsel demurred, and the Circuit Judge reserved the question of jurisdiction for the consideration of the Supreme court, sitting at Chicago, Illinois, Detroit, A present, Tyler lies in the jail of St. Clair county. The Court, however, has fixed his bail at \$4,000, on condition of which by his friends he may be released on large bail. He was taken to the jail at St. Clair, and given over to St. Clair on Thursday and invited Tyler, provided the consent of the State authorities could be obtained, to go over to Canada and stand a trial before the British court. The prisoner's counsel has declined this arrangement, however. The question of jurisdiction raised, is one of great interest and importance, and will doubtless be discussed with much abun-

Queen Victoria Asked to Visit Canada.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justice ROSENTHAL, JUDGEMAN and KATZ, JJ.

JAMES S. SHEPHERD, Plaintiff, vs. EUGENE S. THEYER, Defendant.

This was a bill of partition brought by plaintiff against defendant. The subject matter of the litigation was a tract of land situated in the City of New York, which was divided into twenty-two lots. Lot 17 was owned by plaintiff; lot 18, by defendant. The two lots were separated by a narrow alleyway. The value of the property was estimated at \$200,000, and it was charged that he had shown excessive eagerness to obtain this amount, that the sum exceeded the value of the house, and also that he had obtained the same by means of fraud. On the 19th December, 1957, and sentenced to be hung Feb. 8, 1958. His counsel took an appeal, however, to the Supreme Court, upon issues of both law and fact.

The principal points made in support of the appeal were:

(1) That the charge of fraud, if true, would render

7 bbl.; stock, as reported by Messrs. Luce & Truener, 3,000 lbs. The immigrants in Koshong, during the week, Messrs. Luce & Truener have been very busy, and the market has been depressed, and although many holders refuse to sell at the concession, our, we think, fairly be quoted a little easier. Less disposition is manifest to buy cargoes to arrive, and hence a premium is asked for the same. The medicinal grades are nominal at about old rates, and without important movement of any kind. Residue the qualities are scarce. Sales are reported of 13,500 lbs. of Common, at \$1.00; 600 No. 1 at \$2 12 1/2; 50 No. 2 No. 1 at \$5 20 New Crop at \$8 75. Week's receipts, 9,109 lbs. Stock of Common Resin, as estimated by Messrs. Truener, 10,000 lbs.

Oil. The principal grades are more actively inquired for, including Crude Whale, at 47c @ 52c; Crude

LOST AND FOUND.

I LOST—BETWEEN TWENTY-SIXTH AND FORTY-second sts., a double case SILVER WATCH, with silver fish-chain, two gold keys and gold ring. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 6 West street, where I can be reached. Please return to me and receive the thanks of the owner, who is a poor colored woman.

I LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, ABOUT \$30 a clock, between Wall st. Ferry and Fulton-st. Brooklyn. THREE SMALL SAMPLE CARDS, one of which was from the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle." If recovered, please return to Mrs. J. H. McCarty, 179 Broadway, where, if desired, a reward will be paid.

I LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 7, BETWEEN Clinton place and 17th st., on the 4th-ave. route, A STONE CAMEO RING—set around with pearls. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by returning it to Mr. Wm. C. McGraw, Jr., opposite the Post office.

SECOND EDITION READY.

LOST AND FOUND.

I OST—BETWEEN TWENTY-SIXTH AND FORTY-second sts., a double case SILVER WATCH, with silver fish-chain, two gold keys and gold ring. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 6 West street, where the owner, who is a poor colored woman, can be reached.

I OST—ON MONDAY EVENING, ABOUT \$30 a'clock, between Wall st. Ferry and Fulton-st. Brooklyn, THREE SMALL SATTLE CARDS, each having a picture of a man, and the name "J. L. Rensselaer," Brooklyn, where, if desired, a reward will be paid.

I OST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 7, BETWEEN Clinton place and 17th st., on the 9th-ave. route, A STONE CAMEO EAR-RING, set around with pearls. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by turning it to J. M. McGraw Jr., opposite the Post office.

New-York. Tuesday, May 10, 1659—6

7 bbl.; stock, as reported by Messrs. Luce & Truener, 3,000 lbs. The immigrants in Koshong, during the week, Messrs. Luce & Truener have been very busy, and the market has been depressed, and although many holders refuse to sell at the concession, our, we think, fairly be quoted a little easier. Less disposition is manifest to buy cargoes to arrive, and hence a premium is asked for the same. The medicinal grades are nominal at about old rates, and without important movement of any kind. Residue the qualities are scarce. Sales are reported of 13,500 lbs. of Common, at \$1.00; 600 No. 1 at \$2.12 1/2; 50 No. 2 No. 1 at \$5.20 New Crop at \$8.75. Week's receipts, 9,109 lbs. Stock of Common Resin, as estimated by Mr. Truener, 600,000 lbs.

Oil. The principal grades are more actively inquired for, including Crude Whale, at 47c @ 52c; Crude

URT CALENDAR—Wednesday

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justice ROSENTHAL, JUDGEMAN and KATZ, JJ.

JAMES S. SHEPHERD, Plaintiff, vs. ELLIOTT S. SHEPHERD, Defendant.

This was a bill of partition brought by plaintiff against defendant, who was his brother-in-law. The case was tried in the Court of Sessions' sittings time since last setting to his house, which was situated in the twenty-second Ward. His wife was living in the house. At that issue the house and furniture for \$2500, and it was charged that he had shown excessive eagerness to obtain this amount, that the sum exceeded the value of the house, and also that he desired to keep the property as long as possible. Judgment on 19th December, 1857, and sentenced to be hung Feb. 8, 1858. His counsel took an appeal, however, to the Supreme Court, upon issues of both law and fact.

The principal points made in support of the appeal were:

(1) That the charge of larceny, if proved, would

William F. D'Almeida et al. vs. William F. D'Almeida et al.

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(1) That the charge of larceny, if proved, would

Before Justice Roosevelt, Ingraham and Potts
James Schuchman, who is the son of the

James Shepherd, plaintiff in *Ex parte*. The *People, defendants in error*.—James Shepherd was tried in the Court of Sessions's sittings in 1856, charged with the murder of William Smith, in the Twenty-second Ward. His wife was burnt out of the house. He had insured the house and furniture for £250, and it was charged that he had shown excessive eagerness to obtain this amount. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Court also held that he did not like his wife. Shepherd was found guilty of arson, and on 19th December, 1857, and sentenced to be hung on Feb. 8, 1858. His counsel took an appeal, however, to the Supreme Court, upon issues of both law and fact. The principal points made in support of the appeal were, that the evidence was not sufficient to establish the charge, if applied

jurisdiction, and out of the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States. To this recollection the pri-

counsel demurred, and the Circuit Judge refused to grant the question of jurisdiction for the consideration of the Supreme Court now in session at Detroit. At present, **TILLY** lies in the jail of St. Clair. The Court, however, has fixed his bail at \$40,000. The filing of which by his friends he may be set at large. We understand a magistrate of Saginaw over to St. Clair on Thursday and invited Tilly to provide the consent of the State authorities could continue, to go over to Canada and stand a trial instead of here. Both **TILLY** and the authorities declined this arrangement, however. The question of jurisdiction raised, is one of great interest and importance, and will doubtless be discussed with much

1859—the eighteenth annual issue of a very valuable

ever, productive of a large increase of expenditure, which occasioned anxious attention on the part of the

1. LOST—BETWEEN TWENTY-SIXTH AND FORTY-
second sts. a double-case SILVER WATCH, with all-

LOST ON MONDAY EVENING, ABOUT 5:30
A check between William Perry and Fulton-
Brooklyn. THREE SMALL SAMPLE CARDS, which
the finder will be kind enough to leave at No. 62 Lawrence-
street, Brooklyn, where, if desired, a reward will be paid.

LOST ON SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 7, BE-
tween Clinton place and 17th st. on the 6th-
avenue. A **STONE CANOE RABBIT** is being
sought. A reward will be paid for returning
it to No. 62 Clinton st., opposite the Post office.

ENTRATIONS WANTED

[illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.

INSTRUCTION

BOARD

18.

DECLASSIFICATION

ARTS.
THE SUB-
scribers to the **CONGREGATIONALIST** are
entitled to the collection of pictures
published by WARE & SON
of the specimens by which
with numerous words of
reparation. Notice of the
will be given on week
MORT, No. 34 Broadway.

CLASSES AND SCHOOLS.
That the subscriber is now
receiving, of the various
classes, &c., at lower prices
than any other market.
in hand and made to order.
CALL, No. 34 Broadway.

CHOCOLATES—YERFROT.
Manufactured and warranted
by
O. W. COPELAND,
34 Broadway, New-York

A MYSTIC WRITER

[illegible]

612 P.O. Missouri St. Co. 61341 St. Louis, Mo. 63117

60.000	do.....	84	84	Mr. J. N. L. G. B. 3
20.000	Virginia Co....	100	100	do.....10 3

[illegible]

The startling news from Europe to 3 P. M. April, which justifies the impression, without however fully confirming the fact, that a general war involving nearly all the great Powers, has actually commenced with open, if not formally declared hostilities, creates an extraordinary degree of interest in our markets. The absence of mail vessels leaves a good deal to conjecture and even more to mere speculation, and the effect upon the different interests, on this slide, immediately concerned in the news, is measured by the various opinions which obtain, for the moment, as to the bearing of the War, assuming that it has become inevitable and that the heavy fall on the London Exchange indicates that Great Britain is to be drawn into it, antagonist to France and Russia. The latest telegraph advises that the rise in Grain and Provisions in England is in the inverse ratio

the fall in the Funds, and the dullness and decline in the Cotton trade. The consequence is that our own Cotton Exchange is highly excited for the rice Flour from 15c. to 25c. higher, on very large quantities. Wheat 3c. @ 5c.; and Corn 2c. @ 3c. higher than yesterday's closing prices. The Cotton market is depressed. The Stock Exchange lower. The Foreign Exchanges firm, with a free export demand for gold, while the Money Market, notwithstanding the advice that the Bank of England advanced the rate of interest to 3½ per cent., (a rate of 1 per cent.) continues steady.

It is not a little embarrassing, as well as premature, to report or discuss the conclusions which are drawn on the Street from the evidence now occurring and threatened in Europe at the

Smith, of
to Justice
to trusts.
C.,” the
mon Hyde
known to

Shipping, Agriculture and the Western Railways
And this consideration derives a double importance

from the fact that all three have been more or less severely depressed since the revelation of 1910 and that one cause of this depression is, from the present prospects, soon to be removed by the return of good crops. Nor is it certain that the prices for Grain and Provisions will have as great a meeting of the ensuing harvest. A stock of Meat, Provisions, and old Grain will be found available and drawn to the seaboard markets by a strong export demand, at high rates. The market for wool will be more active, and could have been calculated on under less stimulating circumstances. And this fact will especially be realized if the immediate fine prospects of new crop are continued for a few weeks longer, as to induce the Farmers to part freely with the old Grain. The effect upon the carrying trade both by rail and sea, cannot, we think, be questionable. The movement of every market product of Western agriculture, and the reticent traffic in merchandise from the seaboard, attended by a corresponding active intercourse in the way of passengers, must soon ensue, unless all the pre-

noticed of the crop of 1859 should utterly fail. And to all this may not impossibly be added an immediate and considerable increase of European immigration, particularly from the smaller States of Germany, in consequence of the wars and political disturbances of that continent. This possibility concerns the Railway and Shipping interests, as well as the advancement of the West India population.

The effect of the War upon our Cotton interests cannot be regarded otherwise than unfavorably. It will fall as well upon the export trade of this great staple in settling our Foreign balances as upon the plauting prosperity of the South. The latter was never so well prepared to bear a sudden check upon the consumption of Cotton abroad. It comes at the close of a season of most unexampled success, and the losses which will immediately entail are not of a nature to lessen materially the profits of the planter, or embarrass seriously other agencies of the trade. The continuance of the War through the next season would, of course, affect the South in this

The effect upon Money and the Exchange rate more immediately considered to-day, an advance of one $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, at the Bank of England, under ordinary circumstances, to be followed by nearly the same, if not a greater rise in interest on this side. An advance of at least $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. in our rates of Discount upon American bills made against the purchase of Foreign merchandise would not be undecidable at this time only to check the facilities now afforded for importing remittances in Gold to England and France. But no such advance is yet indicated, yet Money is still offered on temporary employment at low rates. This is owing in good part to the fact that mercantile paper, beyond the discount at bank is not over abundant, having recently been taken up at from 5 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

annum, and as new engagements are made at 8 months for Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Hides, & Goods, &c., they are cashed on much the same terms. The remittances for the *Africa* to-morrow are large and prompt, consisting of Bills on London at 110 and 110 1/2, at 60 days, and 110 1/2 and 110 1/4 at 90 days, about \$1,000,000 (thus far engaged) in Gold Coin. The latter to be repaid in a few days by an arrival from California. The disbursements of the Sub-Treasury to the \$260,000, in excess of the Customs received, amounting the balance in the New-York Office to \$187,154.

The Stock Exchange in the early part of day was not seriously influenced by the ne

We have frequently known more violent fluctuations on advice of a fractional decline in the

fish Funds. In the afternoon the decline
 more general, the sellers for the further fall dir-
 ing their operations against the State Stocks,
 some of the Railway Bonds. The telegraph is
 from Quebec and Cape Race failed to report
 price or tone of American Stocks in London
 without waiting for the mails, the conclusion
 jumped at that every thing must be down,
 even the best of our State Stocks, a good sale
 this side at a decline of 12 1/4 per cent. from
 yesterday's prices. Missouri were down as low
 as 85 per cent. cash, and subsequently offered
 at 84; seller 60 days; Virginia's, 96 1/2.
 Tennessee's, 92 1/2 per cent. The Federal Stock
 stood firm, and 104 1/2 per cent. was bid for the
 first of 1874 at the close. In the railway stock
 the fall from yesterday afternoon was 7 1/2 per
 cent. in New-York Central, closing 70 1/2 per
 cent. Michigan Central at 42 per cent.; Illinois Cen-
 tral at 40 per cent., a fall of 25 2/3 per cent.; Galena
 61, seller 30 days; Michigan Guaranteed
 30 per cent., and the common stock to 93
 per cent. Hudson River shares continue firm
 in demand at 32 3/8 per cent. The Phila-
 delphians appear to release their hold up
 Reading, and the stock sold at down
 7 1/2, seller 20 days, and 47 1/8 cash, a fall
 of 11 per cent. Panams Shares were weaker
 than the others, on the cash Stocks, and some
 1 1/2 per cent. options, 60 days, were offered at 113 1/2. Fac-

cooperation in this, and not their aid in collusion. The courts will, in due time, comment on that.

In conclusion, I again invite stockholders upon me at the office of JAMES FRANK, No. 10 Nassau street, and I request that the person who writes different communications for the press, or other papers, will sign his own name, or at least adopt one signature only, and stick to it.

NEWCOMB CLEVELAND
New-York, May 10, 1899.

—

Movements of Ocean Steamers

FOR EUROPE.		
Name.	Date.	Leaves
Africa.....	May 11.....	New York....

Great Britain	May 14	Quebec
France	May 14	Quebec
Prussia	May 14	New York
Bavaria	May 14	New York
Spain	May 14	New York
United Kingdom	May 18	Quebec
Oran Saxon	May 21	Quebec
California	May 21	Quebec
Queen Queen	May 21	New York
Florida	May 25	New York
Alaska	May 25	New York
New Scotland	May 26	Quebec
From America		
England	April 27	Liverpool
Perth	April 30	Liverpool
London	April 30	Liverpool
Adelaide	April 30	Glasgow
New Scotland	May 4	Liverpool
London	May 4	Liverpool
Berwick	May 4	Southampton
Waco	May 4	Cork
Glasgow	May 4	Liverpool
North American	May 11	Liverpool

City of Baltimore.....	May 11.....	Liverpool.....
Vanderbilt.....	May 11.....	Southampton.....
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.		
Coatzacoalcas.....	May 12.....	New-Orleans.....
FOR MEXICO.		
Tennessee.....	May 15.....	New-Orleans.....
FOR HAVANA.		
Chambers.....	May 12.....	New-York.....

Isabel.....	May 19....	New York....
Isabel.....	May 19....	Charleston...

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISING.

Real Estate.—THURSDAY, MAY 24.

In partition, under judgment of the Court, being part of the estate of **EMERY S. THOMPSON**, deceased, the following property was sold:

One lot south side of Sixtieth-street, 2 inches east of Second-avenue, 25 by about 158 feet. **Wm. A. Emery, \$900.**

One lot adjoining on the west, 25 by about 158 feet. **Wm. A. Emery, \$900.**

One lot adjoining, west, 25 by about 158 feet. **Next, \$920.**

Next, 25 by about 155 feet. **S. J. Larr, \$900.**

Next, 25 by about 154 feet. **T. A. Smith, \$910.**

Next, 25 by about 154 feet. **T. A. Smith, \$910.**

Next, 25 by 30 feet 2 1/2 inches front on Second-street. **Next, \$770.**

This lot commences 47 feet east of Second-street and runs nearly to the point in the centre of the north side of Sixty-first street, 12 inches of Second-avenue.

One lot adjoining on the west. **C. N. Thompson, \$900.**

\$910.
Next. Same, \$1,045.
Next. Powas, \$980.
Next adjoining, 25 feet 7 inches east of Se-
nue, 24 feet 5 inches front, 16 feet 5 1/2 in
front, \$1,040.
Great Bear of the first named above,
of Sixteenth street, 125 feet east of Second-
A. Powas, \$670.
Next, 41 feet west. Jas. T. Bacon, \$730.
Next. Same, \$700.
Next. Powas, \$700.
Next, 41 feet east of Second-avenue, 3 feet
front, 16 feet 5 1/2 in front, N. R. Stavan, \$910.
Sold at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLIN,
Mansion House and about 10 City lots at
Dam, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth-
avenue, \$11,400.
MEERS, RAYSON & BLACKWELL have sold
the north side of Seventy-seventh street, 42
feet of Fifth avenue, at \$2,000 per lot.
The south side of Thirty-fourth-
avenue, 300 feet east of Seventh-avenue, for \$7,000,
prevented.
To report the sale of 1 lot on the north
Thirtieth street, 125 feet east of Seventh-
avenue, for \$8,100.

Aiso, 2 lots on the west side of Sixth-
fence 5 inches south of Forty-fifth-street, at
lot.

MR. JOHN MCCLEARY has sold 4 full lots on N.
ave., commencing at the southeasterly corner
of street and going easterly, and running
100 feet. Price, \$1,600 each lot.

Aiso, one full lot on north side of Eighth-
street, 525 feet easterly from Fifth-avenue,
\$1,600.

Markets by Telegraph.

Oswego, Monday, May 10.—

FLOCK in good demand, with sales at
Milwaukee Club, \$7 25 for Red Western,
for extra fine birds; \$6 00 for Blue Western,
generally are not very anxious to dispose
stocks. Sales 12,000 bushels Milwaukee
\$1 34 shaft and 5,000 bushels unknown—
Spring, for delivery, \$100. — saw advance
more at early demand. Sales 27,000 bushels
15,700 bushels lot, at 22c.; CANTON, some
choice sound held at 22c. CANX FAVORABLE
for June, 70c. — for July, 80c. — for August,
York. **Lake Imports—**29,000 bushels White
bushels Corn. **Central Experts—**1,400 bbls.

FLOUR business wheat; 6,000 bushels. Sales
Flour active and 27c better. Sales
at \$45@46 for State Spring; 65@82 Extra
Western, and \$712@75 50 for Double Extra
Western. Western Spring advanced 5c @
40-42. Flour steady. Sales 100,000 bu.
for extra do. at \$1 25 for Milwaukee City
for extra do. at \$1 55 for Red Ohio, and \$1 65
do. Co. 10-23c, better. Sales 24,000 bu.
from Illinois at \$1 25 for extra do. for
do. for State, Western and Canada. Western
buyers offer 27c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. at
bushels Wheat, Shelled 700 bbls. for
bushels Wheat, and 6,000 bushels Wheat.

CUMMINS, Tuesday,

The FLOUR market is very excited by
late European advices; sales 6,000 bbls. at
for superfine. Western in good demand;
sales 10,000 bu. for extra do. at \$1 25,
7½c. for Shouldered and 9½c. for Sides
the clove demanded a still further advance.
Wheats higher; sales 100,000 bu., at 66c. for
and 67c. for Sides. Lard 10½c.@11c.
no sales.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 10

FLOUR continues high and firm, and of all grades the aggregate sale of the week to 500 bushels sold at 95c. There is very little Grain here.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday.
FLOUR advanced 25c and unsettled; *White Star* advanced 50c; *Asaf's* the new. *Wheat* advanced 2c. *Wb Red*, 41 70c 41 72. *Corn* advanced 3c. *Oat* at 50c. *Provisions* firm. *Bacon*—Sides, 9c; *liver*, 10c; *Ham*, 11c. *Rice* 10c. *Wheat* advancing; *Ohio*, 30c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday.
FLOUR market excited; *White-street* *Suier*, 37c. *Wheat* active; *Howard*, 41 80c; *Wheat*, 40c. *Lard* firm. *Provisions* active; *Bacon* Sides, 9 1/2c; *Ham*, 10 1/2c. *Wheat* firm, but quiet at 93c.

MOBILE, Monday.
The sales of *COTTON*, today, were 100 bales. The *Anglo-Saxon's* were the highest in rates, and an entire stoppage of business. It is still quoted nominally at 12c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday.
The sales of *COTTON*, today, were 100 bales. Prices were easier, but not 30c lower.

[illegible][illegible]

THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY
 SATS ON SATS
 And you will find the surplus of the Republic. *Guano*
English and Spanish *Guano*, at \$40 per ton. *Guano*
Guano, at \$40 per ton. *Guano*, at \$40 per ton. *Guano*
 you will be tempted. Address *Guano*, at \$40 per ton.
 President American Guano Co., No. 10 William St.,
 New York.

We believe that the natural combination of the *Guano*
 and *Guano* is the best for *Guano*.

is destined, by its independent efforts, to work a revolution in the department of scientific agriculture.

[illegible]

..... 4 53	200 lbs. to acre, at \$40 per ton.....	\$4 00
	Freight same as Peruvian.....	00

CE,	Cartage and towing.....	89
	Total.....	<u>95 14</u>
	Tax notes.....	

spinwall.	Cost of team and man in distributing barn-yard manure on ten acres.....	40 00
Spoford.	It will be here seen that the cost of teams and labor, necessary in the use of barn yard manure, sometimes nearly the entire cost of Am. Guano with expense of freight, sewing, &c. The very great difference between the cost of barn-yard manure and Am. Guano will arrest the attention of every farmer throughout the land.	
Gunard.		
R. Urm-		
H. B.		

STATEMENTS OF FARMERS AND OTHERS WHO
HAVE USED THE AMERICAN GUANO

SUMNER HILL, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Sept. 24, 1887.
SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst.

[illegible]

four pounds measured as near as possible, at the rate of
50 pence per acre. I thinned it down to two plants in
each row, leaving one plant in each row. The weight of
side of each row twice was. It was cut off at the
ends of the proper time. The land and treatment
were the same as the other.

I was very thoroughly dried, I weighed carefully each row separately,
correctly, and all the seed and the row without the
A.M. Guano weighed 132 pounds. The row with
the A.M. Guano weighed 132 pounds. As I was
not able to make the row in the schedule form, and as
it was not possible to get the row in the schedule form,
I placed it in the best fashion on the poorest ground I had,
and myself of its efficiency, and some of my
neighbors also.

Yours most respectfully,

HENRY C. FAYLOR.

LEARNER, New London Co., Conn., Feb. 6, 1895.
Sir: I have been requested to furnish you with my ex-
perience in new Guano.

I am pleased to inform you that if this American Guano
can be procured at a reasonable price (say \$40 or \$50 a
ton) it will be a cheap and valuable fertilizer—no other
fertilizer can be obtained so cheaply. It is a good Guano
can be returned by any known means.

Very truly yours,
WALTER L. SMITH

To the Com. of Patents, Washington, D.C.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., Feb. 11, 1895.
On a patch of English, light soil, with one

[illegible]

Knob & 4
s 8 d, 4
to four to
d, with
2 d, in
East.
Chas.
Boston.
Stone
Farm.
Salem.
Oyster.
Coal.
Wood.
Wood.
Wood.

same kind of squam, but as I never before had half the quantity from any one place I do not feel at liberty to withhold my testimony from the public. J. M. SEYMOUR.

J. M. SEYMOUR.

TSUP, Long Island, Dec. 30, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: I send you a sample of *Coen. guano* on my land that was worn out with *Coen. guano*, which appears for itself, and is the only place where the worm did not injure it. The worm was heavy.

So well satisfied am I of the value of *Coen. guano*, from the fact that farmers are so much in want of it, that I shall use a larger quantity next Spring.

I have no doubt that it will supercede all other kinds of manure that farmers are so much in want of.

Yours truly, CORNELIUS T. SEYMOUR.

C. M. MARSHALL, Agt. Prop't of the American Guano Co.

SEACONAUT, West India, Dec. 21, 1859.

C. M. MARSHALL, Agt. Prop't of the American Guano Co.

DEAR SIR: The corn I send you is a portion of the same that I have been growing on my land, although it is less than three truns of *Am. Guano*. The land, although naturally good, had been worked so long without manure that it was very poor.

This corn is considered so fine here that it has been applied to feed the stock; it still it is common corn increased in size by its use.

To observe the whole rare are entirely covered with corn

[illegible]

Roy Ann, New York, has raised from two hundred and fifty pounds per acre of the Am. Glean, they will yield from twenty-five per cent more, besides obtaining the seed for future crops.

I have recently having had the last season's experience in the seed of corn. What grain, corns and melons, in all with equally beneficial results. I have planted the Am. Glean in the spring and fall, planted four acres of corn, three of which I sowed with the Am. and one acre with the Fervent Glean, not using other fertilizers.

I found, notwithstanding the high heat, that sown with the Fervent yielded the best; but, even after, there was a difference in the grain. The Am. Glean was the best at earing and harvesting time. That sown with Am. Glean showed a decided superiority in the number of ears.

I had thirteen grains of a new variety of corn, sent me by a friend, planted with Am. Glean, seed no other fertilizers, and from these raised 2,175, all fully counted.

I used the Am. Glean on Spring wheat, laid out last year, and the result was a very good crop, and took well. And after the wheat was harvested, every plant of the clover headed out, a result I never before obtained with land so rich in manure, and manure so good.

Very respectfully yours,
 STERLING ARMSTRONG.

ROTE DAILY MAIL, Mass., Feb. 4, 1896.

[illegible]

Continued on Eighth Page.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

Democratic Differences—Disputes from
Commodore Bannan—The Archives of
the Mexican Legation—Consul at Santiago.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11.

The report that Senator GARY is endeavoring to reconcile the differences in the Democratic Party is entirely a fabrication. His business here is entirely of a private character.

Disputes from Commodore Bannan and Commodore Bannan were received at the State Department to day, and conveyed immediately to President Bannan, who opened and examined them in the presence of Secretary Cass and Assistant Secretary Arlison. The dispatches contain little of interest beyond what has appeared in the Times.

Judge Bannan is expected here to-morrow. Commodore Bannan will be detached from the *Savine*, and ordered to duty again on the Lighthouse Board.

The *Savine* will return as the flag-ship of the Brazil Squadron.

The President has appointed John L. Looman, of Maryland, to sign land patents, vice Alexander, appointed to a third-class clerkship in the Interior Department.

The Pennsylvania Democrats are "down on" the President for appointing Mr. HARRIS as Superintendent of Public Printing. They say he had played the appointment to Pennsylvania, but gave it to South Carolina to purchase Southern votes for his presidency.

Senator BRADDOCK has not yet returned to Washington, and Senator MARY is, consequently, still in the Archives of the Mexican Legation.

Count de Sartorius has changed his mind respecting a European mission, and will not resign his position here. In view of the prospects for a general war in Europe, he has prudently concluded that this is a more desirable post than any for which he might exchange.

His leave of absence is for four months, and will be extended to six or eight months, according to circumstances. Vice President TANSIE, Secretary of the Interior, will remain as Chargé d'affaires of Mexico.

(FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11.

Judge SMALLY, of Vermont, Chairman, and the Hon. CLAYTON L. VALLENTINE, Secretary of the Democratic National Executive Committee, have today by virtue of the power given them in the preamble, concluded to call a meeting about the 7th of December next, formal notice of which will be published in October. This Committee will fix the time for the assembling of the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, which will, probably, be toward the close of April or early in May, 1894. The members of the Executive Committee are the same as those appointed by the Cincinnati Convention, a member for each State. It is already known that the Democratic Party has admitted into the Union since 1856 to appoint members of the Executive Committee. It may be stated that the meeting of Messrs. SMALLY and VALLENTINE at Washington was accidental, and they agreed, after a brief personal interview, on what they had purposed to effect by correspondence. This is the first official movement of the Executive Committee since the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention.

Commodore SUMNER having returned from the Paraguay Expedition, will resume his duties as a member of the Light House Board. Thus, Commodore KRAMER will be relieved, and without other appointment. It is supposed, however, that the latter will be reinstated as Commander of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and that Commodore SUMNER will be appointed to the same position, in a similar capacity, this office being now vacant.

Besides the *Palmer* and *Water* ships, the vessels of the Paraguay Expedition will be sent to the Gulf of Mexico, and several of them to the Coast of Africa.

The voluminous despatches received at the Navy Department contain nothing of interest beyond what is already known from the newspapers.

Colonel J. A. B. LORAN, formerly Consul at Santiago de Cuba, under Mr. JACKSON'S Administration, and afterwards appointed Consul in Spain by Mr. VAN BUREN, and who was a member of the Cincinnati Convention, has been appointed Secretary to the President to sign Land Warrants.

Great Fire at Oshkosh, Wis.
Oshkosh, Wednesday, May 11.
A fire at Oshkosh, Wis., last night, destroyed seventy-five buildings, including nearly all the business places on Main street. Not a grocery or dry goods store is left. The loss is estimated at \$300,000 to \$350,000. No further particulars have yet been received.

The fire at Oshkosh last night is supposed to have been caused by the electric light being put on simultaneously in two places. The wind was blowing briskly at the time, and the buildings, which were mostly frame, burned so rapidly that in little more than an hour six blocks were in flames. The Oshkosh, Winnebago and City Hotels, the Banking-house of KILGORE & Co., and the Post-office were destroyed. The heaviest losers are HENNINGSON & Co., hardware, \$40,000; and BROWN & HARRIS, dry goods, \$25,000. The total loss is probably not less than half a million of dollars. Very little of the property was insured, as its exposure was so great that no reliable company would assume risks upon it except at very high rates. Nothing is left of the business places, and the loss of the grocery, one clothing store, and one hotel.

From Barbadoes.
HARRISON, Barbadoes, Wednesday, May 11.
The United States steamer *Southern Star*, Commander FRANKS, of the Paraguay Expedition, from Barbadoes, on April 30, arrived here this morning. At Barbadoes, on the 26th ult., the supply of Flour, Corn Meal and Pork, Molasses had advanced. The weather was dry, and the crops suffering. The public health was improving.

Enter from Havana.
NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 11.
The steamship *Empire City* from Havana on the 8th inst., is expected here on the 10th inst. The cargo was quiet at \$2.48 1/2. The stock was 328,000 shares. Lard was steady at 17 1/2 cts. Exchange on London was 15 1/2 cts. premium, and on New York 3 1/2 cts.

Enter from Mexico.
NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 11.
The steamship *Tennessee* is below with later dates from Vera Cruz. News unimportant.

Another Heavy Forgery in Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 11.
Another forgery was committed in Third-street yesterday afternoon. A boy, 14 years old, entered the banking-house of Mowatt & Co., presented a check for \$300 for deposit, together with the bank book of GEORGE C. STILES. The check was drawn by J. H. WOOD & Co., payable to the order of Mowatt & Co. The check was cashed, and the money was paid to the boy. The check was later found to be a forgery, and the boy was arrested.

The Oshkosh Recruits.
CLEVELAND, Wednesday, May 11.
DRENNELL, one of the Oshkosh recruits, was today sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the common jail, and a fine of \$600 and costs. The Kentucky officers have been arrested on the charge of kidnapping.

The Ship Compramis.
HARTFORD, Wednesday, May 11.
The ship *Compramis*, from Liverpool for New York, with 238 passengers, has put in here. She has had five deaths from small-pox. She sails to-morrow.

The Swan Lottery Case.
ALBANY, Tuesday, May 10.
The Judge, in the case of SWAN and others, charged with selling illegal lottery tickets, refused the motion of the defendant's counsel to dismiss the complaint, and ordered the case to be proceeded with. The whole day was consumed in legal discussions on the admissibility of certain evidence.

The Jury to-day.
ALBANY, Wednesday, May 11.
The jury to-day, in the case of the State vs. SWAN & Co., found a verdict against the defendants. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

The Southern Convention at Newburgh.
NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 11.
The Southern Convention assembled to-day at Newburgh. Eighteen delegates were present. Cass. C. of Mississippi was chosen President. Resolutions were offered by Mr. SPARTAN of South

Carolina, in favor of the reopening of the Slave-trade, and he made a speech in support of them.

General FORTS denounced Mr. SPARTAN'S sentiments as high treason. He then read the law of the State prohibiting the Slave-trade, and declared that it was the duty of the Government to acquire Cuba and to gain a preponderance in the Isthmus.

Reference to the rule of a Republican President was urged.

American Vessel Fired Into by a British Man-of-war.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11.

New-Orleans papers of Friday are to hand by the arrival of the mail as late as due.

Captain McDONALD, of the bark *George Stricker*, which had arrived at New-Orleans, reports that, while off the Brazilian coast, he was twice fired upon by an English man-of-war, to him unknown. Captain McDONALD, who is a sailor, and who had been up but for a moment when the Britisher altered her course.

PLEASURE ENJOYMENT AT SAGITTARY.—Nothing enhances the pleasure of a trip to the seashore, or a comparative inland watering place, so much as the knowledge of safety from being drowned. Many persons, while basking in the sun, and enjoying the breeze, may be at swimming, the chances are ten to one that they meet with what the paragraphists traditionally, patriotically and poetically term "a watery grave." Many other contingencies present themselves in favor of death in the water, and the pleasure of travel which would otherwise be enjoyed, is for these reasons, and the spirit of puffery, which is a life-preserver to our readers, who are going upon long or short summer journeys, or who are sending individuals near and dear to them upon the same, is to be secured by the use of the *Life-Saver* Company's Life-Saver. The *Life-Saver* is a small, light, and easily carried, and its value is enhanced by the fact that it can be attached to any style of clothing for men, women and children, and can be worn upon all occasions. It is a life-preserver, and a life-preserver of goods on hand, and can supply orders at a short notice. They have the choicest assortment of life-preservers, having dresses over sewed. The office and warehouse of the Company, (whose motto reads, "Self preservation is the first law of Nature") are at No. 236 Broadway.

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MARRIED.

REBECCA DEAN, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening May 10, by the Rev. W. A. Able, Esq., Pastor of the Baptist Church, of Henry Deane, Esq., of New York.

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On this occasion, Miss MABEL JUNCOS, youngest
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Mr. Strakosky has the honor of announcing that the first of the **AMERICAN PRIMA DONNAS**, will appear in a very fine and complete farce/revue performance during the present short season, to be held at the **OLD FAIR** from the stage.

These farce/revue performances will take place on **MONDAY**, May 16, on which occasion **BONNIE** will appear in the opera, **"MILFORD TOWN"**, will be produced.

The **CAST** OF THE **WILLOW GROVE** farce/revue will be **Brigell, Amosie** and **Janice**, in the principal parts.

MONDAY, at all the ticket offices.

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 Mlle. Picoletini in her celebrated character of Adina,
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 Donizetti's grand tragic opera, and last masterpiece.
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 The "National Theatre" has been having some
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The next sentiment was:
The work of Propagating the Gospel—A pledge of unity to all Christians.

Mr. BARNUM said this by some very friendly remarks about the Dutch Reformed Church, and said that it would be replied to by a gentleman well known to them all, and who, he believed, was himself a Dutchman.

[The Rev. Mr. SCRODS, in commencing his reply, said he feared the audience were doomed to be disappointed; that he had been called upon to speak associated with a notion not happily illustrated by the story of the Irishman who, having built his house surrounded with a wall four feet high and four feet thick, and being asked by a neighbor why he did so, he replied, "Sure if the wall falls will be higher than ever." Such was the general opinion of the audience.]

A gentleman, [Laughter.] an architectural student at Dordrecht, [Laughter.] was supposed to have more horizontal than vertical. His [the speaker] proceeded to say that he accepted the creed of the church, but that the Church is not the gentleman who had preceded him as to the fully of making Church distinctions among Christians when Christian work was to be done. The only difference between the two churches was that the Calvinist mine is a little better, for if it wasn't I would go over to yours at once. [Laughter.] A Hindu proverb says, "If you molly a dog's tail with oil, and put it in the fire, it will burn." He said that was true. Now, this denominationalism is the crook, and even now is expected triumphantly to wag his own peculiar tail. [Laughter.]

He has a ground for ground. The crook is in the head, it is not in the legs. It is not in the heart it is in the tail. [Renewed laughter.] Once again, he said, "I am glad to hear that you say that you cut it clean off, we would be just as well off as before; and the fact is, there are many breeds that are superior to others improved by chopping off their tails. When they die, the best breed of the gentleman, having got to the tail of his exordium, proceeded to discuss the question as to the necessity of accepting the same religion abroad.

The next speaker was Professor HETVELD of New Haven. When he had concluded.

Mr. BARNUM announced that the promised refreshment would now be served. Accordingly the appropriate arrangements were made, the tables were

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chapter of the Gospel according to St. John: "And they are they which testify of me."
The student of the discourse is instructed in the reason for its discrimination. "The Bible to Jews is treasured under four distinct names, as follows: *First*, the one given by the Jews to the Scriptures of the Old Testament is to testify of Jesus. *Second*, that this authoritative testimony is to be found in the Bible alone here only is the Saviour revealed. *Third*, *Ramsey*, to place of the first authority in God's divinely appointed system of means for the evangelization of the world. *Fourth*, that the Bible should be secured to the world, and to ransome not in our labors as long as there is a single living language into which it has not been translated, a single family destitute of this priceless treasure.

The sermon was an eloquent groning together of the great facts of Bible history, and of the Dispensation of the Prophets, and the Psalms as they related directly to the coming of the promised Messiah; and was concluded

Continued on Eighth Page.

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present employer, a situation in a gentleman's family, understands his business thoroughly; can be recommended for honesty, sobriety, capability; is a good workman; makes ice cream and other amusements in a superior manner; will go to the country for the summer months, if required. Address No. 177 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHEMAN by a private family by a competent man; he understands his business for all his branches, to make a horse do his best work, and to take care of his driver. His five years' recommendation, and his obliging disposition. Will get the best City horses at his last place. Address T. E., No. 108 Madison street, or Mr. Charles Combs, Second street, New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; has some knowledge in the care and management of horses and harnesses, and can take care of a carriage and produce the best of City and country horses on character and capability; is capable of taking care of a horse and harness, and of driving and repairing. Address N. F., Box No. 16, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHEMAN by a groom by a man who understands the care of horses and carriages well, and is a careful driver. He will get the best of City horses at his place; has good City reference; is willing to make useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to traveling in the season. Can be reached at T. D., No. 115 Clinton place, Mr. Morris stable.

VV respectable Protestant man and wife, without
brance; the man as coachman and groom, and he a

the garden and make himself generally useful; man as cook to wash and iron, or chambermaid to clean; man as waiter to serve the best of food; prefer to be a country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124, 125 and 126 St. St.

WANTED-SITUATIONS BY A PROVERB
Man and his wife; the man is a competent good hand over horses, drives well, and is generally useful; the wife is a good cook, washes and irons, and is a good chambermaid; and butter; will go any distance; they are well minded. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED-A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE
young man, a coachman, who is a most efficient groom and steady driver; understands his business in various branches, and is not afraid of work; is a good horseman, and can manage horses and country reference Address L. D. Box No. 34, Office, which will be promptly attended to.

V as coachman, one who understands his business perfectly well; is a careful driver; has four years' re-

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WANTED-BY A SINGLEMAN A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN; understands new well; will make himself generally useful in all respects; has been employed by a family two weeks at Colonel Thorne's stable, No. 11, 12, 13 West 10th street, New York.

WANTED BY TWO YOUNG MEN 22 YEARS AGED who had had two years' experience in the grocery business, a situation in a wholesale preferred; can furnish the best City references, to wit: JAMES H. BELL, No. 283 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn.

WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN PROTEGE A young man a situation as coachman, gardener, farmer or anything else he may desire; he is a plain gardener, and a thorough farrier willing to make himself useful. Apply at 753 E. 6th St., New York.

WANTED-A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE MAN OF COLOR, who has been employed as test of reference can be given. Can be seen for or at Mr. Lowry's, No. 51 Broadway. No objection.

WANTED-BY AN ENGLISHMAN. Who been valet and travel companion, a situation, or any other employment by which he can be of service to a gentleman. Address: W. H. G., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED-BY A BOY NINETEEN YEARS of age, a situation as hall-boy or assistant waiter in a first class hotel or restaurant. He is capable of each; good City reference given. Address: A. B. No. 172 Times Office.

WANTED-A SITUATION AS WAITER in a first class hotel or restaurant. I am a young man who understands his business, and will be of service to a gentleman. Address: J. M. J., at Captain J. M., at Henry A. Kerr's grocery store, 146 Broadway, corner of Nassau.

WANTED-A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a first class hotel or restaurant. I am a young man who perfectly understands his business, and can give the best of City reference. No objection to the country. Please to call direct: A. B. No. 172 Times Office.

WANTED-A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a first class hotel or restaurant. I am a young man who perfectly understands his business, and can give the best of reference from some of the most respectable gentlemen in the City. Please to call direct: A. B. No. 172 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE man, with unexceptionable references, as a servant in a family is not only desired, but reliable and steady habits, and thorough versant with his business. Apply this day, to the advertiser.

WANTED—SITUATION AS MANAGER OF my work, by one who has had several years' experience, can bring good recommendations, and is of good ability. Address MANAGER, *San Francisco Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTECTOR of the rights of man, a competent driver and management of horses, and a careful driver, will be recommended from his last employer, and is of good ability. Address MANAGER, *San Francisco Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and driver of a horse, by a fully understood man, and can give the best of City references, and is of good ability. Address M. N. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IS TRAVELING agent, a situation in the lower part of the City, liable and respectable. Address A. JACKSON, Frankfort-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as a barkeeper or porter, is willing to do any general work. Address, at two days, A. B. 1, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK in a mercantile establishment, by a young man, with good references, and is of good ability. Address M. N. 209 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN HAV

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN (SCOTCH-AMERICAN) to attend a bakery; a person of intelligence who will be strictly satisfied with her salary. No experience necessary. Permanent situation offered. References required. Apply at No. 339 Pearl-st., between 4th and 5th Sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER—one who is well educated and thoroughly intelligent in business, and can bring the most unexpected references as to his character. Apply at No. 339 Pearl-st., between the hours of 11 and 3.

WANTED—AN INFANT'S NURSE. ONE who thoroughly understands taking charge of a child from its birth to its first year. References required. Apply at No. 339 Pearl-st., between the hours of 11 and 3.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, OR 20 Y. (STAND) properly educated, and also work in partnership. Must have first-class references. Address at No. 339 Pearl-st., between 4th and 5th Sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN

for a small family, to whom good water will be
must read and write and bring satisfactory note

Apply for two days at No. 72 Lexington-av.

WANTED - IN A LAW OFFICE, A YOUNG MAN who is well educated, and has had experience in a law office. Apply to WOODFORD & KUTNER, Room No. 36, Building, No. 113 Broadway.

WANTED - CARPENTERS, AT ONCE for the purpose of erecting a new and handsome building; good wages will be wanted immediately for **CHAS. K. MEAD, JR.**

WANTED - A VERY FIRST-CLASS CARVING agent for a handsome and valuable work to be done in the city. Apply to **W. L. LIOFF**, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square.

WANTED - A GOOD BOOKKEEPER of 25 years' experience, who can handle the accounts of a large business. Apply to **W. J. HARRIS**, at 100 Nassau Street.

WANTED - AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER of 10 years' experience, who can handle the accounts of a large business. Apply to **W. J. HARRIS**, at 100 Nassau Street.

WANTED - A WOMAN to go in the city. Apply at No. 72 Lexington-av.

Mark's place, before 3 o'clock.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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MEDICAL

DR. SARGENT'S
NATURE'S TRUE RESTORATIVE
FOR PALE, RAGGED AND FADING
AND LIVERISH EYES
PREPARED
by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
corner of William, New-York.

REPUTATION MINING ALL WE
be made out and expunged from the
of "THE SUN" Nov. 1, 1887.

in early indications, about 400
 read "Husham Prall, or
 k. Price 25 cents. Sent free of cost
 F. C. WARD
 No. 115 Franklin St.,
 N. Y. C.

RECORDS PRACTICE
D. HAMMOND, FOPUL of RECORDS
Special Surgeon living, and
AN and MORT. of New-York, is
No. 61 Bleecker st., a few doors
E. All complicated diseases of a
ly treated, including Weakness,
is from 2 to 5, and from 6 to 9 in the

CERTAINLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED.
I have been a great sufferer, and found a cure after a long and great cost. I am anxious that others who may benefit by my experience, and therefore I publish this ad by way of my treatment and recommendation.
J. G. GRAMER, case of J. Young, 6 1/2th-ave., N. Y.

DREDS OF THE INSURANCE
disappointed at a cure by his
R. of Art. the Humana Insurance Co.,
New York City, New York, N. Y.
of Sumner, Ill.: FARMER COMPANY
HUNTER has for thirty years created his
to classes of a certain class, in which he has
not less than fifty thousand cases without
of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S KIDNEY

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WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SEVERAL years, confined his attention to diseases of a serious nature, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, a process which has won for him the reputation of a specialist. The remainder of his military and therapeutic

business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in consulting rooms, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 1000 Broadway, second block west of Broadway.

...rior also. And this is every day's experience.
1. post-pne. " Dr. Larmont's ... has been
by a person of great practical knowledge, and we
I recommend it." Medical Journal ... held by the
as above: also, by
PHAS. MILLER, No. 426 Broadway, New York.

VERY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES.
WARRIED AND SINGLE. IN HEALTH OR NOT.
—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND

YOUNK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE
No. 30th edition. Over 600 pages, 12mo, cloth, about
1000 hand-drawn illustrations, 1000 electrotyped engravings. Price \$1. Sold
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concur with other experts in recommending Dr. and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, 25 Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, So Democrat, Day Book, Free Standard, Railway and Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Tribune, New-York Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

consultants. Dr. B. COBBLE, No. 19 Duane-st., this method of informing citizens and strangers has for the last 27 years confined his treatment to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other blood-poison of a private character. Although it is considered a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery by one of its legitimate members to advertise, the great advantage the unfortunate victims of such a malady derive from a regularly educated

deplorable to witness some of the cases that are sent to Dr. C., where the disease has been driven to the system by quacks to break out again in the form of eruptions and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints, and night sweats and emaciation.

abit indulged in by young men, especially those
is a member of the New-York University
College, and the College of Surgeons, London, and
a graduate of the above institutions practicing
in this City. N. B.—See his diploma in his
with the signatures of the Professors inscribed
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effectually, and permanent cures are ob-
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The Antidote is also perfect preventive, if taken
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tution. 50¢ per bottle. BARNES & PARK, No. 15 Park-
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PUREST COGNAC BITTERS.—SPRING
come! The bright flowers are peeping, their heads
above the sod; the twittering of the gentle birds is heard
in the forest, and all nature is blooming and joyous. But
with all this beauty and life comes disease and
the long train of Bilious troubles; the Agues and

WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERS-
onally the only permanent and satisfactory cure of pri-
vates. Remember, all afflicted, that by consult-
ing WARD you will immediately experience that

himself again. Cure guaranteed; chronic diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, never fail of effect in needed. Try them, in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, Room 801. Perfectly private; arranged that he never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance 5 M.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS--DR. PHR. No. 14 Duane st., may be consulted on all

requiring secrecy. Twenty six years excise-
the above specialty enables him to warrant a
all cases undertaken. N.B.—Those who may have
by quack advertisements can call on Dr. C.
certainty of receiving honorable treatment. No
made unless cured.

menstrual diseases, for the cure of which the French mode of
is so celebrated, can be consulted in American
months longer at No. 512 Broadway, daily, from
and 7 to 8 P. M. Recent cases cured in 24 hours.

REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC KIDNEY. Of all remedies yet discovered, this is certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, in application to business; many are cured by

ANNE KOCH, CHIROPODIST, WISHES
to inform the public that she cures corns, bunions,
without inflicting the least pain, enabling pa-
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to be found at No. 45 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or she
upon any who will send her their address.

DENTISTRY.
STATE, DENTIST, CALLS ATTENTION TO
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UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY—MO.
 1111 ST. LOUIS AND SECURITY IN
 INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the
 plan with the capital stock principle.
 Charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent.
 of its shall be annually divided to the assured in
 the form of interest.
 This Company has been in operation for five years,
 and from which time it has declared to its holders one
 and three-eighths and one-half per cent. of their

Their interest against loss and damage by fire
and theft current rates of solvent Companies.
Priority offered to Insurers is an accumulating one,
persons being now nearly as large as their capacity
who may have held policies issued by the
Company, expiring in 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 or 1888, and
received the scrip to which they may be
requested to call and take it, together with the
which is payable annually in cash or in kind.
In the charter, all such notes are to be paid.

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STY, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS
Specially informed that the subscriber is now

W. SCHAU, No. 44 Chatham-st., near the
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MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes entries for various stocks like American Express, United States Steel, and others.

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION. Includes details about the sale of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

FRIDAY, May 13 - P. M. We have to report a firmer Stock Exchange today. Prices have not only recovered from the suspension noticed yesterday, but are generally higher than immediately before that event.

We have to report a firmer Stock Exchange today. Prices have not only recovered from the suspension noticed yesterday, but are generally higher than immediately before that event. The buyers are more numerous and well distributed, and several of the speculative Shares appear to have a specific support for the rise.

We have reason to believe that the suspension of Mr. LITTLE involves a much smaller aggregate sum in the way of differences or settlements with the Stock Exchange than at first supposed, and perhaps not one fifth the total of his settlements in December, 1886, which it will be borne in mind were soon paid off in full with interest.

The actual market for Money we find on close inquiry to be much steadier than the discussions and opinions regarding the movement ahead. Most of the large Banks incline to circumspection, the managers preferring a lower line of Discounts at moderately advanced rates of interest, until more is known of the effect of the European trouble.

Though not acquainted with Mr. CLEVELAND, I have great confidence in him from assurances given me of his highly honorable and upright character by JAY C. ROBERTS, and further from the fact that Mr. CLEVELAND knows him well, and for years has dealt with him, and assures me that Mr. CLEVELAND will carry out in good faith, his pledges to the stockholders, and prove true to their interests.

Banking and Financial Advertisements. Includes various notices from banks and financial institutions regarding loans, deposits, and services.

Removal of the Importers of Foreign Dry Goods at New York for the week and since Jan. 1. Includes a list of importers and their respective goods.

Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills. A restorative for the system, giving strength to the debilitated, and restoring the healthy condition of the digestive organs. It is a powerful purgative, and its use is recommended for various ailments.

Avila. We have just received from Paris all the latest styles of Fabrics for Summer Wear. Among them will be found many beautiful designs in Coatings, Gilesters and Vestings, to be found nowhere else.

Slater's Sewing Machine. Price from \$50 to \$125. For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes. These machines are unequalled. They are more durable, and capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of saving more money than any machine in the market.

Dr. McClinton's Pectoral Syrup. Exercises an influence over Consumption and Bronchitis unparalleled in Medical Practice. It soothes the cough, soothes the throat, and soothes the lungs, and induces sleep. Price \$1. Wholesale Depot, No. 15 Beekman St.

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THE SUNDAY SKIFF.

THE SUNDAY SKIFF. A story of the life of a skiff on the water. It is a tale of adventure and romance, set against the backdrop of the sea.

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MEDICAL.

8 BANDS. GAMES & PASTIMES.
NATURE'S TRUE REVEALER.
 THE BEST, LARGEST AND PUREST
TONIC AND ALTERNATIVE EVER PREPARED.
 Prepared by A. B. & D. H. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100
 Walton-st., corner of Williams, New-York.

CORRUPTION MINING ALO! WITHIN!
 can be rooted out and destroyed by the use of "THIS REMEDY," Nos. 1 & 2. Every sufferer from early indigestion, should delay not a moment to read "Human Frailty, or Physiologist's Researcher." Sold by DR. BARROW, No. 124 Houston-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. **F. O'WELLS & CO.,**
 Sole also by
 No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
 J. KNOX,
 No. 122 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WIGSTAIR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
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 WIGSTAIR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.
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 A CERTAIN REMEDY.

A CERTAIN REMEDY
FOR
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA
WISTAR'S BALSAM
WISTAR'S BALSAM
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WISTAR'S BALSAM
CURES ROARSNESS, SORE THROAT AND BRONCHITIS
CURES ROARSNESS, SORE THROAT AND BRONCHITIS
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BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
PREVENTS AND CURES COMMON COUGHS
PREVENTS AND CURES COMMON COUGHS
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BRONCHITIS

ASTHMA.
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND OTHER
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND OTHER
CURED, and that SPEEDILY by
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
THE ONLY GENUINE
THE ONLY GENUINE
Is prepared by **SETH W. FOWLE, Boston,** *where*
besides having on the same wrapper, the written *name*
of

L. BUTTS.
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To purchase any other were money wasted, and health
injured, to sell any other is fraud, which renders the
vender liable to severe prosecution.

For sale in New-York by
A. B. & D. SANDERSON & CO.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE OIL OF FISH LIVER
BARNES & PEARCE

HARRISON, BROTHERS & KISSON & BOWMAN,
 HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN. F. C. WELLS & CO.
 HEGMAN & CO.,
 And others, as well as by Dealers and Agents,
 EVERYWHERE.
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BRANDS' BARSAPARILLA.
 THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE FOR MEN AND WOMEN.
 We take much pleasure in reminding our patriotic
 friends, that at this season of the year, when colds
 and influenza are so prevalent, and when the blood is
 out of order, and prolific in the development of disease, that
 much suffering may be avoided by using this safe, pure,
 and efficacious medicine. It purifies the blood, ex-
 pelles humors, and speedily cures all cutaneous and crup-
 tulous disorders. Prepared by
 A. R. D. SANDERS, Burlington, No. 141 William-st.

RECORDS' PRACTICE.
 Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF BLOOMER, of Paris,
 France, and of the University of Berlin, and of Professors
 CASPERSON and MERR, New-York, and of the University
 of Paris, at No. 61 Blocher-st., a few doors east of Broad-
 way, has just published a new and complete work, suc-
 cessfully treated, including Weakness, &c. &c. of

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MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE—**THE NEW YORK MEDICAL ADVISER**, LONDON: W. M. A. Townsend & Co., 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000. Also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 7

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cure of all nervous affections, headache, palpitation
 of the heart, trembling and twitching of the nerves,
 melancholia or loss of sleep; in fact, it cannot be taken
 in any case where there is a nervous action, so
 liberally by what name it may be called. But in order to
 be the genuine ANTIDOTE, it must have my name
 written and printed on each label.
 JAMES T. STRATTON, M. D., No. 111 Fourth-av.
 CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS—DR.
 J. T. STRATTON, No. 111 Fourth-av.,
 answers all questions, and may be consulted on all
 cases requiring secrecy. Twenty-six years expe-
 rience in the above specialty enables him to warrant a
 cure in the most rapid manner. No fee is charged
 unless relieved by success. Advertisements can call on Dr. C.
 for the certainty of receiving honorable treatment. No
 case made unnecessarily cured.

SPORTING NEWS.

Prize Fight at St. Louis.—The Billiard Match
—Chase—Hagley—Yorkshire—Cresting.
Prize Fight at St. Louis.—Hagley—Yorkshire
—Chase—Hagley—Yorkshire—Cresting.
From the St. Louis Democrat, May 10.
The great prize fight, which has been the subject of so much speculation, took place at the Casino, St. Louis, on Monday night, May 9. The fight was between Hagley and Yorkshire, who were both in excellent condition. The fight was a close one, and the result was a draw. The fight was a very interesting one, and the spectators were very much interested in the result. The fight was a very close one, and the result was a draw. The fight was a very interesting one, and the spectators were very much interested in the result.

Billiard Match.—Chase—Hagley—Yorkshire—Cresting.
The following is a list of the names of the players in the billiard match. The match was a very interesting one, and the spectators were very much interested in the result. The match was a very close one, and the result was a draw. The match was a very interesting one, and the spectators were very much interested in the result.

Obituary.
The death of Colonel Joseph Park, principal Chief of the Shawnee tribe of Indians, was recently announced. The death of Colonel Joseph Park, principal Chief of the Shawnee tribe of Indians, was recently announced. The death of Colonel Joseph Park, principal Chief of the Shawnee tribe of Indians, was recently announced.

Law Reports.
Supreme Court—General Term.
The following are the names of the judges in the Supreme Court. The following are the names of the judges in the Supreme Court. The following are the names of the judges in the Supreme Court.

Miscellaneous.
The following are the names of the people in the miscellaneous section. The following are the names of the people in the miscellaneous section. The following are the names of the people in the miscellaneous section.

Personal.
The following are the names of the people in the personal section. The following are the names of the people in the personal section. The following are the names of the people in the personal section.

STOCKER & PADDON, Agents,
No. 43 John-st., New-York

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MALES.

WANTED-BY A SINGLE MAN, A **COACHMAN**. He has lived with the high-
lies in this city, thoroughly understands his
business and has the best reputation as to moral
character from gentlemen with whom he
or would go as groom and valet. Will be found
and obliging. Has no objection to any part of
try. Address D. D., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED-A SITUATION AS COACHMAN

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REEPE
Protestant man, as coachman with a private who perfectly understands his business and has objections to the country; can take care of a horse and make himself generally useful. can give

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN. A respectable young man who perfectly understands the care of horses and harnesses, and is a most competent groom as well as of a most obliging disposition; has the best of references from gentlemen in this City. A note Box No. 200 Times (free), will be promptly answered.

WANTED—IS DISENGAGED AND WANTS a situation as waiter, a steady, active, and manly man, who perfectly understands his business, free from any incumbrance, will try to give satisfaction.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN. A respectable young man who perfectly understands the care of horses and harnesses, and is a most competent groom as well as of a most obliging disposition; has the best of references from gentlemen in this City. A note Box No. 200 Times (free), will be promptly answered.

WANTED—IS DISENGAGED AND WANTS a situation as waiter, a steady, active, and manly man, who perfectly understands his business, free from any incumbrance, will try to give satisfaction.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHEE
A Protestant man, who thoroughly understands care and treatment of horses, coachees and has objection to the season for the summer, desires a situation as driver. Ladies or gentlemen in want of a man will address B. K., No. 12 Union court, New place, or Box No. 235 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHEE
A gardener, by one who thoroughly understands business. Can produce the best of City or

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PRO-
fessional man, a situation; he is a good car
groom, and a first rate, reliable gentleman;
mer; is willing to work and to make himself
his employer; is well recommended. Call at
Bewery.

WANTED—SITUATION AS MANAGER OF
work, by one who has had several years' ex-
perience; can bring good recommendations of
character and ability. Address **MANAGER**, Box
No. 233, Times Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GROOM by a Protestant young man. Thoroughly understands his business; has good references. Can be highly recommended. Address B. No. 203 Temple Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; he is a Protestant. The man has lived with the highest families in this City. His references will be given from his present place of employment. Call or address a note to A. F. D. No. 126 4th St.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GROOM by a Protestant young man. He thoroughly understands his business, and can be highly recommended.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER needed apply but those who thoroughly understand their business, and can bring the most unvarnished references as to character and capability. Apply 34 East 53d-st., between the hours of 11 and 3.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY at New Jersey, one hour's ride from the City, a cook to do the housework, and a waitress on table and do the errands. None to wait on table and do the errands. None to wait on table and do the errands. None to wait on table and do the errands.

WANTED-TO GO SOUTH-A YOUNG
good steady and correct habits, with a
knowledge of book-keeping and fair business.
Salary moderate. Address, with references, W
No 2075, Post-office.

WANTED-A FEW EXPERIENCED
upholsterers. Apply to
A. T. STEWART &
Broadway, Chambers and Re

WANTED-IN A FIRST-CLASS RO

Broadway, TWO GOOD SALESMEN for
brokers and fancy goods: root bait competent to
apply. Address MERCHANT, Postoffice.

WANTED—SEVERAL DRESSMAKERS,
competent to make and trim neatly. No
need apply at No. 49 Morton st.

WANTED—A PLANNER AND SAWYER.
C FISCHER'S piano-forte manufactory.
West 26th st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A RESPE-
ctable man as waiter: must come well recommended
at No. 153 5th-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL
work of a small family; references required at No. 16 Hammond st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR ENGLISH—
No. 1 Clarke st., third floor.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREET
The Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, in the City Hall, for the purpose of changing the street of Duane, Read and

It will be considered, also the subject of
 A resolution has been referred to the Committee
 relative to the removal of permanent drawings in W
 Murray and Greenwood.
 All persons interested in the above, and all
 papers before the Committee, can have an opportunity
 of being heard. No further notice will be given
 JOHN LYNES,
 Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen.

fifth Anniversary of the American Baptist Publication Society will be held with the Tabernacle Baptist Church at 10'clock A.M. on the Report of the other important business will be presented. on the work of the Society will be delivered by S.W. Adams, D.D., of Chicago the Rev. J. W. Smith of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Robert J. May of New York in the evening commencing at 7 o'clock.

B. GRIFFITH, Secy.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Attendance of every member is earnestly requested at the rehearsal, THIS EVENING, at business of the

will come up for action. The tickets for the performance at the academy of Music To-MORROW EVENING are given out. By order of the CABINGTON, N. J.

JAMES H. AINSWORTH, Secretary.

AN ADJOINED MEETING OF THE
Aikens of Hudson City, N. J., for the purpose of meeting at "Bright's Hotel" on May 13, for the purpose of selling tickets for the stock of a branch run along Palisades City, so as to connect with New York and Hudson City by the Railroad. The meeting adjourned until MONDAY, May 11, at 8 o'clock complete subscription.

FRANCIS C. SEBING, Secy.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, FARM CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, in the Cooper Building, corner of 41st. av., on MONDAY, May 16, at noon. Subjects: *Outside and Inside of Farms, and Spring Crops and Structures are always considered upon the mission for the soil.* H. MEIGS, Secy.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE American Indian Association will be held on DAY EVENING, May 18, at 6 o'clock in Far Hall, corner 128th st. and 3d-av. Members of the Association are requested to attend. By order JACOB FISHER, Pres.

W. E. PLANDS, Secretary.

I. O. OF G. F.—THE MEMBERS OF CO
Lodge No. 38 are requested to meet at the
Rooms, No. 163 Bowery, on THURSDAY,
October 9, 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of passing the la-
ter respect to our late brother, THOMAS MAHONY.
(of the) N. C. SAMUEL JAGG
R. S. JOHN HAWITT.

THE HEARTHSTONE CLUB WILL
have a public meeting SATURDAY, May 14 at 3:
Ball No. 4, Cooper Institute. Ladies are invi-
tend. By order of the Club.

MRS. M. A. W. JOHNSON, Com
JAMES B. ROSS, Secy.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF CURE
An adjourned meeting will be held at the M. Library, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 12, at 8 o'clock, to consider a report on the present state of the Society. Full attendance is requested.
JOHN KADIE, Recording Secy.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES

COAL OIL—TO THE TRADE—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of

MINERAL OIL—MADE FROM BEST OIL.
This oil is surpassed by none on the market for purity, fine color and brilliancy in being uniform in quality, low in price, and having the best properties of the finest coal oil. It is to be desired by the consumer. Guaranteed for any mixture whatever. Barrels about 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 34 WILLIAM ST.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
\$50.000 CASH CAPITAL
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW sells
TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES & VISIONS
 cheaper than any other man in New-York. Cash
 for yourselves. Goods at Wholesale and Retail.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
 Importer of Wines and Brandies, Groceries,
 Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and
 No. 269 Green-wood-st. and No. 35 N. 3rd-st.

DENTISTRY.

DR. BATE, DENTIST, CALLS ATTENTION to his rooms, No. 638 Broadway, corner 13th St. His gentle treatment and reliable operations will insure nervousness to submit with confidence to his treatment. Artificial teeth are superb and life-like, and as comfortable of nature. He undertakes the treatment of children's teeth. Dr. B. recommends a trial of his powder for preventing decay.

MEDICAL

NEWSPAPER ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises... 4 43 | Sun sets... 7 30 | Moon rises... 9

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WIND—During the day, N. E.

Arrived....SUNSAT, MAY 11
U. S. surveying steamer Corwin, Lieut. Com'g T.
Craven, 97 West 6 ds.
Yacht St. Ursula, (Br.) Cairnie, Clyde 30 ds., on
pleasure trip, with 7 passengers. (See news columns.)
Steamship Weser, (Brem., screw.) Geitzon, Bremen

Specially Borneas, (Ham.) Transman, Hambro
 217 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.
 Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdsn.
 Jos. Allen
 Steamer George's Creek, Baker, Baltimore 3 da.
 with mdsn. W. B. Cromwell & Co.
 Steamer Albacore, Williams, Providence, with mdsn.
 to Isaac Odell
 Steamer John Perry, New-Bedford 15 hours,
 with Bartow & Pope
 Ship Ripley, (Norw.) Josephson, Marselles 45 d
 with mdsn. W. E. Cayne, De Ryuter & Co.
 Ship Maria, Burely, Singapore Feb. 1, passed Annapolis

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool 23 d, with mds, and 65 passengers to S. Thompson's Slope
Ship Emerald Isle, Cornish, Liverpool April 14, with mds, and 196 passengers to W. & T. T. Tapscott. Had three deaths.
Ship Star of the Union, (of New-Bedford,) Stall, Liverpool 25 d., with mds, to Abner Bartlett.
Ship Golden Bule, (of Boston,) May, Rotterdam 1, with schnapps to Udolpho Wolfe. From 3d to 6th M. from lat. 44 to 47, and lon. 83, saw several icebergs.

Ship & Flying club, 1910, Palace, No. 7, corner, under
Feb. 23, February March 20, and the Doves March
with mode to Wm. F. P.
Bark Johanna Ellise, (Ham) Wilbur, Rio Janeiro
ds, with coffee and sals, to W. A. S.
Sara Palero, Ingham, Palermo March 26 with, a
and 4 passengers, to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.
Bark Greyhound, (of Kingston), Gibraltar, Mar-
ch 28, March 26, and 35 ds, from Gibraltar, with trait
Lawrence, Giles & Co. Experienced light 8. W. w
from the Banks, with rain and fog. Boca d de N.

Brig. Forrest, (Br., of Malden, N. S.,) O'Brien, & a strong current running S.

Brig. Mary Farrow, Keweenaw, New-Haven 1 da., Baltimore 1 da.,

Brig. Helena, (Br.,) Newbern, Charlotte, Tex., 2 da.,

10 da., with cargo to J. W. Lowden. 9th inst. lat. 41° 10' N., long. 64° 01' with the wreck of Br. scho. Amoscan.

Helifax, waterlogged and abandoned, mainmast gone, by the deck, 40 feet of the foremast standing, heavily

Wm. St. some, and was cut down in the main branch, the
water line: was no doubt run into. Was washed
away. Icky: fear, and had been but a short time in that situation.
Jacob Behr, Carlos Alberta, (Port.) Rodrigues, St. Ube
Spe- de, with salt to L. E. a mission. Had heavy weather.
Behr, Harpaz E. Chase, Tryon, Portland, Ct. &
with stone.
Behr, Sarah McDonald, Kelley, New Bedford, Mass.
to Albany.
F. H. Schur, J. S. Hopkins, Gorham, Staten Island, with a
order, returned to St. Louis.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Robertson, Rockland & d. d. stone.
with lime to master.
Schr Peter B. Anderson, Hill, Portland, Ct. 3 d. w.
with stone.
Schr. C. H. Hazard, Billard, Hartford, Ct., 3 d. w.
power to master.
Sobr. Antelope, (of Boston) Clark, Cape Mount, Va.
A., March 23, with palm oil, cam-wood, &c., to Chas.
Clark & Co. of Boston.
Schr. Silas Braintree, Kelsey, Portland 3 d. stone.
Schr. John R. Rockland & d. d. lime to master.

G. G. Schrr. Lucy White, Glover, Rockland 4 ds., lime.
Miss Florence, Jameson, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.
Miss A. Schrr. Normahall, Smith, Rockland 6 ds., with lime.
Port. Schrr. Diamond, Nulton, Newport, for Philadelphia.
Miss F. Schrr. Flyaway, Davis, Newport for Philadelphia.
Miss F. Schrr. Chamberlin, Rondont, coal, for Boston.
Miss R. D. Schrr. Khen, Mier, Portland, Ct. 3 ds., stone.
Miss Schrr. Paul, Russell, Butler, Portland, Ct. 3 ds., stone.
WIND—During the day, from N. E. to S. E.

Called.
Steamships Bremen, (Brem.) for Bremen; Glasgow (Br.) for Glasgow; Augusta, for Savannah; Jamestown, for Richmond, &c. Steamer Patapasco, Savannah.

By Telegraph.
SANDY HOOK, May 15, sundown.—One ship going the bay, in tow of the Screamer, bound in. One ship in tow of the same, bound out. Wind S. by E. 4 miles.

two brigs anchored at the Spit, and the *Worm* was in the fresh.

SQUAN. May 15, sundown.—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind E.-N. E., moderate; weather clear.

BONJON. May 14.—A brig, highland Malay, (Br. Rowland, Bangor, Wales; brig British Tar, (Br.) Thomas, Leith.

Miscellaneous.

ST. THOMAS. April 28.—The brig *Palmas*, previously reported, was on the list of April boarded by a heavy sea.

while scudding, which broke three of the captain's ribs, and washed the second mate overboard; also carried away the wheel, and it was found necessary to cut several of the foremast, to keep her from being swept fore and aft. The brig James Gray, of Newburyport, from Boston, came out for Galveston, put in here to-day. Short of provisions, she was obliged to return. The brig Elvira was sold by public auction on the 27th inst., for \$159 75. — (By letter to Ellwood Washburn, Esq., Secretary Board of Commissioners.)

RER WISEY. May 8.—The salvage in the case of ship Mulhouse and cargo has been decreed to day by the U. S. Court; and the following is the statement:

	SALVAGE
2,163 bales cotton,	\$24,673 41;
on copper,	cc. \$93 7
Total,	\$24,767 11.

on specie, \$315 bc; materials and labor, \$100—Total, \$715 \$137.
sloop Globe ar d schr. Tortuga. \$100—Total, \$715 \$137.
HORRILLD. March 28.—The whale ship *Sons* 31 m.
of Fairhaven, was lost, on the 13th inst., on a reef about
30 miles from Rans Island, off French Frigate Shoals.
Vessel will probably be a total loss; crew saved. No
on board.

Loss of FRENCH BRIG LEPIDA.—The French brig *Lepida*
of the Spain Mail and Bordeaux line, with a full cargo
was lost near Carthage, on the 11th ult. Vessel & cargo

Spoken, &c.

J. J. Boyd—ship, sts. E. was passed, April 26, lat. 41 24, long. 69 00.

Delonda—ship, of Yarmouth, Me., etc. S., May 10, lat. 21 23, lon. 69 08.

Merry Monarch—bark, from Sunderland for Cambridgeport, N. B., etc. S., April 4, lat. 41, lon. 56.

Ninerva—bark, from Bristol for St. John, N. B., etc. S., April 4, lat. 48 30, lon. 52 30.

23d of January, 1846.

Foreign Ports.
ASHLINWALL—Arr., April 22, A. M. brig S. G. Barnes, from Baltimore; 73d, A. M. brig Abby Taylor, from New-York.
19th, A. M. brig Diamond J. D. Norte; U. S. steam frigate Ontario, from Havana; 6th, A. M. brig S. G. Barnes, from Baltimore; 10th, A. M. brig Diamond J. D. Norte; May 1, steam ship Star of the West, from New-York.
Sailed—April 22, U. S. steam frigate Ontario, for St. Juan del Norte; A. M. brig Wm. B. Park, for Cuba; 24th,

Am. schr. Lennie Bursell, for Baltimore, via Porto Rico
 Am. brig King Brothers, for Carthagena; 25th. Am.
 back James Andrews, for Minittian; 25th. Am. brig
 D. Lincoln for Balise; 25th. Am. brig La Grande
 Cuba; Abby Taylor, for New York; May 2 brig
 Sisters, for Cuba; B. G. Barss, Baltimore, via Nevada

Continued on Eighth Page.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—A SITUATION AS Coachman, groom, by a man who is experienced in treatment and management of horses, and has the most respectable families in this City; is a driver, and is willing to devote his time to a gentleman that may employ him: is of sober temper habits; has the best of City references. Employer has sold his horses, and an early answer by mail or otherwise will be appreciated. Address, Box 100, New York City.

[illegible][illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN. A SINGLES man as groom and coachman in a private fast food groom and careful driver. Know the best of the city. He is a young man who is recommended by his last place. Call on him at No. 802 Broadway, in the Bakery store, or 1047 Third Avenue, near 69th Street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER by a private family, by a highly respectable, intelligent young man with testimonials of the highest repute of the past five years in City and Country. He has been employed by several prominent families, investigation, and is perfectly master of his duty at No. 614 Broadway, no stairs.

WANTED - A SITUATION BY A REPAIRMAN who can do all types of plumbing work in a private family or the country. Can give reference to both experienced Terms: \$100 per month or add \$25 M.O. as No. 1st floor.

WANTED - A SITUATION BY A BING as cashman and grocer who brings staples and groceries from the city to the box. No objection to the City or country. References given. Terms: \$100 per month. J.K. Kr. No. 16789 - 1st Floor O.M.C.

WANTED - A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man 20 years of age who can speak French, G. English, understands book keeping, writes a good hand and has been employed by a firm generally useful. Good references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD cook and bar on a similar capacity by a gentleman who has been in the service in a hotel, city, Italy. Salary expected, \$1,600 to \$1,800. References furnished as to character and capacity. J. P. Bost, 1009 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACH man. A Neuchâton: understands the care and management of horses perfectly; best city references. J. P. Bost, 1009 Broadway, New York. 2:55 p. m. In the saddlery store.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION as a good driver, and perfectly understands the management of horses; can produce the best city references. J. P. Bost, 1009 Broadway, New York. 2:55 p. m. In the saddlery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as waiter in a private family or business establishment. He is a native-born, well-bred, well-educated, and well-trained man, with a perfect command of the English language, and a perfect knowledge of the duties of the position. He is a native-born, well-bred, well-educated, and well-trained man, with a perfect command of the English language, and a perfect knowledge of the duties of the position. He is a native-born, well-bred, well-educated, and well-trained man, with a perfect command of the English language, and a perfect knowledge of the duties of the position.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN. A married man, 40 years of age, a graduate of the University of California, has good references. He is willing to work for two days per week. Address: 2341 12th St., Los Angeles 12, California.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ORGANIZER. A single man, 35 years of age, has good references. He is willing to work for two days per week. Address: 2341 12th St., Los Angeles 12, California.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION AS A SINGLES MAN. A single man, 40 years of age, a graduate of the University of California, has good references. He is willing to work for two days per week. Address: 2341 12th St., Los Angeles 12, California.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS. I am a young woman who understands fully the business of waiting and is willing to work for a reasonable salary. I would like to find a position in a restaurant or hotel. Address: 1064 Broadway, corner of 43rd place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN. I am a young man who understands the business of coaching and is willing to work for a reasonable salary. I would like to find a position in a restaurant or hotel. Address: 1064 Broadway, corner of 43rd place.

WANTED—SITUATION AS MANAGER. I am a young man who has had several years' experience in the business of managing and is willing to work for a reasonable salary. I would like to find a position in a restaurant or hotel. Address: 1064 Broadway, corner of 43rd place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN with a good education and a fine record. He is a good driver and will make himself generally useful. Address B. W., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM by a young man with a fine record. He is a good driver and can be highly recommended. Address C. H., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as a groom or driver. He is a good driver and can be highly recommended. Address O'BRIEN, No. 80 Allentown, New York.

WANTED—A YOUNG ATTORNEY, ADMITTED to the New York bar, for a position in the law office of a prominent New York City lawyer. Address J. H., Box No. 202 Times Office.

[illegible]

WANTED—A WITNESS WHO UNDERSTANDS THE BUSINESS OF INSURANCE. A man who has been in the country over many years. He is now at No. East 170th St., between Lexington Ave. and Third Ave., on THURSDAY, May 17.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN, TO drive either a horse or a carriage, and who is willing to make himself generally useful. Appls. at No. 20 Albany-place, between 11th and 12th streets, every morning.

WANTED—TO GO SOUTH—A YOUNG MAN with good education, with knowledge of book-keeping and fair business habits. Salary moderate. Address, with references, No. 206, Post-office.

WANTED—TRACY BROWN was
born in 1871, at New York City, and
Address, 175 Lexington Ave., New York City.
Wanted by letter Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway.

WANTED—A WAITER—ONE WHO has
I understand his business may apply
East 2d st. between 11th & 12th St. N. Y. City.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMAN
good hands may apply to H. B. CLAPP &
57 and 59 Canal street at N. Y. City.

WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY.
To cook, wash, and iron. Apply at N. Y.
33d st.

WANTED—A PLANNER AND SAWYER
W. C. FISHER'S plan for making
and sawing.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
VANFLOID, READ & DREXEL have re-
MOVED to 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building.
We have offices in all branches of a legitimate
business.

We invite attention to our extensive ad-
vertising collection throughout the country.
Accepted, claims are placed in suit, or adjust-
ment and reliable parties.

Our charges are as reasonable as those of an
able house in the City.

New-York, May 8, 1856.

Call No. 153

THEODORE DIXON,
Removed to No. 6 William-st., near P.R.
Sterling Hotel on sale.

REMOVED - WISS ABBARD'S BEGINS
from her friends and family, especially her
removed to No. 111 West-st. between 5th and
where she can be consulted in cases where it
thin, bald or becoming.

WILLARD, WOOD & CO. HATS
MOVED to their new store, 26 and 28
New-York, May 10, 1858.

REMOVED - DENNIS SALAMANQUI
has removed from No. 321 West-st. to No.
17 st., corner Gettysburg street. ROBERT M.

[illegible]

COAL OIL - TO THE TRADE - THIS A
Coal Oil Company are now prepared to supply any responsible parties for the exclusive sale and use of Tucker & Tift's burners and stoves, village and cities of the United States and Canada.

TUCKER & PADDOX, Agents
 No. 41 John-st., New York.

MEDICAL

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING from the early abuse and shapeless continuation, as substantiated by the powerful effect of "The **FRANKLIN** window sprayers" is fully laid down in the "Fruitful, or Physiologist's Researches." Sent **BARROW**, No 104 B'ceekharst, New-York, gratis. Sent free. Sold by F. C. WILLS & Co. 115 Franklin St., New-York. J. E. POPE, No 104 Fulton St., New-York.

SANDS' BARRACARILLA.
THE BEST SPRING LITRATIC AND TONIC.
We take much pleasure in recommending our
fruits, which are raised in the most healthy
and rapid climate, are so true to their
nature, and produce in the development of dis-
eases, as they may be aided by using this
fruit, and efficacious remedy, which pro-
duces a healthy and pleasant taste, as a tonic
and nutritive. Prepared by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Drugists, No. 141 W. 4th St.

RICHARDS' PRACTICE.
(The first Special Surgeon living in Rhode Island, and of the
CAROLAN and MORE of New-York, is now
at No 61 Bleeker st., a few doors east of
the corner of the commodious and famous of a certain
effectually treated, including a number of a certain
office hours from 9 to 3, and from 6 to 9 in the
The principal languages spoken. Dr. Richards
work 81.

HUNDREDS OF THE URBEST
are disappointed of a cure by not calling
ENTER at first, the Serravallo Dispensary
Division-st, New-York City. Established in
the Preservation of Human Life. Private

treated not less than fifty thousand cases, and
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 and all other remedies fail, cures without
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 cures in new cases in less than six hours; it re-
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above and indolence, is embellished with shallow engravings, portraying every feature and disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary theories of medicine, and discards all humbug, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for lag every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG
of years, confined his attention to the most certain class, in which he has treated a vast number with a success which has won for him the love and praise of the people. The remedies are mild, and there is

Dr. Watson's **Work, THE GAIK AND CHINESE**, simultaneously in London and New York is clearly explained the nature and mode of the treatment of the various diseases, and treats also in full of SPERMATOCYST, the result of induration, cysts, or other causes. Anatomical of a superior kind, and drawings of every kind. Price, \$1. postpaid. "Dr. Watson's Work" written by a person of great practical knowledge, called for the benefit of the medical profession.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH MARRIED AND SINGLE IN HEALTH.
DR. J. L. LORMON'S PARIS, LONDON NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE COUNSELLOR.
 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, one hundred colored engravings, also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., 28 West Broadway. Among its contents is the original organ of the male and female.

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DR. WAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDON
ELIXIR OF LIFE.—This Elixir is an
 invigorant of the human system in fact
 and the remedy for all diseases of the
 nervous system. It is the only medicine
 known it will be the only remedy to use. It
 cures all diseases of the nervous system,
 the nervous system and reproductive organs is
 transitory, allowing all over-excitement, and
 into the nervous organization that degree of
 health and vigor that is the result of the
 element of the full powers, both mentally and
 physically. As an appetizer it is equally valuable;
 with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists

more readily dissolving all and by the substance converting them into pure and harmless matter. The operation is temporary and the benevolent man moves on in a more vigorous and better manner thereby. Price \$3 per bottle with postage \$5. Principal Office No. 22 Fulton-st. New York City.

DR. MORAND'S ANTIDOTE-A-SURE
remedy for secret diseases, such as gonorrhea, and the organs of generation. This valuable remedy cures all the above diseases in a few days, and the disease from its effects, such as, prostatic and kidney troubles, etc.

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ing Dr. WARD you will immediately experience
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Female diseases successfully treated. Blisome
\$1 per box, never fail of effect if ended. Try
lactation, or sterility, or any other disease
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IMPORTANT TO FEMALE—Extensive treatment of diseases of females. Patients placed provided with private board, nursing, and diet for monthly disbursements from \$1 to \$5 guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Circular containing particulars, mailed free.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS. First of all, to the success of his treatment in a certain class of weak and nervous, for the cure of which the French practice is so celebrated, can be attributed for a few months the longest life expectancy of 11 to 14 and 16 years. Recent cases cured in 1891.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE is a certain relief to the suffering with this complaint. We have agents in this City.

DR. RALPH-AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE"—Office corner Houston
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FERTILIZER SUPERIOR TO PERCVIAN
MAPES' SUPERPHOSPHATES OF LIME.
manufactured in this country for grass lawns &
country or garden purposes. It has been used by
tations from hundreds who have used it for very
strong results phase 100 lbs. each Nitrogenized as
phase of lime per bag \$1 per ton \$50; Mapes' as
phase of lime per bag \$3.25 per ton \$40; Potash-
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plant food for fruiting together with Citrus
containing full directions for use, can be had free
on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 E.

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For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE
ATTWAIN & MILLER'S PATENT.

This celebrated mower, which received the minimum at the Great National Trial at Syracuse besides numerous State and County premiums, its practical working has earned a reputation which is firm among the numerous growers. It is exhibited and sold by the manufacturers.

APRIL 1906. No. 126 Greenfield-st., near C
Send for a circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

WARRIAGE in every respect. Set silver more
bras, bridle, saddle, whip and blankets as good
will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 118 Gold-st.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND WAGONS.
A light family carriage, top and one horse
wagons and sulks, and business wagons; also
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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
Very superior horses, good size of double.

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 Permitted by B. WAKNER, No. 340 Broadway, New York City, a pair of horses for sale every day, as follows: in this City, at 11 o'clock on the Empire Stables, Nos. 4 and 8 East 25th st.

A LIGHT, WELL MADE ROCK
 A carrier for one or two horses, made to order, to be seen at Kelly's livery stables, No. 13th st. Inquire between 7 and 11 o'clock at 3

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 Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had
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LIATINA CIGARS-IN BOND, FOR EX

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S. W. FORD & CO. Importers, No. 55 Beaver-st.
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A MUSEMENT

AMUSEMENTS.
WILL CLOSE ON MONDAY, MAY 22.
REBITION OF
ORUKON PAINTING,
"THE HEART OF THE ANDER,"
(When it will be taken to Europe)
AT THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 6 A. M. to
10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
J. MCCLURE, Publisher.

THE HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL,
AT
PALACE GARDEN AND HALL,
11th St., near 8th-av.,
To be continued
ANOTHER WEEK.

This exhibition, together with its musical, scientific and educational entertainments, will be continued until the week commencing May 6, in consequence of the lack of several days, as caused by the rain of the week. Many interesting features have been added, and the Festival is now the most popular one ever given in New-York.

TAR KEY MR. BELLOWE
Will deliver an Address at
THIS EVENING, U. May 11.
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
By the
ROBERTSON'S BAND
SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
By the Messrs EDGE.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Admission open day and evening.
Admittance 25 cents. Children half price.

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Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN
THE WORLD.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE FANTASIES!
SALA OF NEW MINSTRELS.
In Old Variety style.
To conclude (third week) with a New Comic Opera
secular farcical comedy.
THE GENI OF THE LAKE.
With new scenery, dresses, decorations, properties, etc.
CHANGE OF TIES—Doors open at 8½ o'clock, the theatre

Tickets 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents.
**NOTICE—ON SATURDAY NEXT, a BUREAU OF FIRE
 NOON PERFORMANCE, commencing at 2 30 o'clock.**

APPROXIMATES
LAST HARP SOIREE,
 On THURSDAY next May 19, at 8 o'clock.
 At CHICKERING'S K. O.W., Broadway and 42nd St.

WM. MANON and THEO. THOMAS
SIXTH and LAST CLASSICAL MATINEE
 Will be given on **TURSDAY NEXT**, at 2 o'clock,
 Dodworth Hall, with the assistance of Miss

LAIDE WOLFE HAUPT, (her first appearance)
 Quoted by Mozart; a Rodeon Brilliant for Piano
 and Violin by Schubert; and Beethoven's Quartet in
 Sharp Minor (the first time in this country.)
 Tickets \$1—to be had as usual place.

BARNUM'S MONUMENT—MORE NOVELTIES
 —DISCREET AND ATTRACTIVE—ENGAGEMENT
 OF LITIA CORDILL HOWARD and her parents, MR.
 AND MRS. C. HOWARD FOR ONE WEEK, OCTOBER
 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.
 TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1860, AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, A
 FAIR OF—HISTORY, AND THE SPECTER BRIDE
 GRIMM EVENING, at 7 o'clock, UNCLE TOM'S

tableau, with the original effort, in 5 sets and 25
LITTLE PORTULICA, B.W.B. and 45
THE JEWEL OF THE SOUTH, B.W.B. and 45
TOMPKY, with MORGAN and BASS, G. C. HOWARD
HOWARD and ST. C. AIR, as performers. The
them only in the principal cities of America. Extra-
ordained and not to, OVER THE THOU and NIGHT
The "quava Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c. No
all here get admittance 20 cents: Children and under
13 cents. Parquette seats, 13 cents additional.

work, by living artists, never before exhibited at the Academy is now on display, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the Galleries in Fort-st., near Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Seats in tickets 50 cents.

T. A. DILLON, MICHAELS, Cor. Secretary N. A.

DRAMATIC READING.—MISS FANNIE WILSHIRE will give a Dramatic Reading, at the Georgetown Hall No. 24, Third (Second) AVENUE, May 17, 1879, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Selections from Fazio, J. Q. Adams, Knowles, Holmes and Bryant.

STREAKERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO
Visit the "Lucky Star" at the
"Lucky Star" at the
"Lucky Star" at the

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR ENGLISH OF
 We are a room, etc. etc. chorus—first and second soprano
 tenors and basics. None need apply who are unable to
 read well.
 Apply between 10 and 12 A. M. on Wednesday, the 17th
 inst., or between 5 and 7 P. M. Thursday, the 18th inst.,
 at Room No. —, No. 841 Broadway.

An opportunity will be given in South Brooklyn to hear
THE REV. DR. H. W. SCUDIER
LECTURE ON INDIA,
 (His home for many years)
 In the South Congregational Church, corner Court and
 President sts., on **WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th Inst.,**
 commencing at 8 o'clock.
 Admission free, for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

THE REV. MATTHEW HALESTON WITH
 his request deliver his great lecture, *The Heroic Women of the Revolution*, in the Northwest Presbyterian

Church is 6th St., between Broadway and 6th av., on
TUESDAY EVENING, May 17, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Tickets
25 cents; to be had at the door only.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.—THEORY.
LITTLE will deliver his lectures on Cranner and
English Reformation at the Boksika (the room, 1122)
DAY EVENING, May 17, at 7 o'clock. Free admission.
To commence at 8 o'clock.

IRON AND HARDWARE.
BEATING, BATHING, LIGHTS.

BY PATENT OFFICE. LITHO IN
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By permission we frankly confess that they do not pass
for our lotteries, I shall avail myself of this opportunity to
advertise the names of those who do. The following are the
names only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Johnson &
J. R. & W. W. Correll & Co.
S. B. Althouse & Co.
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Therefore Byatt.

The law is that a person who purchases or uses a pat-
ented article in violation of the law, by

make off it. The "muckers" having fairly notified these
"users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" blame
only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them--
as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HATT.
New-York, January, 1860.

Manufacturers of iron rolling mills all kinds for dwelling, factories parks stores offices, etc.
Sark doors, a fire and window shades.
Install Electric light for hallways, areas, skylights, balconies, grades and fenders.
Congratulate us
Finally added a factory to our works. we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns beams girders, and all kinds of castings
for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the **Thomas Building**, an adjacent exchange Bank Above O Hunt's store,
Park place - Thomas Hunt's store, College place.

United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New Haven, New Orleans and New York; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Army Office, New York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMSON & BARDWIN,
 P. O. 121 GREEN & 108 ST.
 Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
 Wires and Hacksawed Iron.
 Ribbed and Plain Iron.
 Band, Bar, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
 Oval, Half-round and Round Iron.
 Angle and Flange. Fencing, Line, Posts.

Horse shoe Iron Pett Sticks and S.S.H.
 Horse-pails Bods. T.V. and other good brands.
 Plow, Spring Tire, Cast and German Steel.

LOOK HERE.
 LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, No 140 Canal st., second
 block from Brewery, towards Broadway. A fine as-
 sortment of the best Carpenters' Tools, Cut Nails, Hammer
 and pails' Hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine.

performed for the Navy by the ship's wave destroyers, manufactured by P. STAYENS, No. 13 Pearl-st., up stairs.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER,
Bantamry Lead, Mt Hope Cast Nails &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 30 William-st.

AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.
For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 30 William-st.

HILLIARDS.

DIKRENS PATENT MECHANICAL
LAUNDRY IRON & SQUEEZER—The most elastic, accurate
and durable. I challenge any maker of billiard tables
in the City of New York or the United States to com-
pete with my tables and cushions. Every table sold by
me will be returned to me for examination. Gentlemen, are
you well satisfied and examine my tables before purchasing
anywhere. Particular attention is given in the man-
ufacture of tables for private use. I am now making the
different sized, and customers can have their choice out
of all the famous woods in market—mahogany, rose, oak,
laminated oak, all sized walnuts &c. Testimonials of every
description belonging to the trade.
DIKRENS, 40-51 Ann St.

PHILAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD CUSHIONS AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PATENTED FEB. 13, 1886; OCT. 28, 1888; DEC. 8, 1887; JAN. 12, 1888;
NOV. 14, 1888; & MARCH 24, 1889.
 For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 61 and 63 Ann St.
 and the patentees.
MICHAEL PHILAN
 Nos 728 and 730 Broadway, New-York.

SPLENDID MARBLE SLATES
STAIRS FOR SALE—Wanted also from \$10.00
 and \$20.00, call and examine. Private house for
 wanted. Second-hand tables for sale and to let
 W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 125 Fulton st.

J. S. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD
 Table and cue supplies. Also an
 a few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactured by
 Fulton st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, etc.
 constantly on hand.

MEDICAL

MEDICAL

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM
early abuse and salacious contamination, may be
removed by the powerful effect of "TRINEAR," the
most approved in the world for the treatment of
Fertility, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr.
BARROW, No. 124 Broadway, N. York. Price 25
cents. Sent free. Sold by J. K. KELLS & CO.,
No. 112 Franklin-st., N. York.

And
J. K. TONS,
No. 126 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

\$500 REWARD:
DR. JEFFREYS' ANTIDOTE, a specific medicine for
the cure of Gonorrhea, is sold and distributed
everywhere. It is also a specific cure without the least resolu-
tion of diet, drink, or any other thing, and is a
business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if
used. The ANTIDOTE is taken every morning, be-
fore the food, and it will radically cure any case, which can
be cured by medicine, and it is a sure cure in
ten days; and it is neither drastic nor
poisonous, and renders unnecessary any
or interruption to the patient.

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CHARLES D. HANMONT, M. D., FULFILLER
OF RIGORD, of Paris, (the first Special Surgeon-
ing.) and of Professor G. BROCHARD and F. NOTT
of N. York, on the 1st of March of a Private Na-
ture at No. 61 Bleeker st. in the season of a
way Complicated cases, including Catarrhs, Gonorr-
hea and Chronic Affections skillfully treated. Office hours
from 2 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal
languages.

From the Eclectic Med. and Surg. Rev. cover, New-York,
May 1, 1850.

We have examined a new and ably written Medical Book

(published) by the well-known author and surgeon, Dr. C. C. H. HAMMOND, of this City. His New American Treatment of NEURALGIA (permatorrhoea), possesses the rare and unique originality, and is destined to supersede "catarrhism" and "surgery" of colic, of which this work, entitled THE PRACTICE OF GASTRO-ENTEROLOGY EXPOSED; OR, PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR YOUNG MEN, should be in the hands of every man, young or old, throughout the land. Mailed from London, by Messrs. W. & A. G. Address Dr. C. C. H. HAMMOND, No. 61 Bleeker st., New York.

HUNTER'S THE UNCOMMON SENSE
disappears of a day by not calling on DR.
GUNTHER at first, the Honorable Dr. GUNTHER,
Division St., New York City. Established in 1884, is
the Preservation of Human Life. **PRIVATE CONSULTATION**
—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years continued his
method of treatment, and in which he has
treated not less than fifty thousand cases, with
instance of failure. His great remedy, **HUNTER'S KIDNEY**
OBOP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment
and all other remedies fail; cures without dosing or re-
striction in the habits of the patient; cures without

sive in new cases in less than six hours; it is equally effective in poisoning taint the blood is sure to absorb some thing remedy is used. It is \$1 a vial and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division St. Book for reading, that treats of the evil effects of malaria and its cure and also contains many valuable hints regarding engraving, portraiture every branch of the fine arts and medicine, exposing the fallacy of the ordinary medical system for the cure of local as well as hereditary malarial disease, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for eradicating every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR ALONG
of years, confined his attention to diseases of a cer-
tain class, in which he has treated a vast number of
with success, which has won for him the confidence
of the public. The public has been benefited by his
reputation to business. DR. WATSON maintains
separate consulting rooms, from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., at
439 Broome-st., second block west of Broome-st.
DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is
signed annually in London and New York. It is the only
work which clearly explains the nature and treatment
of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms.

treating also in full of SPERMATOPHYTES, the most common of the
discretion, excess, or other causes. And the most
of a superior kind, and drawings of every part of the
Price, \$1. post-paid. Dr. WATSON'S WORK
written by a person of great scientific knowledge
cordially recommend it. — *Medical Journal*, Feb. 1878.
author, as above; also by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES
MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR
EASE.—DR. LARWON'S FAIR, LONDON

NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARINE GUIDE. 39th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price \$1.00. Sold by Wm. L. Walker, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., at Broadway. Among its contents is the description of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in venereology; European Hospital practice; quackery and its detection; and the various diseases of the female, with their cures and specifics; the author's answers to 1000 questions, and London and Paris prescriptions, and 1000 prescriptions, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmon and his work."—*Courier des Etats-Unis, German Daily Reform, Sunday Dispatch, South Zeitung, National Zeitung, Allgemeine Zeitung, Allgemeine Arbeiter-Zeitung, Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New York Post, New Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

D. R. WARD, NO. 433 BROADWAY—
forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of pri-

ing Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed; chronic, fatal diseases successfully treated. His monthly fee, \$1 per box, never fall of effect intended. Try them, and you will be convinced. Office No. 20 Broadway, near Broome-st. Perfectly private; arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine, is the only one containing 86 per cent. of oil. **NEWARD**

OF IMITATIONS. No imitation contains as much oil as mine, though some are boldly advertised as containing
Also, American and Norwegian Oil Liver Oil in the
Hampshire state. E. QUERR, No. 128 4th-av., New-York.
Also, for sale at DELLCO & CO.'S, T. & GREEN'S
Nos. 636 and 662 Broadway, and all respectable Druggists.
P. F. FOLD, P. GREEN & W. OWEN,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Rock-st.

\$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPONGE CURE
TURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is
the most certain and effective.

without the least restriction in dose, color or appearance, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, No. 273 Broadway, or Chamber-st.; also at the Astor House, No. 231 Broadway; No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS, DR. COOPER, No. 12 Duane-st., may be consulted on all diseases requiring secrecy. Twenty-six years exclusively in the above specialty enables him to do so. He has cured all cases of gonorrhea, and is now in a position to be able to do so here might be much advertisement, see call on Dr. Co.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE
Treaters of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from \$1 to \$5. Referrals guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, 3¢ per copy, on receipt of four stamps. Address Dr. SHUBERT, No. 93 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FLEET ST.—Has cured the great Dr. Blood's "Blood Purifier" and the success of his treatment in a certain class of diseases and weaknesses, for the cure of which the French medical practice is so celebrated, can be consulted by Americans for a few months longer at No. 613 Broadway, daily, from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Recent cases cured in 24 hours.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise." Offices corner Houston and Crosby sts., (169 Crosby.) Hours, 12½ to 3, and 6 to 9 o'clock.

WINES AND LIQUORS.
SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES—FAMILIES
 Can be supplied at their own prices with the finest
 quality of beer, delivered in bottles, kegs or barrels.
 Some of our bottled ales will compare favorably with the
 imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. E.
 MENIUM, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner Broadway, N. E.—
 Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly
 on draught for sale wing.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH AND

DENTISTRY.
DR. EATE, DENTIST, CALLS ATTENTION TO
rooms, No. 536 Broadway, corner of 14th-st. where
the treatment of all dental diseases is

BEAUMONT'S STRAIN GUAGES—**TRUSTWORTHY** reliable, handsomely made, and warranted at very low prices.



A MUST FOR EVERY

AMUSEMENTS.

WILL CLOSE ON MONDAY, MAY 23.

EXHIBITION OF
CHAMBER'S PAINTING.
"THE HUNTER OF THE ADAMS."
("When I will take to the bars")
AT THE STUDIO BUILDING.
No. 15 10th st., between 5th and 6th aves. from 1 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

J. McLOURE, Publisher.

MILK, EMMA CASSINI.

Prizes offered by the New-Orleans Opera Company, and especially the Grand Prize of 1000 francs, have been offered to her to sing in the concert room, that she will sing in the Grand Theatre.

MILK AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 16, AT THE
MILK CASINO.

Will be assisted by the following accompanist:
A. MILK SPINO
Mr. CHURCH, Tenor.
Mr. WOODS, Bass.
Mr. RANDALL, Baritone.
Mr. HENRIOT, Soprano.

The programme will be made in the variety of songs, all from the works of the great French composers, with the choicest music from a Milk Casino repertoire.

For full particulars see programme, at the music stores, where tickets will be sold.

Tickets: Fifty cents each. Fifty cents each. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets may be purchased at the principal music stores in Brooklyn, Rochester and New York, and at the Casino, at 10th and 11th ayes, New-York, and at the door.

NATIONAL THEATRES.
Lesseo... Thomas Moore's Stage Manager. G. L. Adams
THIS EVENING, MAY 16
To commence with the Dramatic Fiasco
THE HIDDEN FAN
Major Ira Wardell... Mr. G. A. Brown
Herbert Grayson... G. L. Adams
Cynthia... Sam Oliver
To conclude with
BRIN OLIVY.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 881 and 883 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE
UNION SUCCESSORS OF THE PANTOMIME
SALAD AND MINSTRELSTY.
In the Variety
To conclude this week's bill with a New Comic Song
Singular farces and songs
THE GENII OF THE LAKE.
With new scenery, dresses, decorations, properties, etc.
Costs of \$100,000—The most magnificent and elaborate
will rise at 8 o'clock.
The company, of 25 children under 16 years, is trained
NINETEEN, ON SATURDAY NEXT, A GRAND PERFORM-
ANCE OF THE COMPANY, commencing at 7 o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION,
A charming collection in a palace of
H. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.
A set of photographic portraits
AND A BOMBUR.
The most beautiful and the most French painted by
THYVEN, LAFAYETTE, THE BELLE,
DE BRICK, GUILLEMIN, THE BELLE,
BRASCHBAST,
GOTTLIEF GALLERT,
No. 306 Broadway,
Admission free.

THE INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTE.
Corner
No. 721 Broadway, opposite of 4th St.
THE FINEST EXHIBITION
of European Paintings ever seen in New-York.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Season Tickets for two months, \$1 each.
Open from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

ATTORNEYS
LAST HARK NOIRE.
On THURSDAY (this afternoon), MAY 19 at 8 o'clock,
at CHICKERING'S OWN, Broadway and 4th St.
UNDEAF COULDER, L. I.—THIS DAY (WED-
NESDAY) MAY 18, 1887.

come off, positively, should the weather prove fair.
S. B. & W. H. L. Proprietors.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The National Academy, consisting of upwards of thirty hundred original works by living artists, each having exhibited by the Academy, will be open to the public from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the galleries in Tenth-street, near Broadway. Admission, 25 cents. Hours, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. J. DIPLOM. SUGAR, Secy., 40 Cortlandt N. Y.

THE GREAT BRITISH PAINTERS' GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING on Broadway. Admission 10 cents. See notice in second column.

STAMPEEKER SHOULD NOT FAIL to visit the chief attraction of the City—the **NEW YORK GLOBE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS**. Open day and evening. No 45 Broadway. Admission 10 cents.

LECTURES.

An important will be given in South Brooklyn to honor THE HON. DR. H. M. WHISTLER.

LECTURE ON INDIA.
(Six Lectures for many years)
In the South Collegiate Convention, corner Court and President-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 10th inst., commencing at 8 o'clock.
Admission free, for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Rev. MATTHEW G. HARRIS will, by request deliver his last lecture, *The Heroic Women of the Revolution*, in the North-east Presbyterian Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7th, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the do. only.

N. B.—The lecture will be postponed to take place this week will take place THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock precisely.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 34 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ended April 30, 1853.

Assets Jan. 1, 1853, per April 30, 1853,.....	\$1,185,000
Assets Jan. 1, 1853, per April 30, 1853,.....	\$1,185,000

[illegible]

ROBERT H. MCCURDY,
 ISAAC GRAY, PRERSON
 J. P. GRIFFIN
 W. M. J. BUNKER,
 W. B. BATES,
 JOHN SILVERTON,
 JOHN WADSWORTH,
 ALFRED DOWD &
 NATHANIEL BAYEN,
 JOHN M. STODART,
 BENJAMIN CLARK,
 NATHANIEL E. PAULIS,
 M. M. CUNNINGHAM,
 FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President,
 ISAAC ABBOTT, Secretary,
 CHARLES HIGGINS, Assistant
 MINTON POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

DEPULCHRE INSURANCE COMPANY—
 115 WALL-ST.—BROOKLYN AND SECURITY
 FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW YORK.
 The mutual plan with the capital stock private.
 The charter of this company is so framed, as to pay
 to the policy holder 50 per cent. of the amount of
 scrip bearing interest.
 The company has
 failed since which it has declared to the shareholders
 hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of
 the amount of the scrip. The company has
 at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.
 The security offered to investors is the same as
 their surplus before any claims. The company
 all persons who may have held policies issued by this
 Company, applying to this office, and who have
 not received the scrip to which they may be entitled,
 are requested to call and take it, together with the
 interest which is payable on it in cash.
 Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six
 years from the date of issue, will be void.
 ROBERT & BUCK, President,
 DUPONT F. CUNY, Secretary.

WM. FORBES' WINE WARE.
 MANUFACTURER OF BLENDING BOTTLES,
 respectfully informs, No. 37 SPRING-
 ST. of several of his friends and the public that he is
 prepared to furnish at his manufactory every article in
 his line, Tea, Selt, Dinner Services.
 Having made and sold lately for one of the principal
 of the city a large quantity of wine, he can
 with confidence offer a share of public patronage
 particularly attended to.
 His ware is sold out between Varick and Mul-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning at 10 o'clock.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Sunday) is published every Sunday at 10 o'clock.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Wednesday) is published every Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

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stocked just now, and prices are \$2.00 per head lower than last week. Veals are quite in excess of the City wants, over 1,400 having been received during the week. Prices have declined about 10¢. Sheep are also more plenty and cheaper. Swine remains about as last week, with an active market.

Germany and Italy.

When Mr. DISRAELI went out of his way in a speech before the British House of Commons to declare that Trieste was a German port, and that the Rhine might be attacked upon the Adriatic, he uttered words which were all the more dangerous that they were neither original with himself nor fully intelligible to his hearers. The "listening Senate" applauded what seemed the audacious eloquence of the orator's proposition, without reflecting how far such language might be held by the German States to commit England to the extreme Germanic view of the treaties of 1815; and Mr. DISRAELI drew upon his memory for an effective phrase without considering how soon the march of events might bring him face to face with his own assertion, there to eat or be eaten by the doctrine it involved.

The declaration that Trieste is as truly a German city as Frankfurt or Hamburg, and that the Rhine is to be defended on the Adriatic, was first made with public pomp and solemnity by the German Parliament of 1848, in the St. Paul's Church at Frankfurt. Many great and stirring things have since then shaken the world, and the story of the last attempt at the manufacture of a United Germany has grown somewhat dim upon the recollections of men. It is well that at this moment, when some of the more absurd little States in the South of Germany seem disposed to fall into the snare set for them by Austrian diplomacy, and to fan the flame of Italian war into a general conflagration, attention should again be drawn to the actual conduct and the proclaimed policy of Germany in that brief epoch of her national enthusiasm and exultation. When the assembled representatives of revolutionized Germany began their sessions in the Paul's-Kirche, they inaugurated themselves (to use the style of those days) with a grand jubilation of fraternity. The quarrels and wars of mankind were at an end forever. The local divisions and provincial differences of Germany were to be laid a "smoking sacrifice" upon the altar, in behalf of the general liberation of all races. Everybody, excepting the kings of the earth, should enjoy his own again, and a great deal more than his own if he could get it. In a word, the Holy Alliance of the Peoples was to supplant the Holy Alliance of the Princes, and the reign of love to supersede upon the reign of force. There were to be new men and new women, new laws, new life, a new heaven, a new earth, and, particularly, a new German Empire, whence all hatreds of town against town and of class against class should vanish forevermore. All this was very noble and beautiful. But it soon received a curious commentary. Italy was in arms against the Austrians. The citizens of Milan had humbled the crest of the soldiery of RABAZZINI. Venice was sitting once more upon her Adriatic throne. Here was an excellent occasion for a fraternal embrace. But instead of a fraternal embrace Germany forthwith drew upon Italy the sword of ORA-LEONARDI. The rule of Austria in Italy was the laurel on the German brow. It was the destiny of Germany to sway the fortunes of the feeble Transalpine race. And so the very patriotic philanthropists who had been so ready to sacrifice their lives for the emancipation of mankind and the brotherhood of humanity, adopted with acclamations the proposition of Von GAZZONI, their President, that Trieste and the Adriatic, Venice and the Po, were fiefs of Germany, and must not be torn away from her consecrated inheritance. The doctrine of the "solidarity of the nations" disappeared with the first touch of a foreign demand for freedom at the hands of a German despot, just as completely as the ideas of political equality and toleration were smothered in the blood of Prince LICHTENOWSKY and Count Von ALEXANDER, murdered by the patriotic mob for their opposition to its views of a great public question. It was no love for Austria in especial which dictated this proposition of Mr. Von GAZZONI; for that eminent statesman ruined his political fortune not long after by the efforts which he made to fix the crown of Germany on the unwilling head of FREDERICK of Prussia. It was the old untamed barbaric love of dominion, the old untamed barbaric scorn of human rights and national feelings, which thus arrayed the pretended democracy of Germany in the attitude of allies to the worst of European despots. The same emotions are busy now throughout a great part of Southern Germany, nor do they lack expression in the North. No State, however, is so busy in fostering the rabid Teutonicism on which Austria counts as her lever for throwing Central Europe off its balance as Bavaria. Allied by the ties of religion to Austria, and naturally overawed by their immediate proximity to that gigantic empire, the Bavarians might be excused for a sympathetic anxiety in regard to the prospects of Austria. But when we consider that, at this moment, the Bavarian representatives are contending most resolutely with King MAXIMILIAN for precisely those constitutional rights which Austria has for forty years been doing her utmost to crush from the Alps to the Gulf of Naples, the world will hardly be persuaded to regard with any unusual tenderness the demonstrations of South Germany against the champions of liberal institutions in Italy. If Germany were well-advised in this matter, she would remember that she has her future to assure as well as Italy; and that if Austria presses primarily upon the Adriatic, the Tiber and the Po, her secondary influence upon the Baltic, the Danube and the Rhine has not been less hostile to all the best features of German progress and all the best hopes of German patriots. There is no State in Germany which may not justly envy Bavaria the success with which her Government and her people have worked together the fabric of liberty harmonized with order. There was no revolutionary rule in Germany during the crisis of ten years ago which merited the homage rendered by Lord PALMERSTON to the Roman Republic, that it had secured more of the results of sound institutions than any Government which had preceded it.

Let Austria be driven from Italy, and she will have work enough within the body of her Empire to keep her out of mischief in Germany for some time to come. Austria once thoroughly humiliated, Germany may begin to earnestly achieve what for years has been to her a misty dream. But Germany enrolled under the Austrian banner against Italy and France will strike a blow at her own heart with every stroke she aims at her antagonists. In attempting the impossibility of making Milan and Venice and Florence "German" cities, she will risk the loss for years of all that can make her own truly German cities

the happy and honorable homes of a free and intelligent race.

Ex-Senator Foote and the Slave-Trade.

The Commercial Convention at Vicksburg, Miss., has been passing through a fearful crisis. The venerable body was riding its hobbies full speed, laying down unimpeachable propositions in law, morals and religion, prescribing the slave-trade as the remedy for all the social and commercial evils by which the unhappy South is afflicted, breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the North, "the Black Republican," Mr. SKIDAWAY, and the Britishers, when a bombshell fell in the midst of them in the shape of Governor FOOTE, of Mississippi. This gentleman, apparently, has a great deal to bear with from his brethren, and owing to the possession of a fair share of practical common sense, appears to find the society of Southern politicians rather irksome. He has, we believe, attended this precious Convention, and as he happened to know what manner of assemblages they are, rather unwillingly, but bore up with great stoicism, until a resolution was proposed, directing the speech of a certain Mr. SKIDAWAY, of South Carolina, to be printed among the proceedings of the body. This speech recommended open armed resistance to the Federal Government, in case it attempted to enforce the laws against the Slave-trade, declared that the South had a mission, and that mission was to kidnap negroes, and finally declared that any attempt of the President to do his duty in the matter would cause "the sun to rise upon the reeking plains of another Lexington or Concord." This was so strong, and blatant, and ridiculous, that the Convention were hugely delighted by it, and attempted to resolve that those were its sentiments also.

At this juncture Governor FOOTE appears to have been unable to contain himself any longer. Springing to his feet, he roared into the ears of the startled delegates that SKIDAWAY's speech was treasonable, and that any man who would attempt to put into practice the views which it contained, "deserved to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, dead, dead!" The confusion amongst the chivalry which followed the enunciation of this unanswerable proposition, as sound in morals as it is in law, was immense. They shrieked, howled, protested and spat, but in vain. FOOTE loaded again and fired another broadside into them, in the following fashion: "The proposition that the Constitution of the United States is no longer a valid and binding instrument—the proposition that the sacred laws of the Union—enacted by wiser men than now live, and wiser men, I fear, than will ever live in the country again—(appreciative laughter and cheers)—the proposition that the laws, marked with the most profound wisdom, the object of admiration to the most enlightened men of all nations—these laws are entitled to no respect, and that violation of them may be perpetrated on the high seas and on the land of this glorious Continent—these laws may be set at naught and the Government functionaries defied, and a treacherous and cowardly and unscrupulous man may be permitted to acquire felicity, is one of the most monstrous and vile propositions that could be made in the hearing of an intelligent and high-minded people."

When a Southern crowd of this stamp and calibre, with simply the amount of conscience, honor and sanity which such assemblages as this usually boasts, finds itself demolished in this wise with the words of soberness and truth, its usual resource is to offer either to lynch or fight the speaker. It is not half so fond of mathematical demonstrations, as Mr. BOYCE would have us imagine. Happily this avenue of escape even Mr. FOOTE carefully blocked up. The charge of treason, rhydder, and folly was not to be met by an offer to commit murder; "for," said the old gentleman, "I speak for the country and I take all the responsibility of what I say, and I will meet the whole band of Southern chivalry at the sword's point, or pistol's mouth, or anywhere!" In cases of this sort, the chivalry does not often vindicate itself in its favorite fashion. As long as there is a lurking suspicion of a speaker's "responsibility," as the slang hath it, he is apt to be shouted down. His point made clear, he has a fair field, at least, if no favor. Mr. FOOTE continued:

"I have no idea of seeing my country's liberties cloven down, the Constitution and the laws of the country trampled, and a man as quietly submitting to that inglorious degradation, as one of our feeble voices in solemn exclamation against that unrighteous conduct. I dare the publication of that speech. I was glad to hear it, for I knew that such doctrines had been for some time smouldering in certain bosoms, and I was afraid there would not be a sufficient malice to disclose them. I wished the monster of treason to unfold himself to public view that he might be attacked, and in all his monstrous deformity, put to death by the voice of freedom. (Encouraging cheers.)"

The effect of this vigorous philippic was as marked as it deserved to be. It was the first time that one of these sorry bands of crazy conspirators has had the truth told it in its own den, and the result has proved so satisfactory that we recommend most cordially to the conservative party at the South to repeat the experiment. They have lain silent long enough. When the Spratts and McArdees and Boyces are preaching treason to the people, inculcating perjury on jurymen as a sacred duty, and openly recommending piracy as a patriotic sort of occupation, it is high time for their decent neighbors to let their minds be known, and save the South and the whole country from the disgrace which these incendiaries are endeavoring to bring upon them. And the right way to do it is to follow them into their rendezvous, confront them on the spot, and assail them with even a little religion, a little morality and a little law.

THE BRITISH YACHT IN NEW-YORK.—Our yachtsmen have cordially welcomed a Scottish visitor, who has just dropped anchor in our harbor, and will, doubtless, do everything in their power to make the visit of Mr. TENNENT a counterpart of the agreeable experiences of Commodore STEVENS in English waters, with the single exception that it will not be their fault if the *St. Ursula* carries back to England the prize which the *America* brought away. Nevertheless, our English cousins took their beating so handsomely that should Mr. TENNENT resolve to enter his boat for the New-York regatta of the 2d of June, and outstrip our native craft, we must prepare ourselves to bear up under defeat with equal high-breeding and good sense. One advantage, we observe that Mr. TENNENT—who by the way is a Scottish gentleman of Glasgow—has already secured, which may be of great use to him in case he determines on competing for the New-York honors. That well-known yachtsman, the enterprising editor of the *Herald*, has taken up our Transatlantic visitor with great earnestness, and will, doubtless, give him such instructions in regard to the passage of Plum Gut as shall effectually prevent his falling into the wake of the too famous *Rebecca*. With a judicious attention to the counsels of so experienced a navigator, and a few private conferences with the leading members of the Yacht Club, Mr. TENNENT will soon find himself as much at home on the North River as on the Clyde.

Affairs in Mexico.

We publish this morning another interesting series of letters from our Special Correspondent in Mexico, setting forth the condition of affairs in that unhappy Republic, and enabling the American people to form a clear and reliable judgment as to her prospects and necessities. According to present appearances her prospects are gloomy enough. The Clergy seem to be the main reliance of the enemies of Liberalism, but thus far they have nearly everything their own way. Our Vera Cruz Correspondent sends us a budget of valuable and reliable information concerning the Foreign Debt of Mexico and the Conventions by which her Custom-house dues are seized for its payment.

With marked good sense the Washington States urges the Administration to give its best attention to Mexico, instead of vainly looking after Cuba; and says, very truly, that we have ten-fold more interest in exercising control over Mexico, so far as to establish a just and well-intentioned Government, than in the acquisition of that much-coveted island.

A certain class of journals are sure to raise the cry of filibustering whenever it is proposed to give any countenance or encouragement to the cause of law and order in the neighboring republic. What they really insist upon is that our duty as a foreign power in respect to Mexico requires us to permit her to be distracted by revolutions and internal fighting for all time to come, as she has been for twenty years past. Any assistance which we might render, by moral means or otherwise, toward the establishment of good government there, would, in their eyes, be rank piracy or something worse. But such is not the view of reason and common sense. The importance of the Mexican question cannot be overrated. We have now a splendid opportunity to extend our influence in such a manner as to bring the greatest advantage to ourselves, while conferring the highest benefits upon the Mexican people. This magnificent achievement of national policy requires none of the measures of war or conquest. It is purely a work of peace and good will. He who would take territory from Mexico is not the friend, but the enemy of the proposed policy. Mexico must belong to the Mexicans. We do not wish to acquire her domain; but our object is to make her a good neighbor, peaceable, industrious, thriving and respectable, with whom we can communicate, socially and commercially, for our mutual advantage. Is there any odor of filibustering in this? Is it wrong in any possible way? On the contrary, it is not the best manifestation of neighborly kindness in our power to exhibit?

What we fear is, that the Administration, misled by the empty phantom of Cuba, will neglect the vastly more important matter of Mexico. We wish we could concur with the States in its belief that Mr. BUCHANAN is eminently qualified to meet the emergency. But if he will do so there shall be no backwardness on our part in awarding him due credit therefor.

SMITH O'BRIEN AT BOSTON.—It seems very difficult indeed for a foreigner to visit this country without meddling, to nobody's advantage and to his own hurt, with its internal affairs. Our guests from abroad seem to take it for granted that because this is a free country, everybody is at perfect liberty to take a hand in the regulation of its affairs. So they begin at once to lecture us on such topics as commend themselves most distinctly to their own prejudices or opinions. Kossuth made this mistake when he addressed the Germans here, and advised them to vote for the Democratic Party in 1852. MAZZINI, though he has not visited our shores, has blundered still more grossly, by declaring his adhesion to the party of the Abolitionists. JOHN MURKIN's impudent eccentricities in this direction are so notorious as to be painful. SMITH O'BRIEN, the latest of our distinguished visitors, began so admirably as to inspire the hope that he would wholly escape the rock on which so many of his predecessors have split. The expectation, however, was unreasonable. Mr. O'BRIEN being in Boston could not resist the temptation of taking part in Massachusetts politics. He made a speech to his Irish fellow-citizens, which we published yesterday, and in which he censured very severely the two-years' amendment to the Constitution just adopted by the people, as being, not only unjust to foreigners, but highly prejudicial to the welfare of the United States.

Now this may be very true. As we have taken occasion more than once to say, we think these censures are substantially just. But Mr. O'BRIEN is not the man from whom they can come with the most propriety or the best effect. He is an entire stranger here,—knows nothing of the practical difficulties which beset the exercise of the elective franchise, and is, therefore, not qualified to judge of the propriety of this enactment. Indeed, he shows very clearly his incapacity to discuss the subject by imputing bad motives to those who favored the amendment,—alleging that it was done out of hostility to foreigners, and with the intention of preventing them from coming to the country. And his general ignorance of our affairs, as well as of this particular subject, is well illustrated by his speaking of the amendment as one which extends the disqualification of foreigners "beyond the period fixed by the Constitution of the United States." That instrument, as all who attempt to discuss the subject of naturalization, and still less of voting,—the first being left to the legislation of Congress, and the last to the action of the several States.

Mr. O'BRIEN's interference in this matter cannot do the slightest good, and is only calculated to perpetuate prejudices and hostilities which should be permitted to die away. Those of his countrymen who have made this country their home are much better qualified in every way to discuss the subject than he can be, and they ought to be left to the exercise of their own judgment upon it.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF ALL THE CROAKERS?—In the whole course of our journalistic experience, we do not remember a time before the present when there have not been heard disingenuous croakings from the great grain-producing regions of damage to the crops, and predictions of a scarcity of our great staples. The weevil, the frost, the blight, the drought, or some other cause, has always been active somewhere, to destroy the hopes of the farmer, and stimulate speculation; but at the present time there is a remarkable concurrence of good reports, and encouraging rumors from every part of the country in relation to the crops. The wheat, the grass, the corn and the fruit promise a rich harvest for the cultivator of the soil, giving employment to all laborers, increasing the tolls of canals, the freights of our shipping and the receipts of our railroads; keeping down the prices of the necessities of life at home, affording the West the means of paying its indebtedness to the East, and the

East a surplus to send across the water to its creditors there. It is early to talk about the crops, but in this great country of ours while in one part of the Union the farmer is engaged in putting his seed into the ground in another the planter is gathering in his harvest. In Georgia and South Carolina the wheat harvest has already commenced, and the reports from both States are highly encouraging. In a few weeks the wheat harvest will commence in North Carolina, and on the state of the weather during the next two months millions of value are depending. There may be smut and rust yet; but thus far there have been no discouraging rumors even, and the prospects of a lively foreign demand for our grain, give increased importance to the great question of the growing crops.

REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK AND IN PHILADELPHIA.—It is a darling theory of the Philadelphians that their city is in all respects the equal of New-York. Accordingly, they are surprised and shocked to find such a disparity between the value of lots and houses in the two cities. The prices paid in New-York seem astounding to their sober apprehension; they have no idea of the value of such property in New-York. In Philadelphia there are fine houses and stores already built, with an abundance of commodious vacancies to construct more. But there is little demand. Real estate—the most desirable in appearance—cannot be sold at anything like its supposed worth. Houses erected a few years ago at great expense, and in the best style, will not bring their cost, or any sum approaching it.

In this state of things our good-natured brethren of the rectangular city turn their eyes hitherward. It is their expressed reliance that New-York capital will flow to Philadelphia. As an inducement they talk of the advantageous position of their town in reference to the Western trade.

We fear they must be disappointed. Our capitalists will hardly look for a better place than New-York in which to invest. If they are mistaken in this notion of theirs, Philadelphia logic will hardly set them right. They are wrong-headed enough to imagine that the largest, most prosperous, and most rapidly-growing city in America is the one where capital is surest to find profitable employment.

A SMALL MISTAKE.—A correspondent, who declares himself to be a daily "reader of the Times," and adds the tautologous assurance that he is "a lover of the truth," bitterly complains that we have violated the rules of "fair play" by withholding from the public Lord DEXTER's Address to the Electors of Buckinghamshire. He is not at all surprised that the *Herald* and *Tribune* should be guilty of such abominable conduct, but pays the Times the compliment of scolding us for falling into the like wickedness. We accept the compliment with modest satisfaction, but must decline the censure. We have never published Lord DEXTER's Address to the Electors of the English county which Mr. DISRAELI has the honor of representing, for the simple reason that Lord DEXTER has never made any address to the said Electors. Our correspondent has been misled in consequence of the bad practice, to which he pleads guilty, of reading the *Evening Express*. In that journal, Mr. DISRAELI's very brilliant plea for his own reelection, which had been duly published in the *Times* of May 16, was reproduced on the evening of the same day as a speech of Lord DEXTER. If our correspondent will abandon the dangerous habit of spoiling his intellectual digestion with the *Express*, he will probably so far recover the tone of his mind as not again to be deluded into the notion that Peers of Parliament are called upon to talk themselves into their legislative seats like mere mortal commoners.

Academy of Music.—"Don Giovanni" attracted a fine house, last night, in spite of the weather, which somehow always manages to be unpleasant whenever there is anything "classical" going on. The cast of the opera was certainly a justification of all the manager promised. From Mr. GAZZONI, the Italian, the excellent and acted with supreme naturalness. It is her best part, and we doubt if any one who can fairly be called her equal. Youth, and the quick inspirations of a nature naturally ardent and vivacious, are precisely what are wanted for the character. Herebefore we have been misled by the name of *Don Giovanni*, and have been a rather silly and modern sort of things. AMOBI, as *Mosca*, acted with much spirit, and displayed a pretty fancy for prologues. A stupendous *pas* in the first act brought down the house, and secured an encore. Musically considered, being not quite so remarkable, being, in point of fact, a comparative stranger to the score. SULLI, AMOBI was good and amusing. PADOA made her *rentrée* as *Donna Anna*, and displayed all that dramatic power for which she is remarkable. MME. STRAUCH, as *Donna Elvira*, sang carefully and well. Signor BAZZONI, as *Don Giovanni*, was good, and sang the music better than any of his predecessors. By no means great, dramatically. The Signor is altogether too much of a gentleman for the sneaking servant. He looks like an impoverished noblesman reduced to service.

MR. MILLS' CONCERT.—We direct attention to the concert to night at Niblo's—Mr. MILLS first in America. A number of bold and brilliant compositions, and Mr. MILLS will play some of the most remarkable piano productions of the present day.

Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY—STATE OF THE MARKET.

The United States Mail Steamship *Quaker City*, R. W. SWEET, Commander, left New-Orleans on the morning of the 22d inst., for New-York via Havana, at which port she arrived, at 9 A. M. of the 14th, after a rapid run of forty-eight hours from city to city; left Havana evening of same day for this port and arrived at her wharf at 6 o'clock last evening.

The *Quaker City* brings 174 passengers, \$118,000 in silver specie, and a full cargo for this port. There was little of interest occurring at Havana. Stock of sugar on hand 280,000 boxes. Freights were improving.

Health of the city and island good.

The *Quaker City* experienced strong northerly winds on the passage from Havana.

THE CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.—There were no proceedings of interest at the City Inspector's Office yesterday. In the morning, Mr. SCOTT, the Mayor's Secretary, was placed in charge, with some policemen, who had directions to let people pass in and out, but not to let any of the books and papers be disturbed. The routine business of the office is carried on as usual by the clerks appointed prior to his late private office during the day, and had a consultation with Ex-Judge EDWARDS. It is understood that he will appeal to the General Term from the decision of Judge ALLEN. In the meantime applications for the removal of offenders, dead animals

MEDICAL.

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 A CARD HAVING BEEN
 TO THE PUBLIC
 who so frankly confess the
 creation, I am sorry to
 the names of those who de-
 R. J. Jackson & Co
 J. C. Gould & Co.
 J. H. H. & Co.
 & Co.
 Hyatt.
 that a person who pur-
 is equally liable for pur-
 it. The "makers" have
 of their invention not to pa-
 use if so desired.
 TH.
 20th January, 1886.

ESTABLISHED
 GEORGE H. JACKMAN

[illegible]

NO. 29 JOHN-ST.
See Tin, in pic and bar.
Half-valve and half round iron
and T iron; wrought iron
shoe Iron, Penn. Galina and
steel wire, &c.
LOOK HERE
HARDWARE STORE, No. 29
John-St., between Second St. and
the best Carpenters' Tool
Hardware, &c., now opening

INDIA RUBBER
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.
 Sole Importers, Lead, Mt. Hope Ave. N.
 JOHN W. Q. SOY & CO.

[illegible]

and right. Orders solicited
 HOB & Co.
 No. 23 Cortlandt

WINE AND LIQUOR
THE DOMESTIC ALE
 supplied at their residence
 home brewed ale in bottles
 y bottled ale will compare
 article, and at about one-half
 No. 30 Cedar st., corner B
 varieties of foreign and domestic
 for sampling.

BEATED SCOTCH,
 Malted Ales, for family use, put
 in quarts, or in bottles, for sale at
 corner of Broadway and Cedar
 No. 30 Cedar st. Wall-st.
 twenty varieties of fine drinking

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CITY INSPECTION
TORSHIP—ANOTHER NOMINATION FROM THE
MAYOR REJECTED—THE SUPERINTENDENT

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE READING OF THE REPORT OF THE CITY INSPECTOR'S COMMISSION, THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN MET LAST EVENING THAT THE MEETING WAS BEING AN UNUSUALLY INTERESTING ONE. A VERY LARGE LOBBY WAS IN WAITING, AND AS SOON AS THE DOORS OF THE CHAMBER OF THE BOARD WERE THROWN OPEN THE SPEECHES AND PORTION OF IT WAS THROWN WITH INTERESTED SPEECHES.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE READING OF THE MINUTES, ALDERMAN BOOLA AROSE, AND AS THE COMMITTEE TO WHICH THE NOMINATION OF DR. FOSTER FOR CITY INSPECTOR HAD BEEN REFERRED WAS READY TO REPORT, AND MOTION THE RULES WERE SUSPENDED AND THE REPORT WAS

That the Board Committee to whom was referred the nomination of Dr. S. C. Foster for City Inspector respectfully report:

That the nominee was unknown to every member of the Board except one, and your Committee was subsequently acquainted with his character and fitness for the office.

They first made inquiries of the Mayor as to him and were informed by the Mayor that he did not not only not know Dr. Foster; that he had never seen him and only knew him by the representation of others, and were then asked to know his first name.

That your Committee on inquiry ascertained that Dr. Foster's political associations were adverse to those of a majority of the Board, and though the Mayor had been elected in opposition to the regular

ly nominated Democratic candidates for the United States House of Representatives. The Democratic Committee did not feel themselves justified in permitting the Mayor to transfer the whole power of patronage of the city to his personal control. They were very hostile to the majority of the Board of Aldermen, who were friendly to him, and adding to this feeling, they were hostile to the majority of the Board of Supervisors, who were friendly to the Mayor. The Committee understood from the Mayor that he had been asked to attend the Democratic Convention in connection with the Democratic Party, they feared that he had been imposed upon and that he would be obliged to resign.

They were desirous to protect him from the consequences of such impositions, and, therefore, held matters under advisement until they could be advised by the Board of Supervisors. They were a subject not easily ascertained in regard to an individual to obscure and unknown as Dr. Foster was at that time. He was a man of high standing, and, retained, the Mayor took upon himself, without

consent of the Board, to withdraw the nomination, and to wait until the next meeting of the Board, if the nomination is already before them, he has repeatedly nominated other persons to the same office, and it would have been rejected by the Board.

There is a difference of opinion between your Committee and the Mayor as to his power and duty in the matter.

It is contended that the City Spectator "shall be appointed by the Mayor, with advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, and that the Mayor may remove him, if necessary. Your Committee insist that the Mayor's "advice" in the statute cannot be thus qualified, and that it has to have a meaning and force given to it, and that the Mayor is not to be considered as invested with it as an appointment as well as being qualified to remove him.

The same question has long been pending under the Constitution of the United States, and has been

The President's power as to officers is to "nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint"; thus allowing the Senate the right to disapprove the nomination. But it will be observed that this is not the language of the Charter under which the Mayor derives his power. The United States Constitution uses as to making treaties: "shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties."

The two different forms of expression are used in the same section of the Constitution, and it cannot be that this difference is without meaning; and, therefore, the construction of the Charter under which the President has been elected under this Constitution has been different under these different clauses. As to appointments, the President has been considered as a President, and not as a Mayor, but as to treaties, the President was appointed Mayor, but as to treaties, the President was appointed Mayor.

The Committee find an account of that in St. Louis in the Executive Journal, July, August, 1892, in which it is said that the Board of Education proceeded for the right which they now claim of being addressed with befriended, besides the argument that university and college students were not to be segregated, and the marked difference in expression to be entirely overlooked.

The Committee have endeavored to carry these views in entire harmony with the Mayor, have the effort, had several interviews with him, and in one occasion he has suggested to your committee that they should call on the Board of Education and agree upon what they wanted as a basis of discussion, and that they should then agree upon a person, uncorruptible at least

them and their party in his politics, as well as to be firmly and capable. They may consider him as a man who has no personal intention, but he has no recommendation, but within two hours after being nominated as a writer of his own, without advising with the Board.

Upon the point the Board and the Mayor thus are in disagreement.

There is not the only difference. He claims that after making a nomination, and thus exhausting his power, he has a right to withdraw his action. He must first prevent any action of the Board on their nomination. He has a right to withdraw his nomination, but he has no right to withdraw a name he has once sent in without consulting the Board. For if he can, then after exercising his duty to the Mayor's Charter, he can prevent the Board from doing anything. He has a right to withdraw his veto or his approval of an ordinance after he has communicated it to the Council.

officer of the City who has made any commu-
nicate to the Common Council the right to withdraw
and rescind the action of the Common Council
upon it.

It seems to this Committee that this claim on
Mayor is entirely without merit. It is a claim
requiring to be submitted to without depriving
Common Council of its just control over its own
proceedings.

Therefore, your Committee recommend the fol-
lowing resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen do not
assent, except in the appointment of Dr. S. C. F.
as City Inspector of the City of New York.

F. L. A. GOOLE, N. Y. M. B.
W. H. W. GENET, N. Y. M. B.

Alderman Adams said the Mayor had told him
in presence of the Chairman of the Board that
the Democratic members of the Board would go

gether and sent in a list of names the Mayor would favor. The Mayor, however, was not in favor of sending in more than one name at a time. Alderman Booth said he had told the Mayor that he was not in favor of sending in more than one name at a time. A caucus was held and it had been decided to send in one name at a time.

When Thomas Tromper said that while the Mayor was talking with the Mayor, he (the Mayor) had nomination of his candidate in an envelope ready to hand out to the Mayor, the Mayor said that when he had nominated on the right track; he had told them to make the acquaintances of members of the committee. The Mayor said that he was not in favor of their nomination. The Common Council would not confirm a man that they knew not about. The Mayor at first had said he was for the nomination of the public school teachers. The Mayor nomination he had sent in those who were not

German Adams said the Chairman of the committee had not in his presence said to the Mayor he should oppose the sending in of a list of names. He said he had not heard of it, and was not enough of a man to graduate with a doctor's degree.

German BOWEN denied that he had conferred with the Mayor in the proposal to send in a list of names. The Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor had agreed to send in one name at a time. Unanimously they had decided to submit the name of Aaron B. Rollins. Adams had been told that the Mayor had said to him that Mr. Diamond had been sent into the Board without consulting with the caucus. It had been decided that the Board of Aldermen was parting from Adams and Mr. Diamond, and that Adams was not to have this instance. He should always respect the will of the Board of Aldermen, and he knew his right as Mayor of the City, but he knew his right as a citizen.

Alderman Thomas supported the statement of Alderman Boon. He also was present when a committee of the board presented the nomination of the Mayor and the Mayor apologized that gentleman had said he would consider his name. At the same time the Mayor has the nomination of Mr. Disson, who is a member of the board, and the Mayor offered. The public had taken sides with the Mayor not properly understanding the subject. The Mayor said that he had a million of dollars and the Mayor was enviable, and that he could not treat the Aldermen more fairly than he had. The Mayor said that he had a million of dollars and the Mayor was enviable, and that he could not treat the Aldermen more fairly than he had. The Mayor said that he had a million of dollars and the Mayor was enviable, and that he could not treat the Aldermen more fairly than he had. The Mayor said that he had a million of dollars and the Mayor was enviable, and that he could not treat the Aldermen more fairly than he had.

TO THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN: *Gentlemen*—Since communication to your Honorable Board on the subject of the application of the late John W. Allen has been rendered in the Supreme Court by Judge W. F. Allen, before whom argument was heard on the 10th inst., and the Court has rendered its decision in favor of the Mayor to counterclaim a warrant for the salary of \$1,000 for the months of January and February, 1884, I deem it my duty to inform the Board that the term of Mr. Morton's office has expired on the 1st of December last.

A copy of his decision made on the 17th inst. has been transmitted, and on other things it has been that his claim, "on his (Morton's) showing" he has no claim to the office of City Assessor.

The office having thus been judicially declared to be vacant, no contract or expenditure for salary can be applied for by the Mayor, or by the Inspector's Department, as there is no need there

The defendant was on the witness stand for some time during the proceedings. He was asked to state what he was doing at the time the car was driven into the crowd, and drove directly through a portion of the Society were provided with seats, which he passed on either side and pretty severely.

Judge Russell charged the jury, that the crowd and be right to break the agitation, and that the crowd was many, and they were justified in it from the box.

John Taylor and John Van Cleef, defense gaily, and the crowd, liquor, and were presented.

Ada Bush, a handsome young woman, 25 years of age, was arraigned, and pleaded guilty to the same offense as the defendant.

In the case of Goolley, trial yesterday for January, the day, and the same testimony, the

[illegible]

Finally were back to Chicago for the first time. They had received there. This was duly forwarded to the office of the Chicago Daily Tribune, which had a note paper, in a good legible hand. With this letter, dated the 10th day of April last. With this letter, the office stated, several stationery stores, and a small number of companies, had been supplied with the letter. It was found that some of the paper, sent at last, they found some that corresponded to that upon which the letter was written, and upon inspection of the rest, they found that it was a man answering the description of the fugitive. They also ascertained that the same man had been several times in the store of the Chicago Daily Tribune. Upon following up this clue, as experienced detectives well know how to do, after two weeks' further investigation, they were enabled to trace the criminal to this place of concealment, a small place, but a few miles from the city, or, nearer to the Green River, than to the city. They were then on the road. They went to this place, and found the man.

[illegible][illegible]

BARQUE GRS. STAMOK at SEA.
Friday, April 6, 1859.

At 6 o'clock this morning, or thereabout, two small vessels were descried at a distance of about 10 miles to the eastward of our starboard bow. The vessel of the port bow soon proved to be a brigantine, with a square main top-sail, steering to the wind and heaving to the southward of east, was within 10 miles of S. E. & E, and our course N. W. (bound to New Orleans). In the course of an hour, steering easterly, we were within 5 miles of her, and she was seen to be a brigantine, which I took to be as an Englishman, I heard about N. E. A moment after, on weather, we beheld a vessel of the same type, which put her nationality beyond all doubt.

Sailing this, I immediately ordered my colors (American) to be hoisted fast to the starboard mainmast flag staff, being hoisted by the foremast, and the port likely to be seen by the brigantine, she being

then on our starboard beam; and furthermore, it lay quite a common error to suppose that the English were not to be offended by any of our actions, and especially the English, when I ordered the colors to be hoisted, and I did not want my colors spoiled by keeping them up unnecessarily. Our colors had been down since the morning, and I did not want to give the English any opportunity to see them, and without any warning whatever, the English then fired upon us with round shot, which I saw burst short as it flew four or five miles. I waited a while, and then I ordered the colors to be hoisted, and the English was fired which was short about the same distance before. The English was at this time about ten miles off, and I did not want to make any further demonstration, especially as the English had fired and used to be so angry with me, and I did not want to give them any opportunity to see my part; however, I took in my speaker and started hoisted my colors to the peak. But the English was

[illegible]

Dr. George B. Low, an able and cultured writer who is using the signature of many persons, living and dead, to procure the office of Postmaster General for himself, and to enable him to carry out a scheme which will support himself and use of him; was guilty of the foregoing.

Salem, May 9, 1889.

Mr Editors: I was very much startled, and distressed and grieved, at a recent article in the Salem Evening News, in which a person, calling himself "a major political fault," was "making merry" at the "most serious character" — no less than that of forging signatures to post office notices, and at the same time, "denying the benefit of which is said to have enjoyed." The statement contained in the article are the desperate misapprehensions of what my name and signature are capable of.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Co. Tarr & Co. alleges that the loss of the vessel was owing to the incapacity and mismanagement of the sailing master, Fasmus, and to there being no second sailor on board, which compelled the ship to run aground, and claim that the owners are responsible for those facts.

Wm. Judge B. J. Merrill
J. Thomas Young

[illegible]

HICKERS IN SIX WEEKS.—YES, MY magical Osgood will force the beard or mustache to grow luxuriantly within that time, without itching or injuring the skin. Price 25¢. Send to and get by mail Mrs. J. G. OSGOOD, No. 107 SUMMIT ST.

INDEX

WILL RESULTS ARISING FROM
 stress and unhealthy contamination. May be
 cured by the use of "TRINEROL." The
 remedy is fully laid out in the book "The
 of Physiological Macerates." Sold by Dr.
 J. No. 130 Bleecker St., C. Wells & Co.,
 price free. Sold by Dr. J. No. 113
 No. 113 Fulton St., N. Y. City.
 J. E. TOS.

CERTAINLY AND PERMANENTLY
 CURED ONLY
 been a great sufferer, and found a cure after
 trials and great cost. I am anxious that those who
 are afflicted by this disease should be cured. I
 send by post my treatment and prove that I
 am not a humbug. Write to me at once.
 DR. G. H. KAHN, care of J. Young, & Co., New York.

SSO CURE:
 FARRAR, ANDY, of New York, has cured
 of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Syphilis, and other diseases
 and makes a speedy cure without the use of medicine.
 He has cured many cases of these diseases.
 Further, the disease cannot be contracted by
 contact with the patient. The cure is taken when examined
 and experiments are made.

and radically cure any case which can be pro-
duced by a desirable result is obtained in three or
four days, and as neither pain nor inconvenience
is, and renders unnecessary any diversion to the
business of the patient, it is a sound theory or healthy
idea, and the disease is thus removed in a few
days with the production of a thorough and
lasting effect. Other cases of rheumatism, sciatica,
etc., in its use. Price, 61 per box.
C. H. KIFF, druggist,
No. 175 Broadway,
New York.

malady derive from a rougher
viewing his condition to this
the profession must be ap-
pealing to witness some of the
to the C. where the disease has
system by quick to form a
and where on the body, pains in
the great and small
Dr. C. has discovered a new
can cure the worst forms of stric-
Constitution. He has
indulged in by young men.
is a member of the New York Uni-
versity, and the College of
graduate of the above institutions.
city in this City. M. B. - See his
with the signature of
a sure guarantee against

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—DR. JAMES C. STRATTON'S SOLID PROPRIETARY—It is the only certain cure for Mental Debility, etc. Nervousness cured by this medicine in paralytic & hysterical cases, restores strength and soundness to the mind. For sale by Druggists in London and in Brooklyn by Dr. SMITH, Court-st. and Dr. R. B. SURGISON, Maiden Lane, New York. The Antidote is signed by JAMES T. STRATTON, R. 414, av.

DR. D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL
OF Paris, the first Special Surgeon
of the CHARTREUX, who has been
consulted on all Diseases of a Private
Nature, 61, Rue de Valenciennes,
at a few doors east of the Grand
Café de la Croix, in the Rue de
la Boucherie skillfully treated. Office
hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Consultations in the principal
languages.

IDENTICAL CONSULTATIONS.—DR.
R. No. 12, Rue de Valenciennes, can be consulted on all
requiring surgery. Twenty-six years expe-
rience. Specialties: Diseases of the
Genito-urinary system, N.B.—Those who may have
any such advertisements can call on Dr. O.
for a list of receiving honorable treatment. He
is unless cured.

STANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE
of diseases of females. Patients from a dis-
tance by private carriage. No charge for
monthly discharges from 61 to 63, Rue de

THE MOTHER KLANIAN AND LADIES' PRIVATE
The following parties have each been
recipients of four stamps. Address Dr. Finkler,
at 40th St., New-York.

COCOTTE, OF PARIS, FIRST AID
the great Dr. Blood of that city. Mrs. J.
of the bestest of the bestest of the bestest
cases, for the cure of which the French method
is so celebrated, can be obtained at the
address of the great Dr. Blood, New-York, from
No. 7 to P. O. Box. Recent cases cured in 24
hours.

REYNOLDS, HOMEOPATHY AND
first visit, at their own homes, ladies and gentlemen, pain pictures, etc. Address No. 6 Bond St., New-York.

BAT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED SYL-
PHIA PATENT, No. 1 Cherry Street,
for the cure of rheumatism and all nervous diseases. The only genuine bats in the United States.

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ERIE & CO. PROVISIONS.
 106 CANTON CHAMBERLAIN
 IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
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 at any other place in New-York. Call and see
 Goods delivered free.
 106 N. 3RD ST. N. Y.
 Porter of Wine and Brandies, Grocer
 and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail.
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Proprietors, No. 215 Greenwich st.
W CASES.—**HOFFMAN & PARSONS**
 shoe warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., pass the
 A general assortment of Shoe Cases kept on
 hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

MUSEMENTS

MUSEMENTS.
WILL CLOSE ON MONDAY, MAY 28,
AT 4 P. M. EXHIBITION OF
ORONHO'S PAINTING,
"THE HEART OF THE ANDRO."
(When it will be taken to Europe.)
AT THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 12th st., between 4th and 5th avs., from 1 A. M. to
5 P. M. Admission 25 cents. J. MOULURE, Painter.

CLOSE OF THE FESTIVAL AT
PALACE GARDEN HALL.
SALE OF SCULPTURE PAINTINGS, BRONZES, ENAMELS, &c.
 The elegant Paintings, Bronzes and Statuary, now on
 exhibition for the benefit of the French Relief Com-
 mittee, will be perceptibly sold at auction by Messrs.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, at 7 o'clock.
ON BATTERY EVENING. First lot. *Plains, Shards, etc.*, and the variety of exceedingly rare and valuable stones and minerals, presented by Wilson A. Hunt, Esq. Admission free.
WOOD'S MINSTERELS.
 Nos. 641 and 643 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE PANTOMIME!
SELECT NEGRO MINSTEREL.
 In the Variety Room.
 To conclude (third week) with a New Comic Spectacular Pantomime, entitled
THE GENIUS OF THE LAKE.
 New scenery, dresses, decorations, properties, etc.

ON EXHIBITION
A charming Portrait in pastel of
M. M. THE EMPRESS SUGHIEN.
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and a collection of choice pictures of the French school by
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COUPLI'S GALLERY,
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Admission free.

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 Opees from 10 A.M. 'til 10 P.M.

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STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the infirmary of the City—the famous ROTTERDAM GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 545 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

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HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not yet use our invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to inform the public that the rights of our patent have been secured, and that the following card is now only a licensed under our patents in the following cities:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. E. & W. W. Ward & Co.
S. N. Atherton & Co.
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The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is legally liable for infringement unless he can show that he had no knowledge of the patent and that he was not induced by others to use it. If you are a user of the article, it is your duty to inform the patent owner of your intention to do so, to pay the user's share of the cost, and to indemnify the patent owner for any damages he may suffer. If you do not do this, you will be liable for the full amount of the damages. If you do this, you will be liable for the full amount of the damages. If you do this, you will be liable for the full amount of the damages.

NEW YORK, January, 1909.

ESTABLISHED 1869.
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 EXCLUSIVE ROYAL WORKS,
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Manufacturers of iron rolling of all kinds for druggists, chemists, parks, stores, offices, &c.
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 Patent Fireproof Light for vaults, areas, staircases.
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 Rebar and Angles Iron.
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NO. 23 JOHN-STREET.
 Bacon Tins, in pigs and bar.
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 Regulars a cisterny.
 Fresh Tins, "Lamb and Dog" brand.
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 A good supply of the above, at the **W. S. MURRAY,**
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WM. S. MURRAY.

LOOK HERE.
LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, 1018 Canal St., and
 blocks from Brewery, towards Broadway, A. C. S. S.
 (between Rods, Ties and German Steel).
 Specials: Hard-are, now opening. Galval and screws.

BE LADIES AND DELIGHTED WITH the new Patent Ice Breakers: **WILLIAMS' PATENT** and **WILLIAMS' PATENT** are the best and most efficient. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by **F. STEVENS, No. 124 Pearl-st., up stairs.**

RUSSIA PATENT IRON—500 PACKS. Assorted numbers, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. **A. T. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.**

PANCA TIN, THOMSTON COPPER, SELLERS. For sale by the lot or by the ton. **WILLIAMS & CO., No. 215 Water-st.**

JOHN W. QUINN & CO., No. 25 William-st.

TURKEY IRON—STAMPS AND PILES, P. V. BELL quality, for railroads. For sale by **C. & B. BRIGHT, No. 121 Pearl-st.**

AMEN & SONS' SHOWELS AND SPADES For sale by the lot or by the ton. **WILLIAMS & CO., No. 215 Water-st.**

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CAUTION TO DEALERS IN SHANTUNG
 RUBBER CONTAINING THREADE OR STRIPS
 OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives
 notice that he holds no patent rights in the
 use of the word "thread" in connection with
 rubber according to said Goodyear's patent of June 16,
 1844, in all elastic fabrics of the kind which are
 capable of being drawn out into threads or
 strips, and in all woven, braided, cemented or sewed
 goods, or such as may be made with the same,
 and in all such substances other than rubber and
 all smooth elastic shirred goods, and also to make
 use of the word "thread" in connection with
 threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be made
 finished by vulcan with or to be covered by a rough sur-
 face, and he hereby gives notice that it is and he
 will trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates.

[illegible]

ber that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this
 city without his license and stamp, and that he will
 be the constant agent of the law, all persons infringing
 on his said rights. **ROBERT H. DAY,**
 Notary Public, No. 51 Overland st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD WATCHES. DIAMOND
SILVER WATCHES. FINE GOLD AND SILVER
 sterling silver ware tea sets, cake baskets, and de-
 signed ware, very low and warranted.
BOUTIN & LAFAYETTE.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
 For sale by **GEORGE C. ALLEN,** Importer and Manufacturer,
 No. 101 Nassau Street, New York.

Mr. A. Gay and 3 children, Mrs. M. Clark 2 J. A. B.

[illegible]

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

NO GENERAL ACTION REPORTED.

Departure of Napoleon III. for the Seat of War.

Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Tending Downward—Provisions Quiet—Consols 91 5-8@91 7-8.

THE MAILS BY THE CANADA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

DETAILS OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

St. James, N. Y., Friday, May 20. The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 11th inst., left Cork, the 12th, passed Cape Race at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, on her way to New-York, where she will be due on Monday morning.

The City of Baltimore was boarded by the New York of the Associated Press, which has brought to the city the latest news of the war.

The R. M. steamship Europa, from New-York on Wednesday, the 27th ult., arrived at Liverpool on the 28th.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

No battle has taken place.

The Austrians apparently exhibited much indecision and kept occupying places, and then abandoning them.

There had, indeed, been no material change in affairs since the departure of the Canova. Heavy rains had prevailed, and continued up to the latest accounts.

A bulletin from Vienna explains that the Austrians had taken up a position between the Po and Sesia rivers, to wait better weather, before resuming the offensive.

The Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by Prince Napoleon, left Paris on the 10th, for Genoa.

The Emperor is proclaimed Regent during the Emperor's absence.

The Sardinian General, DEL LA MARCONA, had made the river Dora his strategic line.

The Austrians were fortifying their position on the Sesia.

Marshal CAPOVONTE was said to be directing the operations of the Alpine divisions.

The Austrians were suffering much from sickness.

The Sardinians were preparing a grand reception for Napoleon at Genoa.

Austria was expected soon to have three-quarters of a million of men under arms.

The Austrians had declared Ancona in a state of siege.

The Pope had protested against this action, and Austria was expected to retract.

The number of French troops at Rome is to be increased, and placed on a war footing.

The English Parliamentary elections were almost concluded. The ministerial gain was variously estimated from nineteen to twenty-eight.

M. de PARNON had been appointed French minister in London.

The Minister denies that France is about to concentrate an army on the Rhine.

The Paris Bourse was flat, and the Three Per Cent. rather lower.

The steamer Great Britain, with Melbourne dates of March 1st, had reached Liverpool. The markets were without improvement. Mining was active.

The Australian Mail steamer Envia was considerably overdue at New.

The latest Turin telegraph says that the Austrians were recrossing the Sesia in haste.

London, Thursday, May 12. The price of Consols is 91 5-8 per cent. higher over that of Tuesday, a favorable effect having been produced by the drain of gold.

In the other departments of the Stock Exchange the tendency of prices were generally satisfactory.

In the discount market the demand was moderate, although high rates were still demanded for long paper.

At Paris the subscription to the French loan of twenty millions already exceeds forty millions, including a very large number for only ten francs of the annual income. All connected with the Government are expected to take part in this new national debt.

At St. Petersburg, Exchange was firmer and quoted at 34 1/2.

A painful feeling was produced on the Stock Exchange, to-day, by the announcement that sixteen more individuals had ceased to be members of the exchange.

The Bank of Belgium has raised its rates of discount from three to four per cent.

MARSEILLES, Wednesday. The Emperor arrived here at midday. He embarked on the Reine Reine, where he received the city authorities and left at 2 P. M.

BY THE CANADA AND THE EDINBURGH.

Movements of the War in Italy.

The official Bulletin of Vienna announces that the headquarters of the army which had crossed the Ticino have been removed on to Gualdo.

The Nord says that to check the move of the Austrians upon Turin, the Sardinian Government has not only evacuated the Ticino, but has also evacuated the Ticino by cutting trenches, at distances of 100 metres from each other, across the road.

The Suisse says: "Our private accounts inform us that the Emperor is making arrangements for preventing the Austrians from establishing themselves too strongly in the mountainous part of the district of Novara. A battery of artillery and some troops have arrived at Domo d'Ossola; united with the National Guard, which is strongly organized, they will offer a sufficient resistance to any coup de main. GARRIBDI, moreover, is expected to occupy Biella, Bannet, &c., and several battalions of volunteers."

The various bulletins that have reached us from Turin state that the Austrians have augmented the garrison and war material of Ancona. They have also occupied Mortara with 20,000 men. Almost all the troops stationed at Piacenza have left, and the temporary absence of General La Marmora, the chief of the army, has been announced.

The arrival and departure of French troops at Turin and Genoa continues, amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of the people. The Austrians have entered the Duchy of Modena at Reggio. The valley of Scrivia is strongly occupied by the French. The Piedmontese Gazette announces that, during the temporary absence of General La Marmora, the Duke of Aosta will control the departments of War and Marine.

General TACON, it is said, will be named to replace the late General BEAT, whose sudden death, at Susa, has been mentioned.

The Marseilles journals of Wednesday announce the arrival in that city of the French Generals of Division CAUDET, GAVET and AODAS, and of General of Brigade ROSE, on their way to Italy.

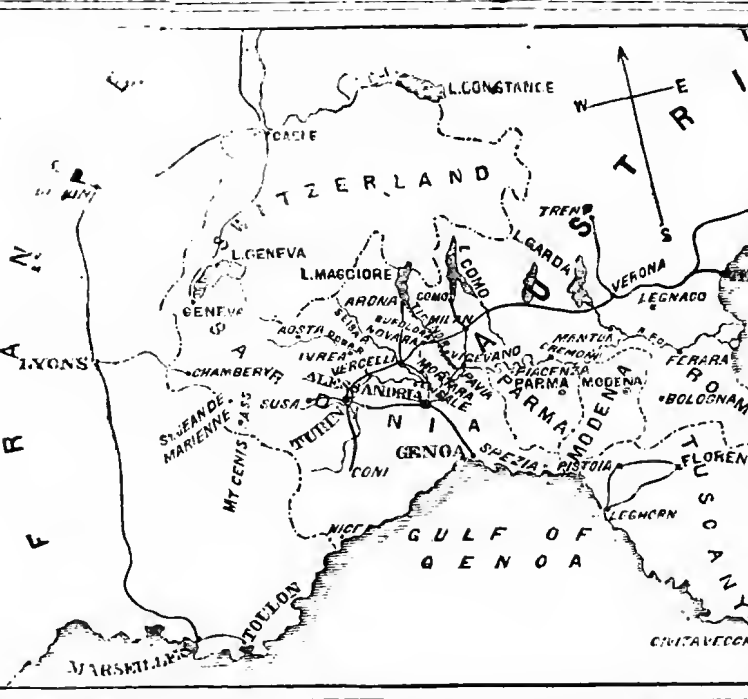
The Havre journals state that the French Government has hired three steamers of that port belonging to M. HARRY & Co., the Havre, the Derdoug, and the Grand, to convey stores from Marseilles to Genoa for the army of Italy. They add that it is believed the Government has also hired two steamers of the Havre to Hamburg line, the Paris and the Hamburg, and that it is thought likely that it will hire all the great steamers of Havre suitable for transport.

The Gazette des Hopitaux gives the following as the appointments to the medical staff of the army of Italy: Baron LARAT, surgeon-in-chief; M. CAUDET, surgeon of the first corps; M. BODIN, of the 2nd corps; M. SALAZAR, of the 3rd corps; and M. TACON, of the 4th corps. M. LAPOINTE, BARONNET, and CAZALAS are appointed to headquarters, and M. MAZ and NARONIA to the ambulances of the guard.

TURIN, May 8.—Official Bulletin.—"The attempt of the Austrians to force the passage of the Po at Frattocchie commenced on the 27. The cannonade lasted fifteen hours, and was recommenced yesterday afternoon and lasted for the remainder of the day. The Piedmontese only had a few wounded, whilst the Austrians experienced much loss. Four thousand Austrians were yesterday at Castellone Scrivia."

TURIN, May 8.—A proclamation has been issued by the Emperor Napoleon III. in which he declares that the Emperor Napoleon III. is determined to support the Italian people in their struggle for independence, and that he will not permit the Austrian army to remain in Italy.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.



THE SEAT OF WAR.

In order to convey to the reader, who may desire to follow the movements of the hostile forces now confronting each other on the banks of the Po, a comprehensive idea of the theatre of conflict, the map which is given above, has been prepared. With the assistance of this outline, the following general topographical description, which we borrow from *Gallagher's Messenger*, will be intelligible.

If Alessandria, which was dismantled by the Austrians in 1835, when they gave it up to Piedmont, but which has recently been fortified, were made the basis of operations of an invading army against Milan, the army would have two routes to follow: the first, in which there are a number of torrents, up to the Ticino, which separates Lombardy from Piedmont, and the second, the easier one, presenting an obstacle in the Po, which is the southern limit of Lombardy.

Now, Austria, which occupies Piacenza, on the right bank of that river, has established an entrenched camp at that place. Lower down are Cremona, and on the left bank Mantua, to defend the passage of the river, and the belief that the Austrians are about to attack Mantua, which is the key of the country. This territory was the theatre of the campaign of 1796, and Austria has accumulated defenses there, the belief that in the future war the same plan of attack would be followed; but that is perhaps doubtful. On the Mincio, which is only a few miles from Mantua, the Austrians have a strong position, and the Austrians have been accumulating, and Peschiera and Mantua protect it to two extremes. The Adige is in the rear, and the Austrians have been accumulating, and Peschiera and Mantua protect it to two extremes.

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ment might have a pretext for hypocritically displaying the state of Italy, and assuming in the eyes of the cause of Austria and peace, the part of a liberator.

To assist this rash undertaking an unscrupulous Press organ, endeavoring to carry beyond the frontiers of the neighboring States a moral insurrection against the order of legitimate things. This state of things, however, is not the result of a policy, but of a policy.

Out of love for those hollow dreams of the future, and in order to secure to herself support from abroad, Piedmont took part in the war in which she had no concern against a foreign Power, and sacrificed her soldiers for a foreign object. She was also seen at the head of the Piedmontese army, good will with new in the annals of diplomacy, to criticize with effrontery the Governments of Italy, her own countrymen, and to assume a position of superiority.

But, that nobody might believe that these wild desires and efforts were associated with the smallest sentiment in favor of the peaceful prosperity of Italy, the Government of Piedmont, in order to maintain any of the Sovereigns of Italy followed the inspiration of indulgence and conciliation, and whenever the Emperor Napoleon III. was in the neighborhood of the happiness and progress of the richest and most independent of the world.

When the Imperial Majesties visited the Italian provinces, receiving the homage of their faithful subjects, and when they were in the neighborhood of the Emperor Napoleon III. and his family, the Emperor Napoleon III. was in the neighborhood of the happiness and progress of the richest and most independent of the world.

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NEW BOOKS.

Standard French Literature.

Several months ago we called attention to the good service rendered the reading public by Messrs. DRAKE & JACKSON, by the issue of a convenient, well-edited and economical edition of the English Classics, previously to be obtained only in a garbled or badly-printed shape, or in the form of costly expensive London copies. The necessity of reverting to the standard writers of our vernacular in order justly to estimate current literature, and the vast practical worth of these authors, and the education of American youth of both sexes, are too well known and felt to need our advocacy. We regard it as an excellent sign of the times that there is a steady demand for the English classics, — that every public, private, district-school and academic library in the country are supplied with them for reference has taught us that the solid basis of good sense, the permanent ground of style, and the average moral tone of these writings afford, on the whole, the most available precedent and the most healthful pulchrum for the American mind, — the neglect whereof is apt to lead to word-cunning, fantastic conceits, extravagance and other perversions of literary taste and practice. We are not of those, however, who lightly esteem foreign literature; we only claim for English literature its just precedence and prevalence. A large majority of our people cannot afford the time and expense to extend their education, technically speaking, beyond the school and academy. Soon drawn into the vortex of business, they can only dedicate their leisure to reading; but, if the mental aptitude be strong, the facilities which our libraries, lecture-rooms, periodicals, yield, and, above all, our cheap books, afford, enable any individual of average intelligence to extend his acquaintance far beyond the limits of his native tongue. Through good translations he may become intimate with the best thoughts of the French, German and Italian mind. It is true, artistic works inevitably suffer even by the clearest translation; but writings which deal more with ideas than images — which appeal to reason, experience and sentiment, rather than to imaginative perception — may be rendered to another tongue without detriment to their essential significance, whatever they may lose in the individuality of style. Some of the works of European writers, moreover, are so linked into the chain of historical literary development, bear so directly upon life and truth, and are so permanently associated with modern culture, that to not know and appreciate them, argues a lamentable deficiency both of discipline and desirable resources.

Accordingly, we welcome the enterprise just initiated by DRAKE & JACKSON, as forming an appropriate continuation of their series of British Classics. They have commenced the publication of the French Standard writers in the best obtainable English translations, with copious notes, adequate revision, new biographies, etc. It is intended thus to enable those unacquainted with the French language to know and enjoy the most ancient authors therein, and to compare intelligently the standard literature of England with that of France. Those who are aware how scarce the most approved translations of the French Classics have become, will appreciate the necessity of this enterprise; and those who are acquainted with the original works, will best estimate the judgment and skill, as well as taste, that manifested in their reproductions. There is no less than twenty-three popular French didactic work among English readers, but one hitherto only published in translations in the shape of a heavy, double-columned octavo. Here we have four beautifully printed duodecimos — a new life of MONTAIGNE, more minute and elaborate than has ever appeared, several new letters more fresh and valuable notes, an appendix of "Critical Opinions," ranging from the folio *Thucydides* to the *North American Review*, 1858, and a complete Index. Besides these advantages, the text of the *Essays* has been carefully revised from the last edition of HAZLITT; the several thousand classical quotations have been verified and corrected, and the whole arranged in the most authentic and readable shape. The literary and mechanical execution of this work is a credit to the scholarship and the bookcraft of the country.

Next appears our old friend *Telemachus*, endeared by its finished style, associated with pedantic discipline, but made forever precious as the legacy of FENELON. Dr. HAWKSWORTH'S translation has been wisely adopted, and the notices of the author, including those of LAMARTINE and CHATELAIN, are judiciously chosen. To the careful superintendence and scholarly taste of Mr. O. W. WRIGHT are indebted for these handsome volumes, and he is to complete the series. We approve highly of the selection for the first twelve volumes, because they offer so attractive a variety, and give classic specimens of both the old and the new literature of France. Thus MONTAIGNE'S *Essays* and FENELON'S *Telemachus* are to be immediately followed by that profoundest of French classics, PASTOR'S *Thoughts*; that preeminent specimen of Voltaire's epic, *The Henriade*; CHATELAIN'S incarnation of Christian sacrifice, *The Martyr*; that crystal specimen of the narrative, Voltaire's *Charles XII.*; and that famous picture of modern literary dogmatism, Madame de STAEL'S *Germany*, in two volumes.

Mrs. ELIZA W. FARNHAM is sufficiently distinct in her style, and exceedingly graphic in her descriptions of vulgar, women and scenery, but in her new volume, entitled *My Early Days*, she is so unobtrusive in narrating the incidents of the story that we cannot positively determine whether the story be an autobiographical sketch, or a work of fiction; in either case it is full of interest, and displays evidences of very great ability. In the introductory essay, in the form of a dedication to "E. B. K.," it is true that the author intimates that *My Early Days* is a genuine autobiography, and she says that it is the "most intimate experience which is at once the cause and the evidence of that sublimity of all phenomena, human growth, which calls for and justifies that life-analysis by which our literature is beginning to be very noticeably marked," and of which our contemporary autobiography is, perhaps, the best form. And we must give Mrs. FARNHAM the credit of evincing the utmost degree of courage in exposing the secrets, the follies, the oddities and the infirmities of her friends. She is a real *enfant terrible* to her family circle, and if any of her uncles and aunts should happen to be alive to read the record of their conduct which their niece has so courageously given to the world, they will be likely to repent their harshness towards her. The early days comprise the ten years of her existence from her sixth to her sixteen years. (1.)

Mr. STANLEY is no copious and prolific author, the art of writing is one of which he is no perfect master, and it is evidently so easy, and such a pleasure for him to put his thick coming fancies on paper, that he has wondered at his long silence. He has at last, however, broken ground on his own peculiar field once more, and given us another of his romances founded on the early history of the Southern States. *The Caspique of Kiamuk* the title of his new romance just published by REDFIELD, (2.) is sufficiently indicative of the character of the work. It is a romance of the early Colonial times of South Carolina, commencing in the year 1684. The characters are such as Mr. STANLEY has always loved to model, Indians, swagging roysters, sailors, and military adventurers, and the scenes and incidents such as the readers of his romances have been familiar with. He is not in the slightest degree tainted by any of the more modern masters of fiction, as BROWN and other popular novel-writers have been, but he is true to his old master and preserves the style of SCOTT, giving intermingled descriptions of natural scenery, and putting in wherever and whenever he deems proper his own authorial reflections on affairs in general. There is a very large class of readers to whom a new novel by the author of the *Yemassee* will be a godsend.

Mr. HAZLITT'S *Life of General Hazlitt* has been published by SCRIBNER, (3.) and, as the author remarks in his preface, it may appear strange that a full and extended biography of so distinguished a British general should be first attempted by an American. But Mr. HAZLITT explains, in a perfectly satisfactory manner, the reason for his undertaking the task, to which we may add a still more satisfactory one — his eminent qualifications for it. A brief memoir, by Rev. Mr. BAUGH, had already appeared, but it was rather a history of the religious life, than the military career of the hero; and it was understood that Mr. JOHN MARSHALL, his brother-in-law, had taken the subject in hand. But Mr. HAZLITT having been urged to undertake it by some of the friends of the Hazlitt family, having had original materials of an important character put at his disposal, and learning moreover that it would probably be three years before Mr. MARSHALL could attempt the duty, very properly set to work about it himself. It was a labor of love to the author of *Napoleon and His Marshals*, and in HAZLITT he found a subject every way worthy his pen; for the heroic achievements of that gallant soldier afforded abundant scope for the exercise of the brilliant descriptive talents which had been employed in depicting the great battles of the French conqueror, while the rare personal virtues of HAZLITT, his religious enthusiasm, and the strange scenes in which he acquired his glory, offer topics for the pen of so demonstrative a writer as Mr. HAZLITT, which biographers have not frequently had the good fortune to meet with. Though the history of the great Indian rebellion is so familiar to us, and all the battles in which HAZLITT was engaged have so recently spread before the public, yet Mr. HAZLITT's rapid and graphic style imparts to them fresh interest, and being a part of the personal career of the hero whose whole life is now for the first time presented to us, they have a new meaning; and as though as familiar as a twice-told tale, they are as absorbing as though they were new for the first time narrated.

Forty years ago Dr. GRISWOLD was one of the celebrities of New-York. He invented the lecturing system, which has since become an established institution, and made science popular among the meanest understandings. In HAZLITT'S *Fanny*, the poet says:

"She was among the first and warmest patrons,
O. Griswold's, of the lecturing system."
Words to the wicket in "Macbeth" unknown —
Hence, and hence, hydrophobia, phrenitis,
Dropsy, optics, cataplexy, carbon,
Chloric acid, and arsenic," &c.

He was an excellent physician and a genuine philanthropist, and some of our most important benevolent institutions are greatly indebted to him for the efficient aid he rendered in their organization. His son, Dr. JOHN H. GRISWOLD, has published an interesting and complete history of his father, which (in addition to the interest it possesses as a history of one of our worthies) is of great value to the student of medicine, as it gives a special and interesting glimpse of the social character of New-York during the past fifty years. (4.) Among other matters which it contains is a letter written by Dr. GRISWOLD, in 1842, after his return to England from his visit to New-York, in which the novelist says: "Nothing that American newspapers can do (unless they should check on something honest or laudable, and decent state of society) would surprise in the least." But Dr. GRISWOLD'S opinion on American newspapers have doubtless undergone a considerable change since then, as American newspapers have also. This memoir of Dr. GRISWOLD is entitled to a distinct word of praise for its lovely typography and fine white paper, so grateful to eyes accustomed to blurred print and dingy pages.

Neither men nor books ought to offer any apologies for their existence; when they come into the world it should be taken for granted that they have a right to live; but Mr. JOHN H. GRISWOLD, having published a volume of no less than 500 pages, and illuminated it with a colored portrait of himself at full length, initiated like an Arab, is not quite sure that he was altogether safe in obtruding himself on the notice of the world, and therefore he makes an apology for it. Though he "constantly refused" the repeated solicitations of "civilized friends in India," who had a singular curiosity "to see an American view (an American's views, probably) of their country and government," he at last yielded to "the repeated solicitation of friends at home," because "India and its affairs have assumed such a vast importance before the world." There was no need of this apology, but there was a positive call for him to apologize for the title of his enormous volume, which he calls *From Wall Street to Cashmere*. It is too palpable an imitation of THACKERAY'S *Cornhill to Cairo*; besides, Mr. MINTERS had anticipated him by his *From New-York to Delhi*. Moreover, the title is an absurd misnomer. The book commences with a letter dated in Copenhagen, in which the author says, "My dear mother, I am off for Cashmere." Now, a traveler who wished to make a journey from Wall Street to Cashmere would not commence his journey at Copenhagen. But, what's in a name? Mr. GRISWOLD'S volume contains 500 pages, and 100 full-length portraits on tinted paper, besides the full-length portrait of himself in *his costume* Arabian habitus. (5.)

Something besides gold dust and hides is produced in California, viz: books. Opening a well-bound blue-covered volume, we find upon the title-page the imprint of TOWN & BACON, San Francisco. This is the first literary work from the gold region. The title is *Synopsis of Jewish History*, by the Rev. H. A. HAZLITT, rabbi preacher of the congregation, Shomrim, New-York. Attached to the volume is a form of prayer to be used in the synagogue in behalf of the United States of America. (6.) But how came a Jewish rabbi with so un-Israhelitic a name as HENRY?

A new edition of JOHN WARREN'S *Crested Eagle and the Cross*, with rather indifferent illustrations on wood, and with new notes, has been published by PEEK & BLES, of Philadelphia. (7.)

Mr. N. P. WILKS, who will persist in putting on the title pages of his books the name of N. P. WILKS, has now a very entertaining and, what is much better, a very instructive volume, entitled *The Case of "Bunt and Bunt"*, which appeared in the *Home Journal*. (8.) There is a good deal of amusing gossip in these letters, narrated in the typical style of the author, which has all the merits of PARRY and WATSON, besides a poetical inspiration which those eminent journalists can lay no claim to. The letters include an account of the author's visit to Nantucket and to Eastern Virginia, and of his rambles and experiences up and down the Hudson, from Idlewild to Fulton-street; but the real value of the letters lies in the good wholesome sanitary advice, by following which Mr. WILKS saved himself from the seemingly inevitable grave of a consumptive.

Hours with My Pupils, is the title of a volume of occasional addresses, (9.) with a few local historical sketches, by Mrs. LINCOLN PERLINS, for many years principal of the "Palapso Institute of Maryland," an institution under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, for the education of young girls. It will possess greater interest for the pupils who had the benefit of Mrs. PERLINS' instructions than for the great reading public.

It is forty years since the death of JAMES WATT, the great engineer, occurred, and it is only now that an accurate and comprehensive biography of him has been published. A very costly book was published in London, five years since, giving a biography, with selections from his correspondence and specifications of all his patents; but it was too large and too technical for general circulation, though it was of special benefit to professional men. A smaller, volume, yet a fuller and more comprehensive biography, has lately appeared in London, by Mr. MUIRHEAD, which has been republished by APPLETON & CO., (10.) with certain parts of the original work omitted, which would have had no special interest for readers in this country. This *Life of Watt*, the father of the steam-engine, forms a very suitable companion-volume to the *Life of Stephenson*, the father of railways, which has recently been published.

Songs of the Church is the title of a new volume of psalms and hymns, accompanied with

melodies, and a full set of chants, arranged by GEORGE C. DAVIS, of Cincinnati, and published by DILLIS & BROWN, of New-York. The principles upon which the selections are made are arranged, in new, and the execution of the work appears to be altogether admirable. (11.)

Some of our publishers, we regret to see, in republishing a certain class of English books, are guilty of advertising, as the opinions of the London *Times* and other respectable British journals, the remarks which are printed in them as advertisements, which are written by the publishers or authors themselves, and are distinctly printed as advertisements. The practice is one which a respectable publisher ought not to sanction. Accompanying a novel by Mr. MAILLARD, entitled *The Jealous Husband*, (12.) the publisher sends a considerable number of these "puffs collusive," which are the more to be deprecated as the work itself has sufficient merit to enable it to stand alone, without any such assistance.

Good books for good boys are an abundant, that if it were possible to cure human nature of its tendency to evil, by moral reading, there need be no more sin or wrongdoing among men. But, unhappily, this is not the case. "Good books," though, are not therefore to be despised. Some of them, no doubt, do good. *Henry Ward*, or *the Value of Right Principles*, by the author of *Edward Clifford*, has recently been published by M. W. DODD, which strikes us as a very favorable example of the class which it represents. (13.)

A small volume of miscellaneous poems by ALBERT STUTZLER, has just been published in Boston, where so many new poets appear every year that we cannot remember half their names. There is no distinctive character in Mr. STUTZLER'S poems, none of them are positively bad, while there are a few that are positively good. Thirty years ago, when poets were not so abundant, such a volume might have excited a sensation; but then, thirty years ago TENNYSON and HOOD were unknown, and such poems would not have appeared so much like echoes from these masters of the lyre. (14.)

DILLIS & BROWN have added to their very excellent series of popular biographies, under the editorship of Mr. O. W. WRIGHT, *Wife's Life of Tasso*, (15.) and a *Life of Mahomet*, compiled from the splendid pages of GRIBBON'S *Decline and Fall*. (16.)

When DRYAN and HAZLITT were just budding into reputation, and LONGFELLOW and WILKS were names unknown to song, PERCIVAL was our most renowned poet, and his verses were sung in drawing rooms and recited by school girls. But, after achieving a reputation as a poet, he took to the more sober business of geological surveying and philological studies. Yet he is still entitled to a high rank among our poets, and a new edition of his works, which will be awakened by the beautiful edition, in two volumes of blue and gold, which TOWN & BACON have published of his metrical compositions. (17.) We are glad to see an indication that these volumes will be followed by a third one containing the poet's translations.

From HAZLITT'S *Life of Schiller*, published from the second London edition. (18.)

There are in these United States 31,850 lawyers, whose names and residences have been faithfully collected and published by Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON, in a volume of 1,022 pages, which contains, besides these names, a great amount of useful information pertaining to the legal profession, the collection of debts in the various States, the time of holding courts, and the names of Judges. (19.)

Lieutenant KIRK of the Second Regiment of Artillery, has published a very interesting little volume of Military experiences, in which he gives an account of the expedition against the Northern Indians, the tribes of Cocur d'Alone, Spokans, and Pelouzes in the Summer of 1858. The narrative is confined almost wholly to the exploits of the army, and very little is given of personal adventures among the savages of those wild regions. (20.)

A new edition of BURLAMAQUI'S *Principles of Natural Law* comes to us from Columbus, Ohio, from the seventh London edition, very handsomely printed. (21.)

The last volume of the splendid edition of COOPER'S works, now in course of publication by Messrs. W. A. TOWNSEND & CO., is the *Spy*, which should have been the first, if the publishers had consulted the popularity and the chronology of these immortal novels. The steel engraved illustrations, from designs by DARLEY, are the best examples of "book-work" we have seen. (22.)

Religious books constantly accumulate upon our table, and they are so numerous at the present time, and so devoid of any special interest that we can do no more than give their titles, which will sufficiently indicate their character. (23.)

Another very pleasant volume, very elegantly got up by the author of a "Salad for the Solitary," has been published by SCRIBNER. It is very similar in manner to his first volume, but more carefully collated, with a larger amount of curious literary fragments and histories. (24.)

The HAZLITT'S have published a new catalogue of their own publications, making a closely printed volume of 231 pages including an index.

The June number of the *Atlantic Monthly* maintains the well-earned reputation of this excellent periodical. It opens with a thoughtful and interesting paper on the literary Art of SHAKESPEARE, and thence skips lightly on into a vivacious story of a young Mandarin of fashion, not very Chinese but decidedly clever and amusing. "A Trip to Cuba" is continued in a pleasant vein of agreeable reminiscence, and affords a highly tropical contrast to a curious piece of antiquarian research in respect of SHAKELTON, in which a number of incidents illustrating the novelist's times and his own character, are set forth from letters preserved in Philadelphia. An "Essay on the Differential and Integral Calculus," rather misdirected, crude, and pretentious, was intended, we suppose, to be popular, but is merely aimless.

The case of *Bunt and Bunt*, which is concluded in this number, and is a reproduction in an independent shape. Mrs. STOW'S "Minister" goes on with her "Woolding," and the "Professor at his Breakfast Table" advocates small talk on theology for small talk on society, very much to the advantage of his hearers and of his own reputation. "A Charge with Prince Rupert" is a well-conceived and effective magazine monograph, on a very striking historical character, and "The Stereoscope and the Stereograph" is in the best vein of its author, whose name the reader will be at no loss to discover. *Appropos* of which, let us suggest to the managers of the *Atlantic* that there is something slightly ridiculous in the publicity which is now regularly given to the authorship of their "anonymous" contributions. Why not print the names of writers in the magazine, if they are to be printed all over the country? If there be any value in the anonymous, by all means let us have it; if not, not. The writer on the stereoscope suggests the probability that bombs and battle-fields may soon be photographed. We have ourselves seen several excellent photographs of burning shells, quite as good as the well-known stereographs of the comet of 1858, or of waves breaking in a high wind against a rocky shore. The brief "Review" of the *Atlantic* is very good, and would have been better had the critic of *Truth's Guide* not thought it necessary to go out of his way to puff a personal friend at the expense of Mr. MORAN.

(1.) *My Early Days*, by ELIZA W. FARNHAM. New-York: TOWNSEND & BACON, 1859.

(2.) *The Caspique of Kiamuk*, by ELIZA W. FARNHAM. New-York: REDFIELD, 1859.

(3.) *Life of General Hazlitt*, by JOHN MARSHALL. New-York: SCRIBNER, 1859.

(4.) *Hours with My Pupils*, by MRS. LINCOLN PERLINS. New-York: APPLETON & CO., 1859.

(5.) *Life of Watt*, by JAMES MUIRHEAD. New-York: APPLETON & CO., 1859.

(6.) *Songs of the Church*, by GEORGE C. DAVIS. Cincinnati: DILLIS & BROWN, 1859.

(7.) *The Crested Eagle and the Cross*, by JOHN WARREN. Philadelphia: PEEK & BLES, 1859.

(8.) *The Case of "Bunt and Bunt"*, by MRS. STOW. New-York: SCRIBNER, 1859.

(9.) *Life of Tasso*, by O. W. WRIGHT. New-York: DILLIS & BROWN, 1859.

(10.) *Life of Mahomet*, by O. W. WRIGHT. New-York: DILLIS & BROWN, 1859.

(11.) *The Jealous Husband*, by M. MAILLARD. New-York: DILLIS & BROWN, 1859.

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MR. A. SPENCE IS ENGAGED TO SPEAK at DeWester's No. 806 Broadway, on **SUNDAY NEXT**, May 22—MORNING at 10% o'clock, and **EVENING** at 7 o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM.—**MRS. CORA L. V. HAICH** will give her last lecture of the course, at Mutual Bldg., Brooklyn, on **SUNDAY AFTERNOON**, commencing at 2 o'clock. Admission 15 cents.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY.—**THE REV. A. B. FERGUSON**, at Northeast corner of Broadway and 22d st. Services **SUNDAY MORNING** and **EVENING**. Seats free.

BRANDMOUTH STRAIN CIGARETTES—PERFECT
Safely reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very
low prices.
No. 66 Broadway, New-York

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT.
In or store, duty paid, for sale, by STRATTON,
SANDFORD & CO., Importers, No. 56 Beaver-st., corner
William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES
to suit purchasers, by
GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer,
No. 1 South William-st., opposite Delmonico's.

any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their
cigars, villages and cities of the United States and
TUCKER & PADDOX, Agents,
No. 43 John-st., New-York
CRUDE COAL OIL FOR SALE BY H. OG-
DEN, Jr., No. 7 Broad-st.
GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES! GLASS
SHADES!—Depot No. 38 William-st., upstairs. The
subscribers have just received and will continue to keep
on hand (formerly) a complete assortment of French
Glass Shades, square, oval and round, of all sizes.
J. & J. DUNLAP, No. 38 William-st., upstairs.

young man as cashman and groom, or cashman partner; understands his business well, and will take care of himself generally well. Has good references from all employers. No objections in City or country, writes M. F., Box No. 186. Times office, for two days.

WANTED-BY A STRAY AND WILLING
Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good cashman and groom; is also a first-rate farmer and a reliable person; willing to work and to be useful; is the best of reference. Call at No. 376 Bower.

WANTED-A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT
young man as groom; understands the care of a horse; no objection to make himself otherwise useful in the City or country; is well recommended. Call at Ross No. 98 East 14th st., near 34th av., basement.

**RECEIPTS FOR FAVORING THE CHEAPEST AND BEST WAYS OF
extracting the natural flavor of fruits to all kinds of pan-
cakes, puddings, jellies, ice cream, &c., sold by
meats and druggists.**

BALL, BUCKLE & CO.,
Proprietors, No. 28 Greenwich St.

TEAMSHIPS FOR SALE.—THE UNION
engaged offer for sale the steamships **TORONTO, ALA-**
BAMA and **AQUITA**. They are about 1,300 tons each,
in this city by W. E. Webb, machinery at New York;
are first-class ships. For particulars, apply to
J. H. Greenway, to SALTWATER, N. Y. or to J. M.
Snyder previously at private sale, will be made as
soon as possible after the date of publication of the Mer-
cantile Exchange, the last of June. Standard of the Mer-
cantile Exchange, at 6 o'clock P. M., by J. M. BUFF-
UM, \$500.

mony of the prosecution, a motion for a new suit, made by counsel for defendant, was granted.

WELL'S. Shoulder Braces, Female supporters, Belts, and Corsets for weak ankle joints, blue-feet, bow-legs, &c. and by Dr. G. C. Wells, of New York, which effects rapid cures. **No. 1 Ann-st., under the Museum.**

To Start Right for a Successful Career, one needs to know his defects, talents, and capabilities. A correct Phenological examination at **WILLIAMS & WELLS, No. 305 Broadway,** will give the needed advice.

Paris Self Hater.—A choice supply received by late steamer, made expressly for the trade, on retail sale.

W. L. KARY & CO.
No. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupes; surpasses any in the world. A complete assortment of "Ladies' long braids French, Italian, Russian, and on hands and feet" and the Dye rapidly applied, at **No. 5 Astor House.**

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.
—War wanted to give better satisfaction than any other

Brooklyn.
Moon. — BAILEY, in Lowell Mass. on Thursday, May 19, 1887.
Inst. at the Rev. Mr. Wilson's Church, EDWIN S. BAILEY, son
of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MARY JANE BAILEY, of Lowell,
Massachusetts.
BAILEY — PIERCE — at Dorchester, MAINE Co., N. Y., on
copy
BAILEY — PIERCE — at Dorchester, MAINE Co., N. Y., on
copy
F. BAILEY of Clinton Falls, N. Y., and MISS GORDON
PIERCE, daughter of Samuel H. Pierce, Esq. of Dorchester.

DIED.

GRIDLEY. — In this City, on Thursday, May 19, 1887.
GAILLET, relict of John V. Gridley, in the 61th year of
age.
Her relatives and friends, also those of her sons JAMES
V. and Edward Gridley, are requested to
attend the funeral, which will be held at the residence of
her son, JAMES V. GRIDLEY, at 100 West 12th Street, without

[illegible][illegible]

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

It is a pleasure to give the influence of my name, as a physician, to the recommendation of articles intended for the relief of congenital or accidental defects of the maxillary system, until I have become satisfied, from careful personal observation, that the results are calculated to benefit the patients who are placed for them by their orthodontists. Acting in accordance with this rule, it affords me pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your valuable publication for aiding the efforts of the orthodontists to accomplish what is desired by the use of the orthodontia. I am, very respectfully, yours,
D. L. BYRND, M.D.

DR. HEN. GEO. D. PANTHIE, EDITOR OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

Undoubtedly, they are the best spectacles in the world. The courteous one of them for any number of hours does not fatigue the eye in the least. And the vision of the eye is rendered by them, in all re-

FROM MR. HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, OF NEW-YORK.

I have made much reflection, and find that the spectacle of the South Carolina Col. has afforded me great pleasure. I am sure that it has increased the sympathy of the whole class of free people of color in the United States, and placed in the hands of the colored people of the South a new and powerful weapon for the defence of their rights. I am sure that it has also increased the sympathy of the whole class of free people of color in the United States, and placed in the hands of the colored people of the South a new and powerful weapon for the defence of their rights. I am sure that it has also increased the sympathy of the whole class of free people of color in the United States, and placed in the hands of the colored people of the South a new and powerful weapon for the defence of their rights.

Yours truly,
N. K. SMITH, M. D.

FROM DR. HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, OF NEW-YORK.

I have examined the Brazilian slave spectacle, and find it to be a most interesting and valuable one. I am sure that it has increased the sympathy of the whole class of free people of color in the United States, and placed in the hands of the colored people of the South a new and powerful weapon for the defence of their rights. I am sure that it has also increased the sympathy of the whole class of free people of color in the United States, and placed in the hands of the colored people of the South a new and powerful weapon for the defence of their rights.

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Yours truly,
N. K. SMITH, M. D.

to the French Government to see the neutrality of that part of Savoy which serves as a guarantee for the safeguard for the neutrality of the whole of the nation respected in its integrity. The limits of the neutralized territory never having been officially settled with precision, the French Government has exchanged with the Italian Government explanations and explanations tending to fix the limits of their respective rights. The Swiss Government, entering on the scene of this controversy, has had to reply that the line of the Victor Emmanuel Railway did not, in any point, cross the territory submitted to neutrality. The Italian Government of the Emperor felt bound to send assistance to ally the King of Sardinia, part of the French troops sent by Susa to Turin were therefore carried by the Sardinian Railway and consequently the whole of the territory not submitted to neutrality, according to the explanations exchanged between Berné and Paris. It is now known that England's protest against the passage that transiting that railway, as a violation of the neutrality to which part of Savoy is subjected, the Emperor, it is stated, has treated with contempt, protest declaring it inadmissible and that he shall continue, as heretofore, to use the Sardinian railway for the service of his army in Italy.

The *Indipendente* of the 9th, mentions a rumor that explanations have been asked of the French Government by England as to a phrase in the Imperial manifesto which, in anticipating the independence of Italy, to the Adriatic, implies the entire abrogation of the Treaty of 1815. On the 10th of Monday the same journal says that the explanations offered by the Cabinet of the Tuilleries have appeared sufficient to remove all doubts, and that no further understanding prevails between the two Powers.

LETTERS FOR SARDINIA, LOMBARDY AND VENICE.

The following dispatch has been issued by the British Postmaster-General:—“The postal communications

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tais, &c., addressed to Lombardy or to Venice will, for the present, be forwarded in the mails for France, and Belgium. The postage of letters, &c., so forward- ed is as follows: For a letter not exceeding one ounce, once in weight, 10d. For a letter above half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce, 1s. 6d.; for a let- ter above one ounce and not exceeding two ounces, 3s. 4d., and so on, adding 1s. 8s. for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce. The prepayment of this postage is voluntary, and does not exceed two ounces, which must be paid in advance. Printed papers other than newspapers are charged with postage as letters.

Letters, &c., sent by mail, will be forwarded only by the route of France.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR. MONDAY, MAY 22.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JEKY CAUSE
—Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—COMPLAINT Nos.
64, 101, 32, 79, 113, 115, 62, 61, 70, 116, 110, 38,
28, 16, 12, 83, 54, 220.

SUPREME COURT—CHANCERY.—Part I.—Nos. 1118, 730,
740, 1601, 1325, 1513, 1867, 1859, 1873, 1647, 1387, 1178,
1875, 1883, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898,
1921, 1805, 1681, 1260, 1401, 1835, 1731, 1451, 1759,
1904. Part II.—Nos. 1559, 104, 1848, 154, 1586, 826,
1617, 1118, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127,
1070, 1446, 1535, 1936, 1900, 1902, 1944, 1898, 1870, 1742,
1578, 1890, 1882.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Nos. 497,
536, 584, 611, 618, 617, 620, 621, 625, 630, 581, 591, 540,
942, 785, 501, 561, 585, 587, 155, 426, 427, 363, 256, 461,
225, 148, 507, 426, 52, 156, 438.

Part II.—Nos. 528, 832,
524, 529, 534, 536, 537, 528, 495, 536, 61, 494, 539, 475, 462,
530, 523, 519. Adjourned for July.

SUPREME COURT—CHANCERY.
Before Justice Beardslee.

*Aber Denel vs Genet Denel. Jimima Reed et al.
vs Duff Green Denel.—Referred to Walter L. Livingston,*
Esg.

JAMES PHILLIPS, et al. vs Phoebe Tompkins, et al.—

John Landers, a new-docking young man, was brought up from Governor's Island on a writ of *habeas corpus*, obtained by his wife, alleging that he was a minor at the time of his arrest, and also that he was in rebellion, it was claimed, by remaining without objection until he was of age, the recruit had lost the benefit of infancy. His wife also claimed a claim of intoxication, the recruiting officer declared positively that it was without foundation, and that a most rigid examination was in this respect of every other case, even the smell of liquor being cause for rejection of a recruit.

The recruit's wife and baby were in Court, and excited a good deal of sympathy.

The case was adjourned till Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Berwirth, Richmond, Woodruff, Pierpont and Mac
Curtis.

Samuel G. Ogden, Jr. vs. *Wm. M. Raymond et al.*—Judgment affirmed.

Samuel G. Ogden's Chas. Andre et al.—Judgment affirmed.

Wm. Kierman vs. Joseph Kricheldorf.—Judgment of affirmance taken by default set aside, without costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before Judge Samuel.

John H. Foster was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, for concealing a larceny.

Catherine Byer, a shoplifter, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Francis O'Brien, a youth of some 18 years, who was charged with robbing a store, was sentenced to the State Prison for twenty months.

John Sullivan, charged with assaulting an officer with a stove while in the discharge of his duty, was sentenced to the city penitentiary for six months, and to pay a fine of \$200.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—THE ORPHAN ASYLUM Society in the City of New York will hold its *fifty-third anniversary on TUESDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock* at the individual residence of Mrs. J. W. Lutzner, 74th-st. The Rev. Dr. Lutzner is expected to read the report and deliver an address. The children will take part, as usual, in the exercises. Stages will be running every ten minutes from 10 to 12 o'clock, starting from the corner of Broadway and 42d-st. to the close of the day. The meeting will be at the close of the meeting

Should the weather be unfavorable the exhibition will be postponed to the first clear day. Subscriptions become due at all times.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB
Meets on MONDAY, May 23, at 8 p.m., at the new Repository, corner of Second and Broadway, at the 4th av. Subjects—*Norfolk Weeds, Where They Come From, How to Eradicate Them, and How to Grow Hens to Crops.* Ladies and strangers are **highly** especially welcome. Admission **free**.
H. KINGS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY
For the Relief of Destitute Children of Beaman, will be held at the place at the Home for the Aged, 100 West May 26, at 12 o'clock. The Yearly Report will be read and the election of officers will be held. For further particulars of the institution are requested to attend. Visitors will take the 10 o'clock Brighton boat.

NEW YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION Their monthly meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, May 28 at 7 1/2 o'clock, in the Association Building, 100 West May 26, at 12 o'clock. An essay will be read by N. A. Jackson, Esq. Subject—*Man's Higher Calling* and a prayer will be uttered. **WILLIAM TIGHE**, Secretary.

THE UNION OF THE PIANO-FORTE
Players will hold a general meeting on TUESDAY, the 29th at 8 o'clock at the Second Avenue Hotel. It is expected every piano forte maker will be present.
W. G. ULLMAN, President.
CHAS. FISHER, Secretary.

PACIFIC STREET, E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Corner of Clinton and Pacific streets (the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, Pastor). The annual meeting of the saints of this Church, will take place on **MONDAY EVENING, May 24 at 8 o'clock.**

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT LOST OR DESTROYED.—Whereas, the Brooklyn Bank of Brooklyn, New York, issued a Certificate of Deposit for \$200 of New York, Nov. 21, 1856, payable to FRANCY MEADS, or order; and, whereas, said certificate is either lost or destroyed; and, whereas, notice is hereby given to any person holding said certificate, (if any there be), to present it for payment to the said Bank, within ten days after the date of this notice, on failing the same. And all persons are hereby notified and cautioned not to receive or recede said certificate, until payment thereof has been stopped.

FRANCY MEADS.
New York, May 21, 1855.

REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR \$1000000.—A small, single article, lost on Friday afternoon, from No. 174 Hudson-st., answers to the name of "Dorrit." No greater reward will be offered, and anybody obtaining her after this notice, will be rewarded.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
\$50,000 CASH CAPITAL.
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
THOMAS AGNEW & CO.
TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, than any other man in New York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free.

FROM NEW YORK.
Importers of Wines and Brandies, Grocers, Flour and The Dealers in all kinds of Groceries.
No. 20 Greenwich-st. and No. 20 Murray-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUBIN'S Extracts for flavoring the cheapest and best. Also, for imparting the delicate and most delicate of all scents, cakes, puddings, jellies, ice creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists.

HALL & CROCKERY.
Proprietors, No. 215 Greenwich-st.

AGRICULTURAL
TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.
FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO. MAPES' SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME. First ever manufactured in this country, for grass lands, woods and vegetable gardens, and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have been successful in growing every kind of grain, &c. Nitrogenous superphosphate of lime, per bag of 100 lbs. cost 25 cents. Phosphate of lime, per bag of 100 lbs. cost 15 cents. Mixed superphosphate of lime, per bag of 100 lbs. cost 20 cents. A ton of 2000 lbs. cost \$40.00. A ton of 2000 lbs. cost \$40.00.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have you noticed
A SUPERB LOT
OF

BLACK GRANADINE AND BARRAGE ROBES.

Also, many styles of
MORNING DRESS GOODS.

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE.

500 yds. BLACK CHALY DELAINES, at 10c.

Canal, corner of Mercer.

JACONETS AND ORGANDEES.

IN NEW DESIGNS.

By the Agent.

WILL BE OPENED, AT RETAIL.

ON MONDAY, MAY 23.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Canal, corner of Mercer.

2.000 DOUBLE JUPE.

ALSO.

500 BARRAGE ANGLAIS ROBES A LEZ.

AT \$2.00.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Canal, corner of Mercer.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.

AND

WINDOW DRAPERY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have just received

A LARGE LOT OF LACE GOODS.

Which they will offer

ON MONDAY, MAY 23.

AT A REDUCTION OF 30 PER CENT. FROM REGULAR

PRICES.

Canal, corner of Mercer.

MILLINERY.

CHARLES STREET, COR.

NO. 47 BROADWAY.

Having decided to relinquish their MILLINERY

department, for want of room.

ARE NOW SELLING OUT AT A

GREAT SACRIFICE.

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

FASHIONABLE

FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

RIBBONS,

CRAPES, LACES,

AND WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS.

TO MILLINERS AND OTHERS.

As the whole of their large STOCK OF MILLINERY

GOODS must be CLOSED OUT before July 1.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

TRIMMINGS, SACRIFICE.

100 real point lace collars at 50c.

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DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 245, 267, 269, and 281 Grand-st.,

and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WILL EXHIBIT MONDAY, MAY 23,

FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS.

In every variety of material and trimming, and of

the most

APPROVED PARIS SHAPES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Have received per late arrivals a full assortment of

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,

Which they are now offering

MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.

Nos. 245, 267, 269, and 281 Grand-st.,

and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Pay attention to the material and fashionable assort-

ment of

SPRINGS AND SUMMER SHAWLS,

INCLUDING STELLAS, PRINTED WOOL, BROCHES,

CRAPE, &c., &c.

BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

Nos. 245, 267, 269, and 281 Grand-st.,

and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,

No. 245, 267, 269, and 281 Grand-st.,

and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WILL OPEN, MONDAY, MAY 23,

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,

Including the newest designs, in great variety,

AT LOW PRICES.

A CARD TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Keenness in Furnishing and Replenishing Furnishing

Articles in

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

Extensive stock from recent arrivals, comprising a

full assortment of

LINEN SHEETING AND PILLOW-CASES, of all

widths

Linen Damask Table-Cloths, Napkins and Doilies.

Dinner and Supper cloths, of the yard and piece.

Towels, Shirts, &c., &c.

Quilts, Counterpanes, and Blankets.

Cotton Sheetings, Pillow-Cases, and Shirts.

Lace and Muller, Collars, and Embroideries.

Printed and Embroidered Table-Cloths.

At the old-established Dry Goods Store,

Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

CHARLES G. HOOK,

(Late W. S. Ross)

NEW AND ELEGANT

PRINTS,

AND

WAMUTS.

To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE.

We have the honor to announce that we have

just received a large and beautiful assortment of

these CALICOES and the great success which has

attended the sale of our WAMUTS PRINTS to the

public.

The COLORS are WARRANTED FINE—No STYLES

WATERED, and the PRIORITY given.

We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE

FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

DE FOREST, ALEXANDER & CO.,

NO. 245 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW STYLES OF SPRING DRESS GOODS

FROM AUCTION.

IN SILK, POPLINS, LUSTRES, BAREGE,

Printed Laces, Organza, and Brillantes.

French, English and American Prints.

C. C. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,

between 8th and 9th sts.

PAVILION DE FLORE

Is the Nursery for Copies of Artistic Flowers

Bridal wreaths of the Purest Fabric.

JAMES TUCKER, No. 301 Broadway.

NEW PARIS DRESS GOODS.

JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a superb assort-

ment of NEW PARIS DRESS GOODS, comprising

GRANADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDES,

BAREGE ANGLAIS, and PINKETTE TISSUE.

J. & C. G. have imported the most magnificent

stock of

SILK LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.

SILK LACES, POINTS AND MANTILLAS.

POINT LACE SHAWLS AND SQUARES.

LACE COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, FLOUN-

CINGS.

GENTS JOURNAL.

No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverly-place.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hosiery, Gloves, Cravats,

Silk Gaiters and Lace Thread

AND CLOTHING.

Of the very best materials and qualities.

Summer Wear.

Manufactured expressly for

J. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Readie sts.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 309 Broadway.

Are offering at wholesale and retail, a large

assortment of FINE IMPORTATIONS,

FANCY HANGINGS, CORDAIN MATERIALS,

AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

COMING LACE AND CLOTHS.

BROCATINES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPES-

TRIES, CLOTHES, CLOTHES, CLOTHES, CLOTHES,

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DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND RETAILERS,

NO. 35, BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, MAY 23,

THEIR EXTENSIVE AND SELECT STOCK

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising the

LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

At prices that cannot fail to meet the expectations

of the most economical.

Visiting the City are invited to call and examine their

Goods before purchasing.

Their Stock embraces an

UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT

OF

SILK IN ROBES AND BY THE YARD.

GRANADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDES,

EUGENIE GRANADINE AND BAREGE ROBES,

LAWN, TULLY, GRADINE, HANDKERCHIEFS,

HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS AND GLOVES.

MORNING GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

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SHEETINGS, QUILTS, COUNTERAINS,

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, MUSLINS,

TABLES AND PIANO COVERS.

Also, at a Great Sacrifice on the Occasion of Importation,

400 pieces DUCAL BAREGE and BAREGE ANGLAIS.

At 18 cents per yard.

600 BAREGE COPELINS, at \$3.75 to \$5.00.

HAPPY MARRIAGES

and the misgivings that frequently take hold
post to enter into matrimony may be entirely
and the secret race eradicated by the use
of M.A.T. No. 1, 2 or 3. Read "Human Frailty:
Optical Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW,
Booker-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent
where. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
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No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

VERY IMPORTANT TO BOTH MALES AND FEMALES
WRITTEN AND SINGLE IN HEALTH
BY LARMONTE'S PARIS, LONDON
AND MEDICAL ADVISER AND MAN
 10th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth
 and electrotyped engravings. Price
 \$1.00. m. A. Townsend & Co., P.O. 44
 New York. Among its contents is a
 series of the male and female, all
 the latest, latest discoveries in
 European Hospital practice: quackery (as
 a rule) and quackery (as a rule) and quackery (as a rule)

on treatment. At No 647 Broadway,
above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York,
p. 1, and 8 to 6 evenings.
concur with other peers in recommending
and his work."—Coarrier des Etats Unis,
Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Basel Zeitung,
democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard,
Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Post,
Norwich Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

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R. No. 14 Duane st., may be consulted on all

REQUIRE SECRECY. Twenty-six years experience the above specialty enables him to warrant a cases undertaken. N.B.—Those who may have dealt by quack advertisements can call on Dr. C. certainty of receiving honorable treatment. No need unless cured.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE
treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a divided with private board, nursing, &c. Some monthly derangements from \$1 to \$5. Entire relief. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private

containing particulars, mailed free, in letter
receipt of four stamps. Address Dr. THIER,
201 4th-st., New-York.

**RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL
Treatise." Offices corner Houston and Green
streets. Hours, 10 A. M. to 3, and 4 to 9 o'clock**

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE

tion of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands suitable park or place, between One Hundred and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York.—The Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the City of New-York, by laying out thereon park, and to authorize the taking of the same." April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby

lye to the owners, lessors, parties, and persons, rely entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter named and described, that they will apply to the Court of the State of New York, at a special said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the New York, on Monday, the 20th day of June, for the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal in the above matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equi-

penation for taking all those lands, tenements, premises, and premises, as lie between One Hundred and One Hundred and Tenth streets and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which Board of Commissioners of the Central Park is to be acquired for the purpose of extending Central Park in the City of New-York, which lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An Act to Improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1860.

ARMK COURT-KINGS COUNTY,
VS. KNICKERBACKER against **HORATIO H.**
AND PHIBE PECK his wife **FREDERICK H.**
AND MARY PECK his wife, **HAMILTON B. BRAD-**
AND CAROLINE A. BRADSHAW his wife, **SU-**
BRADFORD and **CHARLES H. TOWSON.**
 Defendants: You are hereby summoned and re-
 quired to answer the complaint in this action, which will
 be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings,
 at the County Clerk's Office, at the City of Brooklyn,
 New York, on or before the 10th day of June, 1906.

plaintiff in this action was filed in the office of
of the County of New York.

COUNTY OF ALBANY, on the twenty-first day
 of N., 1889.
 J. W. WILSON, Clerk.

WEEKS & DE FOREST.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF
 NEW YORK.—MARIA J. MCCORMICK, Plaintiff, vs.
 EDWARD WOODWARD, MARY ANN WOODWARD, the
 children of A. RUSSELL and CHARLES EKIDHOFF,
 Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named
 defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to
 answer the complaint in this action, which was on the
 1st day of April, 1889, filed in the office of the Clerk of

Albany County, New York, at the City Hall of New York, and to serve a copy of the same to the said complainant on the subscribers, at No. 75 Nassau-st., in the City of New York. Seven days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of such service, and at any time thereafter, the said complainant within the time so allowed, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court to be relieved from the complaint.—Dated April 19th 1892.

ROBERT BENNER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

CE OF APPLICATION FOR THE
 large of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant
 provisions of the third article of the first title of
 chapter of the second part of the Revised Sta-
 tutes of ALBANY COUNTY, of the City of Al-
 bany, individually, and are to be taken to the
 Henry and Clark. Notice first published May 7.
 Editors to appear before Hon. Albert D. Robinson,
 Judge of the County of Albany, and coun-
 sel-at-law, &c., on the 26th day of July, 1886, at 10
 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the City of
 ALBANY, at WED & KINGSLEY.

ABSENCE OF ANFORDER OF THIS
State of the County of New York, notice is hereby
given to all persons having claims against **ELMER RUG**
late of the town of Belleville, and State of
New York, and doing business in the City of New
York, to present the same with vouchers there-
unto subscribed, at the office of **MONROE SUDAM,**
& Co., No. 10 West-st., in the City of New York,
on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-
York, 23d. 1856.
JOHN B. SUDAM,

ADMINISTRATOR.

RESURANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE
The State of the County of New York, notice is hereby
all persons having claims against EDWARD
PLETON, late of the City of Washington, Dis-
Columbia, deceased, to present the same with
thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of
WILL JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray street,
City of New York, on or before the twentieth
October next—Dated, New York April 23, 1860.

PHILIP F. PENDLETON, Executor.

ASSURANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE
 The Board of the County of New-York, notice is hereby
 given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C.
 late of the City of New-York, deceased, to
 come, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber,
 the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No.
 10, (that being his place for transacting busi-
 ness,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next,
 New-York, April 23, 1859.
 WmM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

RETURN OF AN ORDER OF THE
 of the County of New-York, notice is
 given to all persons having claims against VAN
 WYCK BEAUPLAND, late of Madison, Morris
 N. J., deceased, to present the same with
 to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at his office,
 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or
 18th day of July next.—Dated New York, the
 1st day, 1854.

JULIUS S. THEBAUD, Executor.

RETURN OF AN ORDER OF THE

of the County of New-York, notice is hereby
all persons having claims against WILLIAM
R. PARSONS U. S. Navy, late of the City of New-
York, to present the same with vouchers there-
under to the office of Wm. J. Sinclair, Esq.,
in the City of New-York, on or before the
1st day of January next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1855.
WM. J. SINFCLAIR, Esq., Secretary.

BID PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-
CEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School
 Board of the 15th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of
 the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets,
 Monday, June 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, for substitution
 of place of desks and seats in the assembly
 school-house No. 67 in said Ward. The proposals
 shall be taken in part payment by the contractor, pur-
 suant to the specifications on file and to be seen at
 the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No.
 150 West 12th Street. The School Officers of the Ward reserve
 the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if

the public interests to an end.
SAMUEL HOTALING,
JAMES D. OLIVER,
RICHARD C. MCCORMICK,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

D PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED
DEPOSED. In behalf of the School Officers of
Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board
of Education, corner of Grand and Main streets, until WED-
NESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon,
for the consideration of certain alterations and repairs on Colored
School No. 1, in the City of New York.

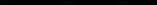
The No. 2, in Laurens St., in East Ward, requires
 specifications on file, and to be seen at the
 Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 38
 Also, for painting the inside walls of Ward
 No. 38, in said Fifth Ward, according to
 specifications on file, and to be seen at the
 Superintendent of School Buildings, as aforesaid. The
 Board of the Ward reserve the right to reject any
 of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public
 interest to do so.
 WILLIAM TUCKER,
 WILLIAM BLOOMFIELD, } Commissioners.

K BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS
received at the Office of the Long Island Ferry
from the 25th to the 27th inst., to build a pier
15th-st., Williamsburgh, in accordance with
and specification to be seen at the office.
HEN LINSKY, Secretary of the L. I. F. C. 1

CIGARS.

A CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT.
Wholesale and retail, for sale, by **STRAUB**,
100 Nassau-st., New York.

A CIGARS—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES
 purchasers, by
GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer,
 1 South William-st., opposite Delmonico's.



AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LA TRAVIATA.
STRAUSSER IN HIS OPERA
every last week and last night but in America of
Mlle. FLORENCE COLOMINI
HIS EVENING, Monday, May 31, at 8 P. M.,
universal applause.
LA TRAVIATA.
Picolomini will appear for the last time in Amer-
ica, before the Italian Opera, Brignone,
and M. Barilli in their original roles.
The OFFICE of the Opera of Monday, May 31,
No. 83 Broadway, C. Brenaschi, M. M.
opera, 8 Bell St. No. 12 W 41st and of the manage-
ment of Rice, Anthony Co. 111 N. Nassau-st.
Circle.
20 cents 1 Gallery. 50 cents
WEDNESDAY, May 25,
but one of Piccolomini.
FIRST NIGHT IN AMERICA.
His grand tragic opera,
LA POLIUTA, or LA MARTINE
sale of seats for LA MARILLI commences to mor-
row.
SIGNORA CORTESI
her debut on WEDNESDAY, June 1, in
PAULINE in L'ECOLE DES SUFFO.
SATURDAY, May 25,
THE LAST PICCOLINI MATINEE.
LADRA KENKOS WEINSTEIN.
DR. KENKOS WEINSTEIN.
LADRA KENKOS WEINSTEIN.
SIXTH

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
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KAUFLI SHAKESPEARIAN COMEDY
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A MIDNIGHT MIGHTY DREAM
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must close be permanently withdrawn.
compliments with numerous
PATRONS OF THIS THEATRE.
THE OPERETTA
for the direction of the crowd and established
Mr. THOMAS BAKER.
sume the performance of these choice selections
have rendered the Music Department of this es-
ment so justly celebrated.
the company may be seen and the day is adven-
open at 7 o'clock, and to commence at 7 30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The New Compy.
MEN OF THE DAY.
His master's word to decide.
MR. WALLACK
Injunctio. To repeat it
on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY

The splendid New Gemmy,
 THE MAN OF THE DAY.
 TUESDAY. — BENEFIT OF MR. DYOTT.
 First time this season, Sheridan's Comedy of
 THE LOST DUTCHMAN.
 On Tuesday, on this occasion, appear, for the first
 time, Sir Anthony Absolute, with other entertainments.
 Wednesday. — W. W. WATTS, of the DAY.
 Friday. — BENEFIT OF MR. WATTS. — A variety of
 entertainments.
 Friday. — MEN OF THE DAY.
 NIBLO'S GARDEN.
 MON. — MR. K. EDWARDS.
 TUESDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 21 and 22,
 be performed, at Niblo's, the Operatic Ballet of
 LA FAVORITE.
 On Wednesday, the FAVORITE, the
 THE TWO BOZZARDS.
 Tomorrow performance will take place on Saturday.
 Doors open at 11½; to commence at 1½.
 BOWERY THEATRE.
 MON. — G. L. FOX and J. W. LITTON.
 TUESDAY. — THIS EVENING, May 23,
 performance will take place on the
 THE WOLF, OR TERROR OF THE COAST.
 Wednesday. — Mr. G. C. SCOTLAND.
 will conclude with
 THE RED CROW.
 BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
 THE OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES
 that patron the brief season of the
 ASTOR-LENOX-PULPIT ARTISTS
 LITTLE CORNELIA HOWARD.
 and the
 Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD,
 General Management, have
 ENGAGEMENT FOR THE SEASON ONLY!
 will be produced, in the usual admirable manner,
 A VOICE VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS,
 designed to exhibit
 THE CORNELIA IN HER ABSENT ROLES!
 and her talented
 MUST POPULAR CHARACTERS!

aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., &c.,
 yet. Admission 75 cents; Children under ten
 cents. Parquette seats, 15 cents additional.
 CO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE,
 No. 416 Broadway.
 Christy and B. M. Hood. First Night.
 RETURN OF THE FAVORITES
 The lapse of one year.
 GRAND OPERATING NIGHT.
 MONDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1880.

ing sixteen of the most brilliant stars of Negro musical comedy, who will appear every evening in their original and unique production, "THE ROYAL ORPHEUS OF FETTERED FEET."

FOURTEEN DETHICPE, a quartet of vocal, instrumental, tripebrea and male performance, and embracing in the highest degree every feature of negro minstrelsy.

In addition to a large and brilliant orchestra, the first time in two years, Geo. Christy's highly original and unique production, "THE ROYAL ORPHEUS OF FETTERED FEET," called

BLACK BUCKLE.

ON A NIGHT OF DISCRETION.

Christy in his original character of "Julius Crow" Eugene in his original character of "The

Other characters by the company.
 All particulars see small bills.
 Price of admission 10 cents.
 Open at 7: to commence at 8 o'clock. **Front**
 variably reserved for ladies. **Goodtimes where**
 adance.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
 Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
LARGEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE
WORLD.
UNIQUE SUCCESS OF THE PANTOMIME!
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELST.
 In Old Vir. Italy, etc.
 include (one week) with a New Comic Specta-
 culum, entitled.

sw. scenery, dresses, decorations, properties, &c.
open at 8 o'clock, the curtains will rise at 8 1/2.
The 25 cents; children under 10 years, 15 cents.
BOX SEATS, 100 CENTS; NEXT, 50 CENTS; 4TH
FLOOR, 25 CENTS; ORCHESTRA, 10 CENTS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN ORATORIO
OF
MADAME CORA DE WILHELM,
TUESDAY EVENING, May 31.

THE NEW YORK MUSICAL MUTUAL PROTEC-
TION SOCIETY, IN CONNECTION WITH THE
MUSICAL JUNG SOCIETY, IN JONAS

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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. The thirty fourth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, consisting of upwards of eight hundred pictures, by the best artists of the world, is now on display from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. at the Galleries in Tenth-st., near Broadway. Admission 25 cents. For tickets apply to J. C. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary N. A.

DANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO see the disaffection of the City—the famous **RENOIR** OFF GALLERY OF PAINTING. Open Day and Night. No. 545 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

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WILL CLOSE THIS DAY, MAY 26,
AT 4 P. M. EXHIBITION OF
OBURGE'S PAINTING,
"THE HEARTS OF THE ANDRES."
(When it will be taken to Europe.)
AT THE STUDIO BUILDING,
56th st., between 5th and 6th ays., from 3 A. M. to
Admission 25 cents.
J. MCCLURE, Publisher.

ON EXHIBITION,
A charming Forerun in pastel of
J. M. THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.
A superb original by
ROSA MONTELE.

ROYON,
IAZ,
E DREUX,
BRASSACAST,
AT
GOUPI'S GALLERY,
No. 30 Broadway,
Mission free.

LAFANET DE KETZ,
GUILLEMIN,
THIENHUT,
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PISTES, TEACHERS AND GENDERS
respectfully informed that the subscriber is now
the best English navy, and the lowest price
possible, delivered, and at lower price
any other house in the city. All the material
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 of two solid chilled rods, 4 to 12 inches dia-
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CARRIED AND SINGLE OR DOUBLE.
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 Hundred electrotyped engravings. Price \$1. Sold
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 New York. Contains all the latest discoveries in
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 diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduc-
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 We concur with other papers in recommending Dr.
 Larmont's Medical Adviser as one of the best Ger-
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 manic Reform Sunday Dispensary, No. 64 Broad-
 way, Democratic Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway

W. WATSON, FOR ALONG SEVERAL years, confined his attention to diseases of a curable nature, and has been the author of a series of successful remedies, the efficacy of which has won for him the name of a reliable practitioner. The remedies are simple, and there is no interference with the patient's ordinary avocations. He has a large and commodious consulting room, from which he receives patients in person, or by letter, at his residence, 106 Broomfield-st., London, E.C. 4.

WATSON'S "THE CAUSE AND CURE," has been translated into French, and clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of all diseases to all their different forms; and the treatment is simple, and does not require any preparation, excess, or other cause. Anatomical plates, and superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease are given, and the work is written in a plain and simple manner by a person of great practical knowledge, and we highly recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the

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MORAND'S ANTIDOTE-A SPECIFIC
cured by secret diseases, strictures, and diseases of
the prostate, gonorrhea, and all diseases of the
urinary system, and permanently eradicates the
cause from the system, effecting a radical cure in a few
days. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and no
greater danger is apprehended. No change of diet or
restriction of business is necessary. It is purely vege-
table, and does not contain any dangerous ingredi-
ents. Price per bottle, **BARNER & PARK, No. 13 Park**
General Agents. Sold at the drug-stores No. 142
Madison street, Chicago; No. 100 Broadway, New York;
and Hudson and Spring sts. Albany and Grand st.
NEW YORK. **LENDER & CO., 101 and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.**

DR. WARD, No. 483 BROADWAY-PER
forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of pri-
apism, gonorrhea, and all diseases of the urinary
system. DR. WARD will immediately experience that
ward's himself again. Cure guaranteed; charge, \$1

HARLES D. HAMMOND, M.D., D.F.P., **FUFFIL**
of Paris, (the first Special Assistant
and of Professor KACROCHAN and V. ROTT,
Yok., is consulted on all Diseases of a Private Na-
tional Hospital, and has been successful in many
Complicated cases, including Scrofula Mercurial
Chorea and Glands skillfully treated. Other hor-
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CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE.
G. T. BLAKE, M.D., No. 649 Broadway, New-
York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no
poisonous drugs. It cures Cancer of the Breast, Uterus,
Bladder, Prostate, Rectum, etc., without pain or
inconvenience. Little or no pain caused. Twelve

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—DR. THOMPSON, No. 10 Deane st., may be consulted on all cases of venereal disease, twenty years' experience. His fee in the above specialty enables him to vary it in all cases underwritten. N.B.—Those who may have been treated by other physicians, will be glad to hear of the certainty of receiving honorable treatment. He is made useless cured.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF FEMALES. Patients from a distance, and from all parts of the world, are invited to send for monthly derangements from \$1 to \$5. Balle's Ointment. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Hygiene, sent free. Send for a copy. No charge for receipt of four stamps. Address Dr. THOMPSON, 9 West 44th st., New-York.

to the great Dr. Ricord of that city. Induced by
 tests of his treatment to a certain class of diseases
 he has been enabled to make a discovery which
 is so celebrated, can be consulted in America
 many months longer at No. 813 Broadway, daily, from
 10 o'clock to 6 o'clock, and on Saturdays from 10
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ATTN: NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—ANY
 citizen without our signature across the label is
 a counterfeit. We have no agents in this City; the
 agent only is held up at No. 109 N. 5th st. and Mrs.
 J. C. H. Smith, 109 N. 5th st. are the only
 sole proprietors. Beware of bogus doctors.

**SPOOKEY CURES CANCER, TU-
 MORS,** blood, wens, scrofula, sores and all kinds of
 diseases without the knife or sword, at No. 109
 N. 5th st. Franklin-square. No charge for
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IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
THOMAS E. AGNEW,
WINE, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PRO-
VISIONS
More than any other man in New-York. Call and see
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THOMAS E. AGNEW.
Importer of Wines and Brandy from France,
Floor and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail,
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contracts for favoring the oldest and best man
in the market deals in all kinds of pas-

HALL, RUCKEL & CO.,
Proprietors, N. E. Greenwich-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SLENDHER PAIR OF YOUNG
English horses, about 14½ hands high; sound and
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ue. Can be seen at Smith's Stable, No. 4 Rivington-
street. For further particulars, address Box No. 1.
Post-office.

**FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND SIX SEAT ROCK-
away, not too much worn. Address
Box No. 1, Post-office, where it can be seen, and**

JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE, CASES, CASE BACKS, AND DOUBLED
PLATED WARE, VERY LOW AND WARRANTED.
SQUID LINDER, No. 87 Fulton-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, importer and Manufacturer,
No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., for-
No. 11 Wall-st.

DENTISTRY.
ETH. UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES. DEN-
tists. Inserts in metal, gold, and frames war-
ranted. Teeth made and Placing warranted not to
fail.

RR FOR SALE.—THREE SECOND SIZES
Holders & Herring's Patent; two Jewellers' Scales,
numbered knobs, 64 and 12, drawers. Cheap for
at No. 52 Maiden-lane.

GENERAL MA
New-York Tribune M

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 13 bbls. and 15,298 bbls. Flour; 918 bbls. Corn Meal; 6,927 Whest; 15,912 bush. Corn; 61,818 bush. Oats.

[illegible]

ano 3,050 bags Java, 20 863 bags Java and Santos.
 bags Manabalo, 3,060 bags St. Domingo, 2,822
 l-guinea, 1,240 bags Costa Rica, 542 bags Ja-
 va, 500 bags B-hia. The closing quotations a-
 follows: In mat, and bags, at 144c. 60-
 months, Rio, 114c. 60-12 months, Rio, 114c. 60-
 Lagunas, 12c. 12-18c. Costa Rica, 13c. 60-12
 maca, 114c. 60-12c. B-hia, 104c. all 4
 credit; and St. Domingo, at 84c. 60-9c. cash.
 COTTON.—Has been more sought after, at a
 higher price. Bales have been reported to
 2,000 bags, at 114c. for 1200 in process. We
 lots, here, at 114c. for 1200 for Minding Up
 and 114c. 60-114c. for 1200.

\$19 24-28: 220 tons. Domestic	1.60	24
\$19 24-28: 220 tons. Domestic	1.60	24
FISH—Transactions have been unimportant.		
Prices have not varied much since our last		
report. The market is quite		
to-day for State and Western. Increased		
celph, adding to the available supply, tend to		
the disposal low to purchase freely. The demand		
is not so strong as it was, from the same		
cause, which may only show loss as the		
quire immediately. Yesterday's improvement		
was not so marked as it was, and		
day, and at the reduced quotations the		
actions have been limited, not exceeding 7,500		
Massachusetts, Florida, etc.	4.00	24
Florida and South State.	4.00	24
to buy for very choice do.	4.00	24
Extra State.	4.00	24
Florida and Superfine Western.	4.00	24
Fancy Western.	4.00	24
Extra Indiana and Michigan.	4.00	24
Very Low to very choice Extra Ohio.	4.00	24
Good to Choice	4.00	24
Extra Genesee.	4.00	24
Low to very choice Extra Missouri.	4.00	24
Extra Low to moderate demand.	4.00	24
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FRUIT—Sales by auction: 2,950 boxes M
Oranges at \$1.65@\$.83; and 1,150 boxes do. Lem
\$1.50@1.10 @ bushel.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand, and hold
pear to be more willing to meet the want of b
though not to make any very important conces

[illegible]

IRON—The principal kinds have been modeled after the previous quotations.

1. CATER—Sole is inquired for at uniform.

GLASSES—Sales have been made to-day.

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1. CATER—Sole is inquired for at uniform.

GLASSES—Sales have been made to-day.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

late Congress. Three appointments will give an injection to the artists and friends of art throughout the Union.—*Conservative*, 20th.

Among the passengers by the *Persia* to-day is John Batts Esq., Editor of the *Rochester Daily* and *Advertiser*, with his family. They go Liverpool to Edinburgh, where Mrs. Batts has been residing, and afterwards make the tour of Europe.—*Saturday*, Hamilton, E.C., Dr. D. M. Allen and Miss Mary B. Allen, of Rochester, also go the *Persia*.

The damage to the crops in Texas is greater than first reported. About one-half corn and one-third wheat must be replanted.

The *Literary Messenger*, a semi-monthly journal, has been started in Philadelphia as the oldest book trade.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Motives of our Law Makers.

Gen. WATSON has twice reported to the Sanitary Committee the manner in which his Health Bill was defeated in the late Assembly. One report was verbal, and the other written; both have been duly laid before our readers. On both occasions Gen. Watson charged that defeat to the account of Mr. C. S. STREAN, of the Ninth District, and gave, as Mr. STREAN's own reason for his conduct, the discovery, at the last moment, that if the bill should pass, three of his personal friends would be legislated out of office. This was honest in Mr. STREAN, but not over-creditable; candid, but unprincipled. As Mr. STREAN was the gentleman to whom the bill was originally intrusted, and as he was on the Committee that reported it complete with the amendments that would legislate his three personal friends into private life, one of two things we are forced to believe—either that on accepting the charge, he did it from private motives, or that the political welfare of his three friends outweighed the public motive. But Mr. STREAN's candor in this case is a pledge of his honesty, and we are bound to believe that in accepting the charge of the bill he did it from public motives. Then, if the three friends had not stood in the way, the prospective Attorney-General would have eloquently defended the pet of the Sanitarians. "Mr. Speaker," he would have exclaimed, "the public health demands this bill. New-York, more favored by nature with opportunities to keep clean and wholesome, than any other city on the globe, is to-day the dirtiest and most unhealthy. Sir, in 1857, we lost by death 23,196 of our metropolitan inhabitants. If the ratio of mortality had been no greater than that of London, we should have lost but 14,351. My own Assembly District, Sir, lost that year some 1,364 inhabitants; with the sanitary regulations that this bill would have given us, our loss would have been exceeded 845. Do you wonder, Sir, that I am earnest in urging it, when I assure you, that if there is any reliance upon reliable statistics, this bill would save to my own District 619 lives?" Backed by the honorable gentleman's eloquent appeal, nobody could have prevented the passage of the bill. STREAN's presence on the floor, where no indignation of his brother Senators could put him in contempt, would have availed nothing against it. Mayor TILGHMAN's man, the Morton Alderman, would have protested in vain.

But news came that the bill would legislate three warm and valued friends out of office, and Mr. STREAN, balancing between the bread and butter of the three friends and the great public benefits of the bill, concludes to engender it through for his promise's sake, but to vote against it unless his vote is necessary to its passage. Suppose that on the final passage, upon the last day of the session, the impatient House had been in a mood to tolerate any speech, even the briefest, and then some such strain as the following, we might have heard from the gentleman of the Ninth: "Mr. Speaker, I must confess I am in a strait betwixt two. My bill, as amended, saves 519 lives, but deprives three friends of their places. I see, Sir, in gloomy array, the 519 officers; I see the 519 funeral processions; I see the 519 desolated, grief-stricken families. My heart bleeds for the mourners, but here are my three friends to be torn from their places two months before their time—their political prospects clouded; they may, Sir, be driven back to the ranks of labor. Mr. Speaker, I represent not my Assembly District only; in part, I represent the great City of New-York. I see the 8,815 coffins, the 8,815 funerals that this bill proposes to avert; but I see my three friends, too, in their distress. In so grave an emergency, a public man might well hesitate before voting. But I do not hesitate; I have pledged my word, and, if my vote is necessary to carry it, I shall vote for the bill and sacrifice my friends. But, if some friend will be kind enough to kill the bill for me, I will save my three friends, and the 8,815 funerals may proceed."

Now, that a politician should prefer the welfare of his political friends to that of the public, so far from bringing him into bad repute, is his best recommendation among politicians. Mr. STREAN took defensible ground for a politician, and his friends will applaud him for it. But that any large portion of the community should grade such private motives above considerations of the public good, we hold to be a sad sign that the times are rotten. The servant of the public should study first, what is right; what is best for my country? There are questions, mere matters of policy, upon which good men will honestly differ. There are other questions, mere matters of men, where one should religiously remember his friends. If officers are to be filled, let Republicans fill them with Republicans, and Democrats with Democrats—if among men of their own faith just as honest and just as capable candidates are to be found, and not otherwise. But no man has a right to accept public place and turn it to the advantage of a friend, at the public expense. All virtuous people hold in contempt the public servant who shapes his action directly by the amount of money he is to make out of his vote. How much less of a swindler is he who makes every vote tell to the advantage of a political partner, who is a friend only as he reflects back the advantage upon himself? An honorable Senator with stern virtue, refuses to vote for a railroad charter, and a little more firmly because he is tendering a personal interest in the road; but sneakingly betrays his constituency, and cheats his own conscience by voting for it when his friend is "let in." The creed of the honorable politician, as the world goes, is to serve, first, his friends; second, his party; third, himself; and last, his country. If—reversing somewhat the order of service—he is caught paying his friends in promises, and rewarding his enemies, it becomes a matter of success—winning, "he is a swindler," losing, he is damned, for he has violated the first and greatest commandment. The creed has been pretty well lived up to, and hence the peculations, defalcations and public disgrace that abound. Public works are continued or stopped to serve friends. City charters are made to suit enemies, or repealed to make room for friends. Railroad grants are given because "our folks are in them." Canals are left half-finished because "our folks are out." Parties are sold out to party-leaders; honesty is held only another name for verandancy, and if persisted in, stamps the possessor as a "utterly impracticable." It is about time for a radical reform. One's friend is only his other self.

As a motive, the public good should stand as high above friends, as patriotism does above venality.

CLASSICAL ART AND GRACIOLE.—We are afraid that Mr. A. T. STREAN, the king of silk-mongers, has struck, unwittingly, at the foundation of his throne. He rules by orioleline, and yet it is understood that he has purchased Powers' statue of the Greek Slave, than which nothing more unoriolelineque can be imagined, and in-

tends to set it up in his palace of dry-goods. The contrast between the unadorned graces of the artist's ideal, and the rustling amplitude of the existing female fashions, must result, one would suppose, in a general abolition of hoops and hooped robes, and in a consequent collapse of Mr. STREAN's royalty. Perhaps, however, Mr. STREAN may, after all, be counting with safety upon a secret but immortal instinct in the female heart. The Greek Slave is so eminently unfashionable-looking a

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY MARE.
For family use or light work, is a good
Alac. light wagon, two sets single harness
low. Inquire at No. 235 Water st., New York
City.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT WAGON. With
table seats, for two or four persons, made
by one of the best Broadway makers. Can
be seen at **DAVID's** stable, adjoining the Union-place Bldg.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY MARE, SUITABLE
for family use or light work: is a good saddle horse.
Light wagon, two sets single harness, &c. Price
Inquire at No. 235 Water st., New York.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT WAGON, WITH CHANGE-
able seats, for two or four persons, nearly new, and
one of the best Broadway makers. Can be seen at
11A' stables, adjoining the Union-place Hotel.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD
"Two and six to be made"
a few second-hand tables for sale. Manufacture, No. 22
Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, etc.
constantly on hand.

BILLIARD TABLE WANTED—ONE THAT
has been built (high) and improved make. Ap-
ply to E. & G., No. 108 Spring st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
SWEEDLL'S, THE CELEBRATED
American Card Printer, can only be had—Broad-
way, corner of Duane-st.

AMUSEMENTS

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

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urched to the Church assigned them,
as consisted of singing and addresses

In *Irish Bloomer*, from *Tuck's Island*—Capt. Colley, of bark McRae.

NAVIGATOR ALMANAC—TUES. DAY.

Sun. Rise..... 5 55 | Sun. set..... 7 15 | Moon rise..... 6 45
Sun. High..... 11 15 | Sun. Low..... 5 15 | Moon set..... 6 55

Sandy Hook. 1 45; Off. Island. 2 37 | Hall Gaze..... 2 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, May 24.

Closures.

Steamships Peria, J. J. Liverpool, E. C. Gunnar; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Liverpool, Thetam & Co. Steamer Parkersburg, Pevall, Baltimore, R. S. Crookman & Co.

Wags Orinilla, Devereux, Cumberland, H. A. Brockman & Co. Kathleen, (Br.) Fratt, Bordeaux, (Br.) Carolina, Stearns, (Br.) Fratt, Baltimore & Co. Vex, (Br.) Allen, Edimston Bros, D. J. Jex, Guide, Sal-

EMPT TO SHOOT A PRIVATE WATER

Chase, Forest, O'Brien, Matignon, C. A. De Vogt & Co.
 Adams, Dr. J. C. Drago, Co. A. Broth, Son & Co., San Francisco
 Broom, R. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York
 Bann, Southern, Key West, Bender & Deane, Charleston
 (B. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York)
 Schoonen, Laura, Georgia, Dr. W. C. Gilchrist, Dallas
 Porter, Potter & Co., Ocean Ridge, Wrecks, Jacksonville
 P. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York
 Hamilton, George, Georgetown, D. C. Stafford, Boston
 S. E. Howard, Nicholson, Galveston
 Tyler, St. Louis, Mo., Lord & Queenan, M. Williams
 Willie, Wilmington

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhall, Savannah 31 hours
 with mds. and passengers to S. L. Mitchell & Son, Baltimore
 and to J. C. Drago, Co. A. Broth, Son & Co., San Francisco
 Steamship Marion, here for Charleston.
 Steamer Augusta, Layfield, Savannah, with mds. and
 passengers to S. L. Mitchell & Son, Baltimore
 Steamer Albemarle, Williams, Providence, with mds. and
 passengers to J. C. Drago, Co. A. Broth, Son & Co., San Francisco
 Steamer Oceola, Smith, New-London, with mds. to E. H.
 H. Rockwell.
 Steamer Ludwig, (of Warsaw, Me.) Miller, Liverpool
 pool April 7, with mds. to J. W. Birrell & Co., New-
 strong W. winds that is out; been 3 d. at Williams
 to J. C. Drago, Co. A. Broth, Son & Co., San Francisco
 Ship Clinton, Williams, New-Orleans 14 d. with mds. and
 passengers to J. W. Birrell & Co., New-Orleans
 to J. W. Probst.
 Steamer Comino, (Chil.) Morrice, Yelaport,

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for

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May 18. The victim, RICHARD T. M. company with a party at the Telegr. near Ninth street, and a

Schr. Mary & Elizabeth, Bowyer, Alexandria 5 d. with
Schr. Maryland, Chatham, Bayport, Florida 10 d., with
lumber to J. Ahabah
Schr. W. Warren, Jacksonville 5 d., with lumber to
Holmes
Schr. M. Platt, Smith, Cape Hatteras 3 d., with maver
Schr. C. Hopkins, Phillips, Virginia 4 d., with cast
Schr. R. Delahad, Smith, Conwaybrough, N. C.
d., with naval stores to Watson & Moore
Schr. J. H. Thomas, Jacksonville 32 d., with yellow
pilot to N. Massey
Schr. David Hall, Conklin, Jacksonville 4 d., with
Schr. J. Holmes
Schr. Manthass, Blake, Charleston 5 d., with rice to
Scranton & Talman
Schr. J. H. Harris, Richmond 5 d., with rice
to C. H. Pierce
Schr. J. H. Thomas, Abacoas 4 d., with fruit
to G. L. Gilmore
Schr. C. H. Hargett, Hargett, Plymouth, N. C., with
thimble to Benton & Bros.
Schr. Samuel Giltman, Crowell, Boston 2 d., with
maver to J. H. Thomas
Sdr. Squire & Brothers, Albany, Calais 4 d., with lum
ber to Simpson & Mayhew
Schr. J. H. Hargis, Vibert, New Haven, in ballast
for Rondout
Schr. Ocean Wave, English, Philadelphia, with cas
sack to J. H. Hargis

by the Savannah Republican: "A fight between Mr. GRAVES was badly whipped, his opponent being a well known pugilist."

SCHR. MARY, Teacher, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Frytown.

SCHR. A. Brown, Brown, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Frytown.

SCHR. Village Queen, Hawkins, Mobile #6, dis. with mds., bound to Bortan.

SCHR. Marine, Reservoir, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds. with naval stores to K. S. Powell.

SCHR. Emmeline, Texas, Virginia, with wood.

SCHR. W. E. Weaver, West Virginia, Albany for Newport.

SCHR. Cecr, Merdith, Beason #3, dis. Unused to depart.

SCHR. Barbara, Rogers, Virginia, with wood.

SCHR. J. H. Shelden, Co. Alexandria #3, dis. with wood.

SCHR. W. H. Shelden, Co. Alexandria #3, dis. coal.

SCHR. Greenland, Elizer, Alexandria #4, dis. wood.

SANDY—Steamship Navarino, for Alexandria.

WIND—During the day from S. E. light.

Miscellaneous

WILMINGTON, C. & M. May 21.—The schr. J. H. Flannery, hence for New York, was a cargo of lumber, on the 20th inst. was struck by lightning, and put back to sea. The crew were rescued, but the mate and several injured. Will repair and proceed.

By Telegram.

HIGHLANDS, May 24, sunset.—No wind-bound vessel in sight. Wind S. light, weather clear.

SANDY BOOK, May 24, sunrise. No wind-bound vessel in sight. Barometer 30.08. Light breeze from New-Orleans.

May 22, and convicted of murder in the first degree for the murder of her husband in We

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downward direction. That the blo

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE FIGHTS.—STEELEWAY & BONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Wall street, near Broadway, New York, are always ready to

AUCTION SALE

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK
At No. 515 3d av. the lake, furniture and 2
of a library, capable of receiving 10 barrels
Also, 17 cels, copper stills, tacks, &c., together with
usual assort of such plates. Also, a horse,
wagon and harness. Also, 100 lbs. of
400 lbs. of 400 lbs. of 400 lbs. of 400 lbs. of
nature. See No. 10, and a receipt of plated ware.

BY SIMON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
Sale at 35 Pine street EVERY DAY. Stock
Bonds bought and sold at 100 cents. Sales
DAY at 1 o'clock. See catalogue.

SENIOR DRAPER, Auctioneer.
Sale at 35 Pine street EVERY DAY. Stock
Bonds bought and sold at 100 cents. Sales
DAY at 1 o'clock. See catalogue.

MEDICAL.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES MAY BE PREVENTED,
and the misgivings that frequently take place

to \$500 to enter into matrimony may be entirely
 overcome and the social disgrace eradicated by the use of
 "TRIEBERMAN No. 12." Sold by Dr. BARBO
 or Physiological Researches. Price 25 cts. per box. Sent
 free everywhere. Sold also by
 No. 3. F. WELLS & CO.,
 No. 116 Franklin st., New-York,
 And
 J. KEOK,
 No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SANDS' SERRAVALLE'S
 NATURE'S TRUST RESTORATIVE.
 THE BEST, EASIEST AND MOST
 TONIC AND ALTERATIVE PREPARATION.
 Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, DRUGGISTS, No. 81
 Fulton-st., corner of William, New-York.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK.
 By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., and
 RICHARD C. FORTÉ, M. D., Professors of Medicine
 and of Professor CARNOGHAN and V. MOTT, M. D.,
 of the University of Pennsylvania. A Practical Treatise
 on the Diseases of the Female Genitals, and on the
 treatment, at No. 81 Bleeker st., a few doors
 way Complicated cases, including Scrophulous Mastitis,
 and Chronic Affect of the Uterus, and the
 from 5 to 8 and 8 to 9. Consultations in the principal
 hospitals.

PILES CERTAINLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED.

Having been a great sufferer, and found no cure at many trials and great cost, I am anxious that others who are afflicted with this disease should be relieved, will send by post my treatment and prescriptions to **WILLIAM GRABAM, care of J. Young, 54th St., N. Y.**

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DR. EDWARD NO. 458 BROADWAY
forms the only permanent and reliable
vate disease. Remember, all afflicted, that by con-
sulting Dr. Edward you will immediately experience
the relief of a new life. I am Dr. Edward. I am
Female diseases successfully treated. His method
1st. No pain, never full of effort to be made. 2nd. No
ladder, no climbing, no running, no jumping, no
near Brown St. Perfectly private; arranged that pa-
tients never meet. Consultations free. Also
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IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—KIDNEY treatment of diseases of females. Patients from all places provided with private board, nursing, etc. The treatment is guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, if desired. Address Dr. F. W. LACOSTE, No. 88 West 44th St., New York.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FIRST ASSISTANT to the great Dr. Bioré of that city. Induced by the success of his treatment of the various diseases and weaknesses, for the cure of which the French medical practice is so celebrated, can be consulted in America at the following places:—New York, 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Recent cases cured in 24 hours.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—A new bottle without our signature or name the label is not genuine. Beware of cheap imitations. This medicine can only be had of us at No. 103 N. 5th St., and Mr. J. C. Smith, 101 N. 5th St., New York.

DR. STROOKEY CURES CANCER.
DR. MOORS, blood wens, scrofula, sores and all skin diseases without the knife or loss of blood.
 New Bowery, near Franklin-square. No charge
 situation. Please call.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, UNION-SQUARE—DR. BATES. Best
 and safe inserts introduced, each upon frames
 wanted to masticate food. Picking
 fall out and performed without pain. Cleaning
 tracing without injuring the gums.
 regular and advice given. No. 536 Broadway,
 of 15th-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.
FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR AND PERMANENT GUAR-
ANTEES. MAPES' SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, and
other fertilizers manufactured in this country, for grass lawns,
orchards, gardens, etc., are sold by the barrel or wagon load.
Thousands of farmers all over the world have used them, and
alone from hundreds who have used it for ten years.
Strong new bags 160 lbs each. Nitrogenated animal
manure of first quality, per bag \$2.00; Potash phosphate
of lime, per bag \$3.26; per ton \$40; Potash triphos-
phate of lime, per bag \$1.96; per ton \$24. Distributors con-
taining full directions for use can be had free of expense
on application to CHAS. Y. MA P&S, No. 345 Fulton St.
For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE.
AUTOMATIC REEL MOWER PATENT.
This machine has been used by the Government since 1875,
and was the first one which received the first prize

mien at the Great National Trial at Syracuse, N. Y.,
 held at Madison Square, New York, on the 10th of
 the present month, has earned a reputation which
 places it first among the numerous varieties of
 the kind raised in the United States.
 ADRIANNE, No. 155 Greenwich St., near
 Bond for a circular.

UNBLEACHED LATHES FOR AGRICULTURE
 100,000 bushels of choice quality for sale
 by E. A. LONGFITT, No. 155 Greenwich St., New York.

FISH GUANO FROM THE NORTH HOLE
 is available for sale. Price \$75 per ton, or
 1,000 pounds, for sale by A. LONGFITT, No. 155 Greenwich St., New York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
 \$50,000 CASH CAPITAL.
 IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

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TEARS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
cheaper than any other place in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. No. 114 Nassau St.

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Importer of Wines and Brandies, Groceries, Flour and Tea &c. 114 Nassau Street, between Canal and No. 750 Greenwich St., and No. 88 Murray St.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUBRICANTS
for saving the cheapest and best mode of preserving the main parts of machinery, such as wheels, rollers, paddlers, jellies, lubricants, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists. **HALL, RUSSELL & CO.,** Proprietors, No. 218 Green-Wich St.

CASES - ROYMAN & F.
WINE, BRANDY, No. 41 Chatham St.

EUROPE.

ADVISED TWO DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARMY.

NO FIGHTING REPORTED.

Arrival of Napoleon III. in Piedmont.

Proclamation to the Army of Italy.

English Declaration of Neutrality.

RESIGNATION OF THE AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

Cotton Dull—Broadstuffs Firm—Provisions Steady.

CONSOLS 91 1-2 a 91 3-4.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Asia*, Captain Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 24th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamship *Pulma* from New-York, arrived at Southampton at 1:30 on the morning of the 13th inst., and the *City of Manchester* touched at Queenstown on the evening of the 13th.

The *Asia*, from London, and at Liverpool at 10:30 on Saturday morning, the 14th.

The steamer *City of Baltimore*, having brought out telegraphic news via Queenstown, from London and Liverpool to noon of the 13th inst., the news by the *Asia* is almost all the same as that of the 13th.

The position of affairs at the seat of war had undergone no apparent change, and no collision had taken place.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

War Topics in Paris—Aspect of Affairs in England—The French Emperor in Piedmont—His Address to the Army—Orders of the Day of the French Commanders—Operations of the Hostile Armies, &c.

WAR TOPICS AT PARIS.

LITERATURE OF THE CAMPAIGN—ITS ROMANCE AND ITS POETRY—PRETENSIONS OF GEN. CROCE—HIS CAREER—INTERESTING NOTES UPON CURRENT EVENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Thursday, May 12, 1859.

War has its literature as well as its facts of arms and its political results. A journal announced a few days ago that the *Iron Crown* had been quietly transported on the night of the 22d April, by an escort of Austrian Hussars, under the command of a General, from Monza to Mantua.

Perhaps the reader may desire to know the history of this precious Crown, and why it was deemed necessary to remove it to a point of greater safety on the approach of war, and why, moreover, it was entitled to such an honorable escort? M. Jules Lacour, in the *Monde Illustré*, gives us the desired information.

Twelve hundred years ago a Queen of Lombardy, called the precious crown, and the crown of a certain Anstasia, was begged by her people to be given to the Emperor, who was then a young duke, of the still more savage name of Austrius, whom she chose for her intended—*perpetuo*. Under the pretext of discussing with him some affairs of state, she invited him to meet her half way, at the frontier of the two States, at a place named on certain modern maps *Abbas-Croce*, and on others *Abbas-Croce*, which is now a small town in the province of Mantua.

At this point in the history of the Iron Crown, the legend of the sixteenth century is abrupt but charming. When the two monarchs met, the young Queen *Therese* ordered a drinking-bowl, and flung it with a liquor of what kind history does not inform us, and drank half the contents, and offered to the Duke to drink the other half. After draining the liquor the Duke ordered respectfully to kiss the Queen's hand.

"Go straight to the face, my Lord," said the Queen; "for when my people pray me to take a new husband, it is you that I choose, and my person as well as my kingdom, belong to you hereafter."

The Lombard Kingdom being the gift of the Pope, it was for the Queen to give the crown to the united kingdoms, and she placed on his brow the Iron Crown, which, since that time, has become so celebrated. In 1774 the Pope, *Adam I.*, placed this crown upon the head of *Charles-Marie*. In 1842, it made the voyage to Rome to crown *Ferdinand IV.*, and in 1849 the voyage to Bologna to the coronation of *Charles-Marie*. The Pope, *Adam I.*, placed it on his own head, repeating the exclamation which tradition attributes to *Adam*, twelve centuries before: "Dieu me la donne, gare à qui la touche!" (God gives it to me, beware who touches it!)

This historical and religious treasure, which the Austrians have just transferred from Monza to Mantua, is a small crown, and is not a crown of gold, but of iron, and is not a crown of iron, but of gold—that is to say, a golden band, about two inches wide, incrustated with variously-colored precious stones. The crown is made of iron, and is not a crown of gold, but of iron, and is not a crown of iron, but of gold—that is to say, a golden band, about two inches wide, incrustated with variously-colored precious stones.

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Italy is told of a boy at one of the Paris Academies, who escaped twice by a most dangerous flight over the roofs of houses, in order to go to the war. The promoter of Madame Rivoli's company has left the permanent situation he held in her employment, and with the aid of a benefit night given him by the great tragedienne, has gone to join his regiment. The French artists, have performed in favor of the fund for sending the poor Italian refugees in Paris back to the defense of their country. And you can imagine that they leave with joy in their hearts.

A story is told of a dancer who lately danced on the stage of a theatre in an Italian town garrisoned by Austrian troops, dressed in the three colors which constitute the Sardinian flag—green, red and white. The police issued an order to the director that such a scandal must not be repeated in his theatre. The next night the patriotic dancer, determined not to be outwitted by the police, wore a yellow cap, a green skirt, and a white bodice, but as she appeared on the stage a friend threw her a bouquet of roses, and placing these on her breast, to cover the white, the three colors of the Sardinian flag were united.

A whole regiment of the Imperial Guard left Paris with a bouquet of violets of Parma stuck in the muzzle of each gun, the officers carrying in their hands bouquets of the same—the gifts of the ladies of the neighborhood. What is all this but the poetry of war?

The camp tent of the Emperor Napoleon, which preceded him to Italy, was made by *Alexis Gomboul*, and is in white and blue striped tent-cloth, doubled. Its height is about fifteen feet. The interior is divided into three compartments, the middle one being a large room, the other two being smaller rooms, one for the Emperor and the other for the Emperor's family.

The Emperor's room is the most comfortable, and is furnished with a bed, a table, and a chair. The Emperor's family room is also comfortable, and is furnished with a bed, a table, and a chair. The Emperor's room is the most comfortable, and is furnished with a bed, a table, and a chair.

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maters either French or Piedmontese, but from apprehensions founded on former experience of the manifestation of arrogance on the part of the former. Everybody knows how well Frenchmen fight, especially when they are the assailants, as in the present case they are for the most part sure to be. But those who have served with them as allies have frequently been heard to complain of the difficulty of satisfying the arrogant humors. They never shrink the post of danger if it be one of distinction; but they consider themselves entitled, whenever there is success, to a monopoly of the praise; and, in case of common disaster, they are not less in bestowing an equally exclusive apportionment of blame to others.

The Austrians, however, have been so far from constituting the Sardinian flag-green, red and white, and exhausting the country wherever they come. The known imperiousness of the Imperial exchequer is made a sort of excuse for the adoption of this predatory system of warfare. In reality it is done more to gratify the fierce passions of national hatred, long restrained in the garb of Lombardy. All the accounts already received of military operations on the Po and the Ticino amount only to this, that the Austrians began to move before they were quite ready; that they were checked by the inundations unexpectedly, and that they are now apparently resolved to await the attack of their opponents in the most prudent manner.

You will probably think that at such a moment, when, if not blown away by a sudden storm, a new effort has been made to open negotiations with a view to a peaceful settlement of the whole Italian question, the perfect calm, the facility with which the Austrians have accepted the terms of the armistice, and the English Cabinet could place little dependence on the chance of success.

Prince Gortchakoff, in the name of his master, met the proposal with a direct and prompt negative, assigning as the reason, that Austria having declared war, she could not accept of an armistice, and that Congress, it would be unbecoming the dignity of the Emperor to renew his interpositions so speedily in favor of peace.

The truth is no doubt that Russia sees her secure opportunity of vengeance and advantage in the declaration of Austria's troops and the temporary subordination of her resources. Already the Muscovite agents are busily employed in preparing every detail of the campaign, and the Emperor, in the name of his master, met the proposal with a direct and prompt negative, assigning as the reason, that Austria having declared war, she could not accept of an armistice, and that Congress, it would be unbecoming the dignity of the Emperor to renew his interpositions so speedily in favor of peace.

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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1859.

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England and America.

Some of our British fellow-citizens, actuated no doubt by an ignorant but commendable spirit of patriotic enthusiasm, have been considerably exercised in their minds by the observations of the Times upon the attitude which America ought, in the present aspect of European affairs, to assume towards England, and upon the extent of the control which American opinion must henceforth exert upon the action of any English Government. It is difficult for some of our highly respectable countrymen to realize the changes which half a century has wrought in the relative positions of England and the United States. For a goodly number of estimable Englishmen, the England of 1869 is still the England of 1816—America still the America of the peace of 1783. The simple assertion of the simple fact that the hostility of America, in the case of a great European coalition against England, would suffice to cut off, as it were, in a day, the vital nerves of English commerce and of English power, puts some of our good kinsmen into a state of slightly irrational wrath. We take, therefore, a purely philanthropic pleasure in calling the attention of our English readers on this side of the water to the language used by the London Times, in relation to this subject, on the 13th of the present month. The London Times has, for some weeks past, been fearfully exercised by the coming terror of a Russo-French invasion, and of a consequent blockade of the English ports. The facts that the allied fleets of Russia and France now outnumber those of Great Britain in the proportions of 70 against one of battle ships to thirty-four, and of nearly two to one in lesser steam vessels of war, certainly justify some natural anxiety on this head. But the London Times finds a consolation, and a hope for Great Britain—where? In the reserves of English wealth and valor—in the masses of English freemen—in the bulwarks of the British Constitution? Not at all! But in the power of the United States to keep alive the commerce of England, and to make the ocean free to her products. The most warlike of the British journals does not shrink from the confession that in case of a great European onslaught upon England the "business of the British Empire would be conducted by the United States," and that any attempt to crush the freedom of the seas would be made "at the peril of immediate war with the United States." If, then, the Great Republic is thus appealed to by the leading organ of British opinion as the prospective deliverer of England from the most formidable peril that the folly of any English Government has ever risked or invited, we beg leave to suggest to our British friends that the propriety of shaping their policy in such a way as to command the sympathy of the United States may well engage their serious attention. The world is large, and the whole of civilized Christendom is now pressing busily forward in the career of enterprise and improvement. The London "World's Exhibition" of 1851, wrote this lesson most deeply on the memories of men, that the age of monopoly in mechanical skill and adventurous ability was past, and past forever. A great European war, shutting England out from the markets of the world for five years, would result in developing all over the Continent those industries in which England now leads her sister-nations, and therefore insulating the whole existing system of commercial relations to its very base. This the best-informed English publicists themselves admit. Can it, therefore, be considered an extravagance for America, now the best customer and most important friend of England, to insist that the views and feelings of the American people shall count for at least as much, in deciding the policy of any English Government, as the notions of a knot of European diplomatists? By the admission of the London Times itself, America holds in her hand the keys of England's prosperity or England's prostration, in the event of a Continental war. We must therefore suffer more than any other people by a false or foolish move on the part of England, and who shall be heard in the British councils if not the United States, upon whose friendship or whose hostility the decisive aspect of affairs must at last depend?

SOUTH ANNA IN MEXICO.

The periodicity of disease, as insisted upon by eminent medical authorities, is nowhere more conclusively demonstrated, than in the case of that chronic invalid, Mexico. It has its hot and its cold fits; its amendments and its relapses; its invariable round of symptoms, in short, recurring at fixed terms of years to the stages previously traversed, and only varying through the fact of a general and rapid decline. Among the forms of the disorder which may be anticipated with most confidence, the periodical restoration to power of SANTA ANNA is the most notable. It is only when the sufferer is apparently at the point of death that this particular phase of agony presents itself. Once and again, as fictions weary of contending for power which has become worthless, and as the Church sees all minor barriers interposed between its huge savings and the popular cravings, giving way to the urgency of a faithless Liberalism, is the hero of the cockpit and the cork-leg summoned from his elegant retirement, and placed at the head of affairs. With this, the one well-established and determined law of Mexican politics before us, there would seem to be no reason to doubt the rumor that comes from New-Orleans to the effect that the Ex-Dictator has been proclaimed at the capital; that his landing is eagerly looked for, and that General WOLFE, at the head of a stout brigade, has been dispatched in the direction of Tampico, to receive and conduct him to the City of Mexico. In the usual cycle of Mexican history, it is quite time for this scene to recur. WOLF is a veteran adherent of the exile, has intrigued desperately for his recall; and only so lately as March returned to Mexico from his leader's retreat, with the avowed purpose of effecting his restoration. It is also to be remembered that the latest authentic advice from the capital announced the immediate likelihood of a change in the reactionary Administration, involving the substitution of some other name for that of ZULOAGA, in the Presidency, that of ZULOAGA, being suggested. These considerations certainly tend to strengthen the present rumor. On the other hand, the selection of Tampico as the point of debarkation for SANTA ANNA, involves the capture of that town by the Central forces; a task, doubtless, of some magnitude, notwithstanding the absence of Gen. GARZA, the Governor of the State, with his troops. In undertaking this enterprise, moreover, the reactionists would be subject to the almost certain danger of encountering the Liberal troops, who are now hovering on both sides of the route, cutting off his communication with the capital, and leaving him at the mercy of the Northern populations, all unanimously hostile to the Church Party. The plot, therefore, if it really exist, can hardly have

taken the shape with which the report supplies it. The movement upon Tampico may be a feint to cover the landing of the "coming man" at some other point; or, more probable still, the mere feasibility of the scheme may have suggested the whole story to the inventive imagination of letter-writers. The truth will only be ascertained when the details of intelligence brought by the Tennessee shall come to hand next week.

GEMINS AND RIGMAROLE.

What humane mind can have refused to sympathize with Mr. PAUL MORRIS, on reading the accounts of the ovation to which he was subjected, at the instance of the New-York Chess Club, on Wednesday evening last? Mr. MORRIS unquestionably deserves a recognition at the hands not only of all who love the noble game in which he has approved himself so great a master, but also of all who know how to honor the quiet gallantry of an unobtrusive American gentleman, who has won for himself the crown of Philidor and LABORDONNAIS, without ceasing to be a man of sense, character and magnanimity. Let Mr. MORRIS then, by all means, hold levees of his admiring fellow-citizens. Let him be honored with mimic armies of silver and gold, on battle-fields of ebony and pearl; with diamond-mounted watches, and with the sunny smiles of Woman. To all this we cordially assent.

But why should Mr. MORRIS's successes be made the occasion for boring himself, and the innocent public of New-York, with dreary disquisitions on the history of Chess since the Deluge, and with blatant glorifications of that unhappy bird, the American Eagle, whose whole existence is one long struggle of escape from those who cling to his tail in the hope of soaring by his pinions? Will it never become possible for us in America to understand the difference between honest eulogy and flattery? "Elijah Program," between the frank, manly, intelligible, modest assertion of merit, and the ridiculous preconization of inconceivable excellencies?

The discourse levelled at Mr. MORRIS, on Wednesday evening, by Mr. W. J. A. FRANK, was a perfect specimen of all that a public address of homage offered a modest and intelligent gentleman ought not to be. It was, at the same time, we are sorry to be obliged to say, only an average specimen of the trash in which it has become customary for even superior men to envelope their ideas whenever they appear in public as the organs of any American association or demonstration whatever. It is this painful but eloquent fact alone which makes it worth while for us to dwell upon the subject. We ought to confess, however, in addition, that we are moved to do so by an irrepressible feeling of consideration for the victim of all this oratory, who really endured his martyrdom with a calm superiority of good sense which must have cleared the regard of all present in his favor.

Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN was the leading orator of the occasion, and resisted the vulgar temptations of his position with singular resolution. Mr. VAN BUREN, however, is a speaker tried in the double furnace of popular assemblies and private associations. He has learned by sad experience the perils of eloquence, just as Mr. BRIMLEY, by sad experience learned the horrors of matrimony. A speech Mr. VAN BUREN is always ready to make, but he has his own views of the limits within which a gentleman may safely parade his rhetoric.

Like SPENSER'S Knight, he will be "bold, bold, but not too bold." He gratified the gallery with a few dashing forays upon the field of history, but swiftly covered his more questionable enterprises by a judicious recurrence to the subject before him. He knew that he had a gentleman's office to fulfill, and so fulfilled it in the main like a gentleman. Yet even in the midst of his clearly-worded and happily-illustrated observations, the idea must have suggested itself from time to time to the impatient audience that all this might have been dismissed in fewer words: that the folly of King John of England seven hundred years ago did not particularly explain the victories of Mr. MORRIS, of Louisiana, to-day; and that there is a point at which even the Encyclopedia ceases to be of a positively entrancing interest for the mass of mankind.

These are considerations which can hardly have escaped the most thoughtful of listeners, when Mr. MORRIS rose with his calm, modest and sensible reply. Not a word of historical reminiscence, not a single grandiose simile adorned this quiet recognition of what was supposed to be a spontaneous compliment. Mr. MORRIS was even at the pains of putting his chess-victories in their true light, and with a keen precision of statement, just veiled beneath the delicate proprieties of courtesy, rebuked the tendency of all hero-worshippers to over-value that they honor, by distinguishing the worth of Chess when pursued as a recreation, from its worthlessness when adopted as the chief business of life. Whether the orator who had just been talking in one breath of games of Chess and the great wars of nations as events of equal importance, felt the justice of this protest or not, we of course can only conjecture. It was at least quite thrown away upon another gentleman who had come to the trust of Mr. MORRIS, armed in all the panoply of the rhetoric most approved by "popular assemblies," and who swooped upon his prey immediately afterwards with a wonderful gold watch and a more wonderful Columbian than Mr. W. J. A. FULLER was more strictly Columbian than Mr. VAN BUREN. He took up the theme of Mr. MORRIS's victories in the style of that famous German philosopher, who, on being commissioned to write the history of the House of Brunswick, filled seven volumes folio with a preliminary sketch of the Creation of Man and the Temptation in Eden. Mr. FULLER began with ALEXANDER on the Nile, and after tracing the "civilization of Europe," by some process original with himself to the fall of the commerce of Egypt, dismissed ten centuries with a wave of his hand, to usher Columbus on the scene, and make him responsible for the foundation in the "cold North" of the Empire whereof in the "order of Providence New York has become the metropolis centre." Thence Mr. FULLER branched gracefully off into a constitutional history and political philosophy of the United States, to whose institutions he openly attributed Mr. MORRIS's capacity for playing chess games of chess blindfold, and no doubt secretly referred Mr. FULLER's talent for crowding the universe into an egg-shell. He also indulged in prophecy; in physical geography; in disquisitions on the "alluvial soil of the Mississippi;" on the "classic shades of the elms of New-Haven;" on WHITNEY's invention of the gin; on the merits of Mr. MORSE as a painter of "female beauty;" on the "electric telegraph;" on the yacht America and GEORGE BREXEN; and finally on the American Watch Company, and Mr. MORRIS himself. In fact, had Mr. FULLER been a candidate for

Congress in some remote district of the West, and Mr. MORRIS a pet "local question," he could not have been favored with a more lavish profusion of incoherent allusions and impertinent panegyric, than was bestowed upon him in this remarkable address. He was told that "neither in this nor in any preceding age" had there been "any parallel to the proud position at present occupied" by him. He was obliged with the declaration that the genius of SHAKESPEARE "lowering as it does with Alpine height above the other Heaven-piercing peaks in the world of letters stands not so utterly alone as the genius of MORRIS in chess." And he was flattered by the assurance that Mr. FULLER "insensibly associated him (Mr. MORRIS) with the great names to which he (Mr. FULLER) had alluded." With the simple remark that "words of learned length or thundering sound would ill become the nature of the occasion," Mr. MORRIS waved aside all this astonishing catarrh of declamation, and thanked the friends who had honored him, in language as full of feeling as it was void of pretence. His behavior on this occasion, he may be sure, will be remembered as not the least creditable feature of his brief and brilliant career; and if the egregious contrast of his manly simplicity with the noisy balderdash and verbiage poured out upon his head, shall do anything to deliver his youthful fellow-countrymen from that senseless passion for morbid and extravagant excitements which is our besetting national sin, we shall have no cause to regret the somewhat silly exhibition of Wednesday evening last.

GOVERNOR CHASE AT THE CLEVELAND MEETING.—A meeting of some six thousand persons was held in Cleveland, on the 24th instant, to denounce the Fugitive Slave Law, in view of its enforcement against the Oberlin prisoners. The published call invited all "foes of Slavery and despotism," and stigmatized the proceedings of the District Court as a "despotic usurpation of power." JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS presided. Among the prominent persons present was Governor CHASE, who, upon invitation, addressed the conference. His remarks were brief and sensible. Concurring with those who heard him in dislike of the Fugitive Law he yet counseled no forcible resistance. On the contrary, his advice was to oppose it through the ballot-box alone, by electing men to Congress and to the Presidency who would repeal it. He did not even assail its constitutionality, but left that question to the proper tribunals, State and Federal. For those who were lying in jail, within the sound of his voice, by reason of having resisted the execution of that enactment, in obedience, as they claimed, to the dictates of their consciences, the Governor had no word of commendation. On the contrary, the tenor of his speech was eminently law-abiding.

Whether Governor CHASE's speech came up to the spirit and temper of the meeting we are unable to say. It is represented by the Cleveland papers as having been well received. Certainly its tone and the character of its recommendations were such as became him, both officially and personally. The Fugitive Slave Law is no doubt as odious to him as it can be to any of his auditors, but he nevertheless recognizes the duty of all good citizens to refrain from violence, and to abide bad laws in a lawful manner.

MAJOR WOOD AND BROADWAY.—The Daily News reiterates the statement that Mayor Wood paid for cleaning Broadway in the Winter of 1855-6 out of his own pocket, and publishes a letter from Mr. BAIRD, the contractor, to sustain it. The following is undoubtedly the precise state of the case: "By the accompanying certificate from Alderman BAIRD, who removed the obstructions from Broadway, it will be seen that he would not undertake the job until Mayor WOOD gave him his personal guarantee of payment; and further, that the Mayor did actually pay the money from his own pocket. Subsequently, and after the expiration of a long period, too, the Comptroller consented to pay the sum back, which he did by giving a warrant to Mr. BAIRD, who then repaid the Mayor."

This does not essentially differ from our own statement;—Mayor WOOD paid the money and afterwards was remunerated by the City.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING AND THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

A double delegation of citizens, American and German, waited on the Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon to present memorials on the Sunday Liquor Traffic. Messrs. Peltz, Teit, James Brown, C. O. Halsted, Norman White, Robert Sprague, A. R. Neilson, James W. Beckman, and other well-known gentlemen, with Messrs. Meyer, Becker, and other Germans, composed the delegation.

Mr. Peltz, in presenting the memorial briefly stated its objects, and expressed the hope that so far as they came within the scope of the Department, they would be carried out.

Mr. BOVENI thought the responsibility for the existing state of things was largely with the magistracy and the prosecuting officers. Numerous complaints had already been made which had not been prosecuted. He was not certain as to the power of the Police to arrest offenders against the Sunday Liquor Laws.

Mr. WINTZ said the evils of the traffic under consideration were so obvious, and affected so deeply the moral condition of the City, that the Press and the public would demand, or they had a right to demand, the execution of the law. Surely, the magistracy would not obstruct their enforcement by overlooking proofs that while they were left in neglect all law was comparatively powerless. He directed the attention of the Commissioners to the City ordinance of 1855, which makes every Sunday sale of liquor a misdemeanor, to the Excise Law of 1857, which provides a penalty of \$30 for each offence, either of selling on any day without a license, or of selling on Sunday if licensed, and makes it the duty of every police officer to arrest offenders; to the Metropolitan Police Act, which affixes a fine of \$50 to every Sunday sale, and requires the Police Board to execute the laws protecting the Sabbath; and to the statute prohibiting all traffic on that day, under a penalty of confiscation of the goods exposed for sale, whether liquors or dry goods.

When distinguished strangers visit our City, we are proud to exhibit our humane and reformatory institutions, and point to the ample provisions of our Almshouse, and kindred establishments, as proofs of benevolent forethought. Would it not be a prouder monument could we, by abating the causes of pauperism, and the temptations to crime, show that Almshouse accommodations and Municipal Jails were comparatively needless?

The memorialists are the more encouraged to seek protection and relief from the evils of the Sunday Liquor traffic, on account of the readiness heretofore manifested by this Department to comply with all reasonable requests of citizens to suppress crime and abate public nuisances.

There is little room to doubt what the action of the Commissioners will be when the petition to whom the memorial was referred, presents a report. The case is as clear as the alternative between anarchy and order. No law has power, and no Executive Department is entitled to respect so long as a criminal interest defies both, and deprives without restraint on the property and moral interests of the City.

CENTRAL PARK EXTENSION.—A Board of Commissioners of Appraisement is now to be appointed by the Supreme Court to appraise the property which is to be added to the Central Park, in connection with the extension of the park.

THE NEW BISHOP OF NEW-JERSEY.—The question of the successor to the late Bishop of New-Jersey has been happily settled by the election of the Rev. Wm. H. OXENHIEMER, D. D., of Philadelphia, to the Episcopal office. This choice is understood to be the result of a compromise between the High and the Low Church parties, the opinions of the Bishop elect inclining to the Oxford standard, but yet not so decidedly and intolerantly as to render him unacceptable to the Evangelical school. Dr. OXENHIEMER is about forty-four years of age, an accomplished scholar, an able writer, a chaste and eloquent pulpit orator. As rector of St. Peter's, Philadelphia, he has acquired the warmest regard and respect of one of the most intelligent congregations in that city. There is little doubt that the interests of the diocese, so judiciously promoted by the late Bishop, will not be suffered to decline in the hands of Bishop OXENHIEMER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Donizetti's opera of "Il Poltuto" was played here last night for the second time to a magnificent house. Few operas have been produced in this season so well calculated to take a prominent place in the repertoire. It is a work essentially popular in its character, with abundant items for the public taste, and opportunities for three good singers. Played as it is now in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, there is little to be desired. The part of the heroine is excellently sung by Mrs. Puccinotti. Bassano surpasses himself in Poltuto, an Atonio is admirable as Severus. The advantages of increased familiarity with the music were noticeable last night; the time of performance being somewhat shorter and the enjoyment much more complete. The magnificent finale to the second act was rendered superbly and brought down the house with a tumult of applause.

The eminent success of the opera has induced Mrs. Puccinotti to select for her benefit on Monday, to-day there will be a sumptuous *Motiv*—the whole of "Don Giovanni," and an act of "Lucia," with Mr. Llaner Squares as Edgardo.

Madame de Wilmet, with a portion of this company, will commence on Monday, at New-Haven, returning to the City in a few days.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mrs. HOLT, the best of actresses and a lady too well appreciated to need commendation, takes her benefit to-night. Boccaccio "London Assurance" and the "Bold Dragon" will be played. There will, we trust, be an adequate recognition of Mrs. Holt's claims on the amusement community.

THE ITALIAN RELIEF FUND.

The Italian Committee beg leave to caution the public against any person who may solicit subscriptions to the fund proposed to be raised for the benefit of the families of Italian soldiers who have been furnished with a subscription book with the autograph signatures of the president and treasurer of the Committee, as these books alone, not the circulars, authorize collections.

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Dr. Hays has an article from the Boston Daily Herald, of June, 1888:

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The organs of generation. This valuable remedy expels the virus effectually, and permanently eradicates the disease from the system, affecting a radical cure in a few days. The Antidote is also a perfect preventive, and should be taken whenever is apprehended. No change of diet or interruption of business is necessary. It is entirely vegetable, and does not injure the health or constitution. Price \$1 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, No. 11 Park-row, General Agents. - Eld's, the drug-store, 101 Broadway, New York. - J. H. B. & Co., 117 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia. - J. C. HENDERSON and Sprig-st., Sowers and Grand-st., CALLENDER & Co., 3d and Walnut-sts., Philadelphia.

various diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that which Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed. Charge moderate. Female diseases successfully treated. Sit with regular pills, per broom, never fail. Consultations free. Try them, all incurable, never return. Office No. 423 Broadway, New York. Perfectly private; arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance call in P. M.

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Treatment of diseases of females from the dis-
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Clinic, co-located patients, mailed free, in letters
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AFTERNOON at 3.

THE GIBBY'S FLOLOA.
BENEFIT OF MOUNT VERNON, N. H.
THE LADIES OF THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION are announcing that the beautiful musical comedy, "THE GIBBY'S FLOLOA," will be presented on the EVENING of June 8 and 9 at the Metropolitan Theatre, (which has been generously donated by the family of the late Mr. La Paro, a full orchestra and a large and capable cast of actors, comprising some of the most distinguished talent in the country, under the conductorship of Mr. Morgan, and a large and capable orchestra, who have also freely proffered their valuable services the occasion. Particulars will be given in future announcements.

MARY MORRIS HAMILTON, Vice Pres.

GRAND RURAL FESTIVAL AND PICNIC BY THE NEW YORK MUSICAL THEATRICAL PRODUCTIONS, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GRAND ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN MUSICIANS, will be held in JONAS WOOD, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JUNE 28 AND 29, 1910. The program will feature the following musical performers, appearing with two hundred leading vocalists and instrumentalists, each provided with a full band. Conductors, THOMAS D. FORD and E. H. HILL, will direct the entire musical program. The festival will be held on the grounds of the Hotel Hamilton, and the whole to conclude on the second day with a ball and a picnic. For further particulars see future advertisements.

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STRANGERS SHOULD NOT ENTER. Visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous collection of paintings in the SELIGER GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day Evening, No. 648 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

SPORTING.

FLORA TEMPLE AND ETHAN ALAN FLORENCE COLETT, TROTTER.—A purse of \$1,000 will be offered for the winner of the first race at the New York Jockey Club track, on Monday, June 28, 1910.

heads beat three in five, to warm-up, over the course, on TUESDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock, on the point, of the passengers by a special train from Haverhill. Due notice will be given in the daily papers as to the time and place where the special passenger train will cross the river on the ferry-boat at Salem. Also, a regular train will leave on the arrival of steamboat which leaves Fulton Market slip at 6 o'clock.

P. M. D. C. GARDENHILL.
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N. B.—The Club stand reserved for Ladies.

VACANT FOR SALE—A SLOOP RIGGED,
YACHT, 20 FEET LONG, 8 FEET BEAM AND 5 FEET DEPTH, WITH
SIXTEEN SQUARE SAILED, ABANDONED, SUNDAY,
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A. W. SPIES & CO.,
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REMOVED TO NO. 157 BROADWAY.

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A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED

TO THE PUBLIC

My parties who frankly confess that they do not give for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this city:

George R. Jackson & Co.
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"users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have
been left with the bill. The "makers" have been
as I shall certainly do. THAUSO, NYA.

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Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for
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Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, arcades, skylights.
Enamelled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron for roofing and siding.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared
to furnish:
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings
for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Bldg.
located at the corner of Madison and Bank. Write G. Hunt &
Park place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Chicago,
Detroit, Newark, New Haven, Portsmouth and
Portland, and United States Army Office, New York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE, 18
SAMPSON & BALDWIN,
NO. 131 GREENWICH-ST.
 Have in store and offer for sale a *large assortment of*
 Swedes and Rammered Iron.
 Refracted and English Iron.
 Band, Scroll and Hot Iron.
 Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
 Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
 Horse-shoe Iron, Penn. Slits and B B's.
 Horse-nails Bost. T Y and other good brands.
 Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

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LEWIS HARDWARE STORE, 815 Canal St.
and block from Brewery, toward Broadway. A fine
assortment of the best quality tools, cutlery, and
keepers' Hardware, at a low opening. Call and see.

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ABOUT RAISING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS
from building fronts, with and without raising
interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders
beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron
stairs and doors, court yard and office railing; iron
and window trunks and slits, about one third the
of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
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THE PATENT IS DELIGHTED WITH
the new Latent Ice Breakers: Giffin's patent
Bowe's patent. Buy one, take it home, and try the
experiment. For a full description of the
Giffin's PATENT ICE BREAKERS, SEE THE
Giffin's PATENT ICE BREAKERS.

SALES FOR MALE.—THREE SECOND SALES
of **Walters & Rogers** Valuable Jewels, such
with numbered knobs. 64 and 12, drawers. One
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RUSSELL & IRON—500 PACKS, ABOVE
numbers, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very
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Antimony, Lead, tin Hope Cut Nails, &c.
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FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO.
MADE: SUPERPHOSPHATES OF LIME. First of
 manufacture in this country, for grass lawns, roads
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strong tree bags 160 lbs. each. Nitrogenized superphosphate of lime, per bag \$4. per ton \$50. Maple superphosphate of lime, per bag \$4. per ton \$50. Maple superphosphate of lime, per bag \$4. per ton \$50. A complete list of prices for all the goods we carry, and containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 113 Fulton St. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

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RURAL USE.—20,000 bushels of choice quality for sale
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 For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'DONNELL & COLLINDER, Nos. 81 and 83 Ave.
 And the patentees.
MICHAEL PERLAN,
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HAVE YOU SEEN THE \$2.50 SHOES AT
Galters, a new style, at JONES, Nos. 16 and 13 East
st. Also, the \$4 French calf dress boots at JONES, No.
16 and 13 East st.

The revised definition of the subjection of bapo
ed children to discipline, is as follows:

The Rev. Dr. Thos. Wertz said the alterations made by the Committee were principally striking out redundancies, and bringing out more fully and happily given in the old book. After some remarks on the mode of trial by the General Assembly, he proposed

[illegible]

PROFESSORSHIP.

Dr. PALMER presented the report on Theological Seminary. After the usual congratulatory remarks on the flattering condition of the Seminary, Allegheny and Danville, the report proceeds as follows:

That Dr. Ilgus shall hold his present chair, at Princeton, without change; that Dr. McGinnis be styled Professor of Church History and Practical Theology, the latter to include all the functions of the ministerial office, viz: Church Government, preaching and pastoral care; that Dr. Gaze be Professor of

The Directors at Danville report the laying of the cornerstone of the new Theological Seminary. The institution to be still vacant, Dr. Swanton having declined the appointment of the last Assembly.

Dr. W. L. Bancroftman was this morning nominated as Moderator and Executive Secretary of the Theological Seminary. Being Moderator of the Assembly, it was rather a delicate position to preside at his own nomination. No other names were mentioned this morning, and the strong probability is that he will be elected.

New-York Prison Association.

The Executive Committee of the above Association held their stated month's meeting last evening.

The widow of the famous Republican General
Hoché died a fortnight since, in Paris, at a very ad-
vanced age. Hoché was the German who made a
valiant stand against the French during the Revolution.
He thrashed the Austrians at Wissem-

The Hon. George Underwood, formerly member of Assembly from Cayuga County, died at Auburn, N. Y., on the 10th of March last. His last journey was returned from the city to Cuba, undertaken for the restoration of his health. He was a lawyer by profession, and resided in Cayuga County in the State Assembly in 1850 and 1851.

The Earl of Moray died at Haves Park, Middlesex, England, May 6, aged 81. He was the eleventh Earl of Moray, and was a member of the House of Lords is the late Earl's next brother, the Hon. Hugh Stuart, Captain R. A.

One of the little "Aztecs," who have been exhibited in the various parts of the United States and in Europe, died early in May at Swansea, England.

The Marquis de Granville, a French nobleman, died very suddenly in lodgings in London recently, at the age of 60.

The Milan *Gazzette* mentions the death of Count Barloomeo-Carlo Romilli, Archbishop of Milan.

The weather through New-England is now very dry, says the Boston Transcript. The appearance of the country was never more arid and parched at the present time, and the prospect of a favorable harvest is most gruffing. Farm work in some sections is almost impossible, and the crops are in the most distressed condition. The continuance of the present weather will enable them to be up to their work in a few days.

will be panted that the average, "the movement among farmers appears to be "P. autan extra acre."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, May 30.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 4, 23
to 41.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Sutherland.

The People ex rel Theodore D. Simers vs. Henry A. Royce.—The relator, who lives in First-street, obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* from Justice Chamberlain, on a petition alleging that respondent (his father-in-law) detained the petitioner's wife and infant son at his house, No. 169 East Sergeant-John-street, against the view of separating them from the husband and father. The case was referred to Joseph W. Parser, Esq., to take testimony. James C. Carlisle for relator, David Levy for respondent.

afforded by James P. Campbell et al.—Order to
show cause why the same should not be granted.
Thomas J. Whitcomb et al. vs. Thomas J. Salaman.
Objections to form of petition overruled.
Mary A. Shields vs. John B. Keily et al.—Referred
to L. N. Glorier, Esq.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before all the Justices.

McCullough vs. Colby et al.—In this action the
plaintiff sought to set aside an assignment made by
one of the defendants to Colby. Colby to Julia
L. Colby, alleging that it was made after judgment
obtained. The complaint, however, did not allege
that execution had been issued, nor had it been.
In the absence of such averment, the summons was
served on John L. Colby. But summons was not served on
Mary Ann Colby until May 6, and mean while execu-

tion was issued. Plaintiff now avers that the complaint was amended to include the following facts: The Justice before said the amended complaint, but allowed plaintiff to sue the defendants on the merits. From this decision an appeal was taken to the General Term. The Court held that, for the purpose of the writ of habeas corpus, the writ should be granted, because the writ was commenced as against all the defendants on April 4, and that the subsequent issue of execution could be of no avail in the result.

Order affirmed on all as it sets aside amended complaint, and reversed so far as it allows a supplemental writ of habeas corpus to be issued.

George C. Great etc., vs. Mary E. Foster.—Order affirmed with costs.

H. H. H. vs. Nath. R. Cobb and Jas. H. Stebbins.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Lourence. Owens vs. John C. Wheeler.—Motion for a writ of habeas corpus of April Term and \$10 on his motion, and consent that cause be placed on June calendar for trial.

John C. Wheeler vs. The Aster Mutual Insurance Co.—In this case the facts were, that the steamship *Aster* was chartered by the defendant company, and the plaintiffs insured the passage money in sundry companies for \$2,500. Tickets were sold to various persons, and the company refused to pay the balance of the passage money, until the 1st of April.

Verdict for the plaintiffs, with interest from the 1st of April.

Verdict, "other" by first trier of *Non-Verdict.*

The *New Orleans* was delayed, by accidents, until August 1st, when she sailed for New Orleans.

sisted on being forwarded or that their money
 should be refunded. The sum of \$88,530 was paid
 out by the agent for this purpose. The policies were
 the ordinary form of freight policies, modified to
 apply to passage money. The plaintiff sued to re-
 cover from the insurers under the policy, the passage
 money they had been obliged to refund.
 The parties agreed that the plaintiff must be non-
 suited, though they differed somewhat as to the
 grounds on which this decision should be placed.
 Nonsuit ordered.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
THE GREAT
AMERICAN REMEDY
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
It not only cures Scrofula and all diseases arising
a vitiated or inflamed condition of the blood, but it
need will carry off in a perfectly natural manner
unhealthy secretions, and prevent the breaking out
unsightly blotches, sores and pimples, to which
of scrofulous tendency are all more or less subject.
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 JAUNDICE.
 JAUNDICE.
 SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETIT
 SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETIT
 SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETIT
 LIVER COMPLAINT,
 LIVER COMPLAINT,

NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUS COMPLAINT,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUS COMPLAINT,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUS COMPLAINT,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
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and of Professor CARACOCAN, F. W. M. D.,
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Having been a great sufferer, and found a cure in many trials and great cost, I can assure that the afflicted may benefit by my experience, and, if closed, will be paid by post my treatment and prescription.

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PERUVIAN SYRUP—THIS PREPARATION differs from all others, being a combination of the Proctoxide, a combination never before used in a permanent form. It is well known Boston, Mass., where it has been prescribed most prominent physicians and is

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For Debility from any cause Dyspepsia, and the
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low, however, the testimony of Dr. RAYNE of
America, that a method of combination has been
discovered which overcomes this difficulty, and that this
method is the proximate cause of the success of the
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still the great advantage the unfortunate victims
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It is deplorable to witness some of the cases

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the most striking and salutary remedy is
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NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MAINTENANCE
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 REDUCED—On account of the increase of Dr. SYRA TOWSE the proprietor, has resolved to reduce the price and to bring some within the means of all classes. The \$1.00 now double the size, and the medicines strictly to be sold by L. & L. CODDINGTON, Broadway, 101, corner Borsary and Grand-st.; THOS. E. BIBLE HORN, Astor-place, of the proprietor, 4th-av. and 12th-st.; and of druggists generally.

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MILLE. PICCOLLOMINI, MISS JANE BENEFF,
and most positively
LAST EVENING'S PERFORMANCE
IN AMHMOH.

M. Strakosch begs leave to announce that his com-
pany of the first-class vocalists and instrumental
opera,
IL POLIUTO, (the Martyr.)
It will be repeated 18th (Monday) EVENING, May 18,
at the large Hotel Bennett of
who will most positively make her last appearance in an
excellent performance of
MILLE. PICCOLLOMINI
will deliver at this occasion, at the close of the opera,
the following songs, in Italian and English.
IL POLIUTO (The Martyr.)
Mlle. Picoe soloist. **Polka**
Signor Violini. **Solo**
Signor Violini. **Solo**
Signor Ratti. **Solo**

MAGNIFICENT ENSEMBLE.
NEW OPERA HOUSE IN SEVENTH
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
In the Second Act.
The triumphant entries of SEVERAL into MYKINS, with
GRO
FULL MILITARY BAND ON THE STAGE.
Mr. APPEL, New York, has been en-
gaged for the accompaniments on his grand
concert.
Signor MUZIO **MR. STRAKOSCH.**
PRESENTATION SOUVENIR.
Each evening a new and beautiful Souvenir will be

lion photograph of **Mrs. MARIA PICCOLOMUNNI**
NOTICE - **TRIS EYKING**, the free list (including
 season tickets, with exception of the public press, will be
 entirely satisfied.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
THE FAREWELL MATINEE OF PICCOLOMUNNI,
 and possibly her last appearance on the American
 stage.
DON PASQUALE and LA FAVORITA
PICCOLOMUNNI in comic and tragic opera.
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ONE WEEK MORE
 and **POSITIVELY THE FINAL ONE**
 of these brilliant and attractive comedians.
LITTLE LOUISE by **WILLARD**,
 and **HER PARENTS**
Mr. and Mrs. G. G. BOWARD,
 whose elegant, varied and most perfect performance
 days on
FASCINATED THE NEW-YORK PUBLIC.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock,
and
MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
will be repeated the Drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
with all the original effects,
in SIX ACTS
and
TWELVE TABLEAUX.
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD as EVA.
Mrs. G. C. HOWARD as TOMMY, with songs and Break-
downs.

TUESDAY AT 7 P.M.—The exciting Drama of
THIS LADY OF THE LACS,
 or,
THE BLIND GIRL AND THE ORPHAN.
 Little Court, the character of **GRACE**,
 The Agairis, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, **5c.**
 Ad. **10c.** and **15c.** for **10c.**
 Admission **25c.** seats; children under ten, **13c.** seats.
 Parquette seats, **13c.** additional.

GRAND CONCERT,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.
 Under the direction of
MR. LOUIS DACHAUX.
 Organist of the Church at St. Vincent de Paul.
 For the benefit of the Ladies' Charitable Society of St.
 Vincent de Paul.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
 opposite Bond St.
TUESDAY, May 31, at 6 P. M.
 The following artists:
 Mme. de LOUHAN,
 Mr. HOPKINS,
 Mr. COOKE,
 Mr. LOUIS DACHAUX,
 Mr. E. K. MOLLERBAUER.
 will lend their valuable aid.
 The orchestra will be full and effective.
 Tickets **50c.** each.

GRAND RURAL FESTIVAL, CONCERT

By the New York Musical Mutual Protection Association, Inc., for the purpose of raising money for the American Musical Society, to Jeter's Wood on

MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 6 and 7, 1910.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 14th Street and 5th Avenue.

CONDUCTOR: H. B. DODWELL.

The entire musical arrangements and the direction of the orchestra with the kind assistance of the Trustees of the Association, the following gentlemen are the directors: Messrs Weber and Krusin.

Five separate Orchestras for D'ning.

Two separate Orchestras for the second act, with a brilliant display of Fireworks.

Admission: will start on Monday, at 9 o'clock A. M. For the first part of the programme.

D. Sciana is returned from C. E. LILL, Chairman.

NEW AMERICAN OPERA.

THE GIPSEY FROLIC, by Dr Thomas Ward of Metropolitan Theatre on **THURSDAY and SATURDAY** at 8 o'clock.

STRENGTHENERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO

visit the offices of the City of New York.

SPORTING.

FLORA TEMPLE AND ETHAN ALLEN.—
FASHION COURSE.—RACING.—The above are
will contend for a purse of \$1,000 over the Fashion
Course, on TUESDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock, mile race.
best 3 to 5 to waage
J. D. McMANNETT b. m. Flora Temple.
J. W. Bullock enters b. s. Ethan Allen.
Club stand reserved for ladies.
Another purse of \$1,000 is offered free for all training

THURSDAY, June 9, three or more to make place; if more than three start \$200 in addition will be given to the second best, the association reserving the right to post prize on account of weather. Entrance \$100 to be made on or before the opening of the entry box, at the Judges' stand, ten minutes after the race on Tuesday, May 31. Direct to D. C. GRINNELL, T. F. A.

THE GREAT TROTTING-FLORA TEMPLE AND ALBAN ALLAN-FASHION COURSE.—The

leaving Hunter's Point at 1:30, 3, and 5:45 P. M. The
steamer *Matomo* will leave Fulton Market Pier at 1, 3, 5,
and 9:30, connecting with the trains at Hunter's Point.
Fare 25 cents. O. CHARLICE, President.

THE WINING STEAMBOAT NATION
now having her boiler work nearly completed, will
be ready to commence running early in June. Arrangements
for excursions may be made for the boat with or
without the ladies Hattner, Jefferson, Cedar Hill and
Washington, by applying on board, at the foot of Harrison-st., or to E. T. WILSON, No. 124 Wall-st.

here can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JAS. T. MARTIN, agent, No. 63 South-st., corner of Pine.

BILLIARDS.

PHILAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLE.

PATENTED FEB. 13, 1884; OCT. 28, 1886; DEC. 8,
1887; JAN. 12, 1888;
NOV. 15, 1888; MARCH 20, 1893.
For sale only by the Manufacturers.
O'CONNOR & CO., LONDON, Nos. 51 and 53 Abchurch-lane.
And the patentees.
MICHAEL, PHILADELPHIA.

THE BILLIARD TABLE QUESTION DE-
CIDER?—The suit for an alleged infringement of Michael Phelan's Patent for Billiard Table Cushions was decided on the 26th instant in the United States Court. It was shown clearly by the defendant, W. J. SEAR, Billiard Table Manufacturer, that the exclusive right claimed had no real existence. Tables on sale as usual

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD
Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use.
A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufacturing, No. 12
Fulton st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmers, &c.
constantly on hand.

FINE ARTS.
FINE ARTS.
A small and choice collection of OIL PAINTINGS, PASTELS and WATER COLOR DRAWINGS, of the French and English School, for sale cheap, previous to being returned to Europe.
R. FROBHAM & CO.,

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS
 Are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now
 selling the best English canvas, oil and water colors,
 brushes, pastels, drawing-paper, &c., at lower prices
 than any other house in the city. All the materials for
 fresco painting. Frames on hand and made to order.
 W. SCHAU, No. 126 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.
SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES
can be supplied at their residences with the **best**
qualities of home-brewed ale in bottles, kegs or barrels.
Some of our bottled ales will compare favorably with the
imported article and at about one-half the cost. O. E.

CELEBRATIC HOTCH, ENGLISH, AND
American Ales, for family use, put up in 3's and 12-
gallic kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine-
store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MEN-
DLY formerly No. 16 Wall-st.

CIGARS.
HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOXES, FOR EXPORT,
or in 40s. Duty paid, for sale, by STRAIGHT,
SANFORD, & CO., Importers. No. 56 Beaver-st., corner

HAVANA CIGARS—FOR SALE IN QUANTITY
to suit purchasers, by
GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer,
No. 1 South William-st., opposite Belmont's.

HAVANA CIGARS, OF THE CHOICEST
brands, for sale at retail, at **CROOK & DUFFY**,
Times Building.

States Government. The *Washington Star*, May 29.

and supreme, the best Corn Meal is in 'son.
L. & A. UNDERHILL, No. 271 Broadway.

contained in the New York Gymnasiums will be sold
very cheap, by E. B. BRADY, No. 39 Greene st.

selected servants, are now dispersed at BOOKHAM'S
No. 59 East 13th st., third door west of Broadway.

118 West 12th St., between 5th and 6th Aves., at 9
o'clock.

Small files for sale by auction at St. James' Palace, New York.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1859

Amusements this Evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee, 1 P. M.—Don Pas-
 qualis—La Favorita.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
 SOLOISTS.
LAURA KERN'S THEATRE—A MISSTRESS NIGHT'S
 DREAM.
MIRO'S GARDEN—GUY MARRIENGE—LA BAYADERE.
WALLACE'S THEATRE—LONDON ASSOCIATION—BOLD
 DRAGONS.
BOVEY THEATRE—MARTYR THE TRAPPER—EVELYN
 WILSON.
NATIONAL THEATRE—LUCRETIA BORGIA—THE HIDDEN
 HEART.
MARTIN'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SILENT NEGRO MINSTRELST
 SCENARIOS.
LATE GEO. CHRISTIE'S OPERA HOUSE—ETHIOPIAN
 MINSTRELST—SOLOISTS D'ETHIOPIA.

Mails Close at the Post Office.

North-Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 1/2 P. M.
North-Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	5 30 A. M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad	3 1/2 P. M.
South and South Western Mail	5 30 A. M. and 3 1/2 P. M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad	5 30 A. M. and 3 1/2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be in the hands of the General, *vis St. Louis*, at 7 A. M.

The Overland Mails from St. Louis, by the Placer ville, and Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland Mail to St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.
The European Mails by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post office to-day, May 31, at 1½ o'clock, to go by railroad and at 4 to go by steamboat.

By the arrival of the *Hammonia*, at this port from Southampton, and of the *Hungarian*, a Quebec, from Liverpool, we have European advices to the 18th May—one day later.

An outline of the news, which is not important, appeared in a portion of our morning edition yesterday. The bad weather still prevented the sailing of the French army from the Austrian lines, and the French Emperor proposed the compulsory interval in arranging with the King of Sardinia, and the generals commanding the plan of operations. A French squadron had captured several Austrian merchantmen in the Southern Adriatic. Information from Russia appears to indicate the design of the Czar to embark forthwith in the war. The popular opinion of Southern Germany was also growing clamorous for the Emperor to take the offensive, and to show power, and fears are entertained that Prussia might be forced to yield to the swelling torrent. The additional intelligence has no fruits of the Emperor to place furnished by the New York.

We learn by the Overland California Mail that a desperate fight has taken place between a party of troops under Major V. H. Hox and the Northern Camanches, on the fork of the Arkansas River, in which forty Indians were killed and thirty-six taken prisoners. Two of the soldiers were killed and several wounded. It is also stated that a large party of Texans were encamped on the Indian Reserve, below the Brazos, with the avowed intention of attacking the Indians.

The Mayor last evening sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen nominating DANIEL F. DELANEY as City Inspector. It was referred to the Special Committee on the City Inspectorship. The Council is the Corporation sent in his opinion that the Common Council has the power of removing taxes that have been estimated by the Superior Court, and that the purchase of the City of St. John's house for the Twenty-sixth Precinct for \$3,000; and a Committee was appointed to extend facilities to a delegation of the Common Council of New-Haven about to visit this City for the purpose of examining our Institutions.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a report was made in favor of concurring with the Aldermen to devote Reservoir-square to the purposes of a Public Park. An interesting communication was also made by the Mayor to the Board relative to the Drinking Hydrants which it proposed to construct through the City. In this large amount of routine business transacted in other item of special interest was embraced.

In the case of *JAMES SIMMONS*, the writ of error sued out by prisoner was brought up for argument yesterday in the Supreme Court at General Term. The principal question is whether the practice which has extensively prevailed in this State and was pursued in the *Stephens* case, of allowing the jury to separate during the trial, is in a criminal case erroneous. Able arguments were made by Messrs. A. S. VANDER POOL for the prisoner and SHARPE for the people. No decision was rendered.

A special session of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, but owing to the absence of the jury, the trial of the case of **JOHN VAN WAT** against **PRIYI SALVATZ**, the Spanish negro, who murdered his wife's father in Sullivan-street in January last, and who arrived in this City from New-Orleans, in custody of Officer **LYNN**, on Saturday, was arraigned and pleaded Not Guilty. His trial was set down for Thursday next. **MR. ANTHON** being assigned to the case, **MR. DUNLEAVY** appeared for the defendant, a "Hamelin-street" merchant, who two years ago robbed **MEARS DUNLEAVY** of heavy various articles of dry goods and sent them to be sold at auction at Philadelphia, pleaded guilty to attempt to commit grand larceny. As he had been used by the prosecution as witness in the civil suit instituted against the Philadelphia auctioneers, and as the case of **JOHN VAN WAT** against **PRIYI SALVATZ** was a case of murder, the Court suspended judgment, and he was permitted to depart. To-day the trial of **WM. E. MOORE**, for the murder of **JOHN VAN WAT**, will take place.

An affray occurred at the St. Nicholas Hotel last night, between Col. ANDERSON, formerly connected with WALKER's army in Nicaragua, and Col. TITUS, of Kansas and Nicaraguan memory, growing out of some former misunderstanding between the parties. But for the interference of the Police, the affray would doubtless have terminated in bloodshed.

The yacht race for the 27th June is to be dignified as the "Ocean Sweepstakes," and will include a sail either around Block Island, or Cape May and around the lightship on "Fathom Five," according to the station-boat, "Owls-head, L. I." The race will be free to all yachts of the New-York Club.

The transactions in Flour, yesterday, were more extensive. Prices of desirable lots advanced 1¢ @ 25c. per bu. The firmness with which this was held, had the effect of restricting sales. Poorer lots were freely sold at lower prices, irregularly. Oatsmeal, Lard, and Beef were less in demand and less bulky. The movements in Coffee and Sugars were moderate. Common Resin and Spirit Turpentine were in request. A fair business was reported in Rice. The freight engagements in Liverpool were heavier.

POLITICAL VATICINATIONS.—Prophesying an easy and pleasant vocation, especially the branch of the business which relates to politics. So, at least, the Albany *Atlas* and *Argus* appears to "consider it. That journal has assumed the duties of a seer, and undertakes to tell an expectant world what will and what will not take place among the Democracy of Charleston in 1860. All this is done, to be sure, in a general way, and without specifications. It is awkward to deal with details even in respect to what has already occurred; there are so many ugly chances of being detected in a misstatement. But, when speaking of the future, this difficulty is so much enhanced that your thorough-bred Seer carefully avoids particulars. Accordingly, the *Atlas* and *Argus* does not trouble itself to give us the name of the Democratic nominee. It tells us in the style of Ossian that a king will arise whom North and South shall delight

It confines its prognostications entirely to the subject of harmony, which, it predicts, will greatly prevail and abound exceedingly in the Convention. "Those who count upon the failure of the Democrats to unite at Charleston," says the prophet of smooth things, "reckon without their host;" and "their host," the *Atlas* and *Argus*, by a delightful play upon the word, avers to be "the masses of the people."

Now, we must believe that our facetious southsayer knows whereof he affirms. That he should be uttering random predictions purely for effect, and without an inspired peep into the future, at least as far as 1860, is not for moment to be imagined. Through his undoubted gift, he has settled the question of harmonious action at Charleston, to the unutterable delectation of his friends, and the irretrievable confusion of the "Black Republicans." Nor does the *Atlas* and *Argus* confine its comfortable revelations to national affairs. On the contrary, it beholds in a like vision the lambs of the "Soft" faction lying lovingly down between the paws of the lions of the "Hards" of New-York. According to the Albany Seer, the affection of David and Jonathan was but a faint type and scarcely discernible shadow of the mutual love which burns in Hunker and Barnburner bosoms. As philanthropists, we are delighted with these pacific assurances, and relying confidently upon our voluntary instructor, we shall fully expect the advent of the millennium immediately upon the rising of the Charleston Convention.

France, in the opening of a great war, and in the midst of vague and multitudinous mutterings of greater wars to come, has just exhibited a spectacle of financial strength and administrative skill, for which no recent parallel can be found, save in the attitude preserved by the same country throughout the commercial crisis of 1857. Every year, indeed, that has passed since the present Emperor set on foot his system for the development of the accumulated resources of France, has borne its own signal testimony to the enormous extent of those resources, and to the latent power which slumbers beneath all the demonstrative splendor of that extraordinary nation. While the English funds, representing as they do the nation's honor of a mighty and opulent State, were found wanting in the shock of the recent Russo-French panic, and went down like the shares of a Western railway or an Anglo-Peruvian mining company, the call of the Government of France upon her people for the means of commencing a war of which no man dare decisively foretell the end, has been responded to at once by an enthusiastic subscription of nearly five times the amount required. In other words, while hundreds of Englishmen hastened at the first intimation of a peril menacing their country to sell out their pecuniary interest in the stability of her institutions, thousands of Frenchmen, on the other hand, hurried to the Exchequer of the Empire with fresh contributions from their private resources at the tidings that France had entered upon the ordeal of battle. This contrast is not merely a curious illustration of the effects of two very different systems of financing. It can hardly fail of a serious effect upon the policy of Central Europe and of England in the pending difficulty between France and Austria. It will make the notion of neutrality dearer to those who in Great Britain and Germany have from the first embraced it, and it will bring that notion forcibly home to the minds of many whose passions or prejudices or momentary conceptions of their passing interests had hitherto blinded them to the terrible chances of a continental war upon the question of Italy.

The language of the London *Morning Post*, in commenting upon this startling exhibition of the popular feeling, the patriotic unanimity, and the colossal wealth of France, will be reduced openly or secretly throughout the Continent. Everywhere it will be felt that the results of the Imperial policy have thus far only shown France to be "doubtfully valuable as an ally, and proportionally formidable as a foe." Nor will the effect of the lesson be weakened by the consciousness which broods over the whole of Europe, that the purposes of the Emperor, who controls this formidable engine of France, are mainly identical with those of the Czar, whose power stands silently and sternly in the North, watching the course of events, and ready at the fitting hour to speak with that voice of authority at the accents of which all Germany has leaped for years in trouble.

Already we begin to see in the tone of the English and the Prussian journals the influence of these momentous considerations. England and Prussia are States too powerful to move rashly in great matters. They have great stakes in Europe, and they know how vast must be the risks for them of a wide-spread conflagration, running from Paris in the West to St. Petersburg in the East. And, therefore, it is that we see Prussia hesitating to commit herself without involving England, while England suggests to Prussia the intervention which for herself she eagerly repudiates.

The restless impetuosity of the Prussian States of Southern Germany, always the fervid followers of the Austrian will, has been reinforced in the North by the Anti-Napoleonic clamor of the English and feudal Kingdom of Hanover, in an attempt to dragoon Prussia into abandoning her attitude of observant neutrality, for an open declaration of distrust and hostility towards France. The Prince Regent of Prussia, himself, although a calm and prudent man, and perfectly cognizant, as a soldier, of the fearful ruin which a collision, either with France or Russia, must bring upon Prussia in the present unprepared condition alike of her force and her finances, has been driven by the pressure of public opinion and doubtless of family solicitations also, into declaring himself on the subject of German national rights and duties, after a fashion apparently threatening to France. But the card

ful reader will observe that the language of the Prussian Regent is after all susceptible of a double interpretation, and may be reasonably likened to a Delphic oracle. The London *Times* bent upon eliciting every possible spark of hostility to France, translates the Prussian speech from the Throne in such a way as to favor the notion that Prussia is preparing herself to move upon the Rhine. It is true that "scared at the sound itself had made," the *Times* on the very next day took occasion to warn Prussia that if she interfered in behalf of Austria she must not count upon help from England; but this was a mere piece of British mercantile caution. A large party exists in Great Britain perfectly willing to see the Continent deluged in blood, if only England can keep clear of the strife and negotiate profitably exchanges with all the combatants; and in this party the *Times* not only belongs but acts to it now in the capacity of "guid-

philosopher and friend." It is the hope of this party that Prussia may involve herself and Germany in the contest now raging; in which case England would infallibly overthrow any Ministry which might propose her coöperation, and so remain mistress of the position. It is under the inspiration of this hope that the *Times* urges Germany into union against the Gallic foe, and tries to lash itself up into the courage necessary for applauding a German military demonstration against France. That, in favoring this demonstration, the *Times* is forced to commend two men like the impracticable VON VUUCKE and the Professorial SIMSON, upon whom, in the old days of the Frankfort Parliament, it lavished its richest treasures of ridicule, does not, of course, affect the matter. All foes are friends now who will bring comfort to the notion that NAPOLEON III. means to enslave Europe.

But whilst all this Anglo-German riot of prejudice and bragadoocio shakes the air, the gigantic Northern Empire looks stercorously on with a voiceless might more terrible than words. The bravest rhetoric of the Berlinese orators, the most grandiose speculations of the London journalists, betray the secret thrills of uneasiness which pervade the British and Teutonic mind in the presence of this mysterious Power. And therefore the Prince Regent of Prussia was at the pains of so wording his elaborate harangue as to leave it uncertain whether he meant to assert that Prussia would really lead Germany to the support of Austria, if attacked on German soil, or whether he intended merely to affirm that Prussia, in her Federal policy, would be absolutely independent, and would therefore decline to accept the attitude of hostility to France urged upon her by the Cabinet of Vienna.

Our own impression is, that the Prince Regent himself leans to the latter meaning, and that he will probably exert himself to the utmost to secure the real neutrality of Germany in the pending Italian war. The prompt and almost laughable earnestness with which the London *Times*, in commenting upon the Prince's speech and the subsequent debate before the Prussian Parliament, hastened to lay the "ghost of CHATHAM," evoked by the *rococo* enthusiasts of Berlin, and to warn Prussia that, if Germany chose to fight France, she must fight without "hope of aid" from England, will doubtless reinforce the neutral party in Prussia. The prospect of a conflict with France, in which England will leave the French Emperor free to work his own will, is not particularly inviting to governments which feel that by provoking a war with France they must throw the frontier of the Rhine open to reassertion, and that they cannot count from one hour to the next upon the forbearance of Russia. If the chances of a general European war threaten France and Italy with serious difficulties, it should be remembered also that they are not less menacing to Germany. Strong as Germany is, in the numbers, intelligence and patriotism of her people, it is no disparagement of her resources to say that if she enters into a willful conflict with Russia and with France, she risks not only the frontier of the Rhine to the West, but the frontiers of Poland to the East. The game of European reconstruction is one in which every Power has more to lose than either France or Russia. England certainly will not commence it, save through some quite improbable meddles of her actual Ministers. For her it would involve the probable loss of all her Mediterranean possessions from Gibraltar to Corfu; the possible degradation of her naval prestige, and the certain transference of her maritime crown to the United States. No advantages which she might gain herself, or enable her Continental Allies to gain against France or Russia, would compensate her for either of these misfortunes. For Prussia and the lesser German States to enter into flagrant war with France, unassisted by England and threatened by Russia, would be still more dangerous. We cannot, therefore, think that the aspect of the war in Europe is really changed in the slightest degree by the news yesterday received.

There is daylight ahead. Mayor TIMMANS sent in to the Aldermen, last evening, the name of DANIEL L. DELAVAN for City Inspector. Of all the nominations ludicrously sent in by his Honor, only the first has been sent to a Committee, and, without notice, the rest being promptly rejected. It was a good symptom, then, to send Mr. DELAVAN to a Committee, as was done last night. Some of the Mayor's friends were alarmed lest the Committee should have another four months' incubation over a bad egg. But, on deliberation, it was understood that the Committee would report early, and the prospects now are, that next Monday evening the nomination will be confirmed, and the Mayor released from his exorbitant duty of acting as head street-sweeper. Mr. DELAVAN is a worthy Democrat, of satisfactory Tammany antecedents, is one of the presenters of Tax Commissioners, and probably is fit to act as chief of the Health Department as any man can be, who knows nothing of public hygiene or the habits of epidemics. Whether Mr. DELAVAN will prove a Mayor's man or a

Aldermen's man, is as yet a matter of doubt. As the Democrats in the Board have been equally divided—5 to 5—on all the nominations heretofore made by the Mayor, it is probable, in view of the reference to a Committee, that this is a compromise—in other words that the Board has "advised" his nomination and hence will agree to "consent."

Mr. DELAYAN, if he should prove the mayor for the times, will have, during his two years a pretty job of work to do. In 1840 the street cleaning cost \$149,976, and the receipts for manure sold were \$38,711. In 1857, the expenses for street cleaning were \$252,784, more of which went to contractors who failed to perform their contracts. In 1858 the expenses were \$290,000, the receipts for manure were \$7,000. The increase over the cost of the same job, in 1840, was not all due to the growing desire on the part of officials to swindle the City, for meanwhile the bounds of the Metropolitan had been extended, and the area of surface to be kept clean much widened. But since the price of fertilizers has not been lessened and the supply ought to have kept pace with the City's growth, somebody must have been about the dirty work of pocketing part of the receipts for their sale, or else why should the receipts from this source be less now than twenty years ago? To stop this leak, which has been widening for years, to reorganize the Department which has fallen into chaos, to purify the public places and to restore to New York its reputation for salubrity, is work for a strong man and an intelligent one. The very first reform he attempts should be to oust the useless Health Warden and in their place substitute men competent to distinguish between mere eye-sores and sickness-breeders. Their duty is a very delicate one, and if properly performed would save innumerable lives during

the hot weather. Scavengers are not necessarily the only men who can do Warden's duty. A reform in this respect was well urged by the Mayor in his Annual Message. Whether his nominee will dare to attempt it, or whether this has been surrendered in the compromise, we shall soon see.

We are sorry to see manifestations, in various quarters, of a disposition to find fault with Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN for his little oration of farewell, delivered, on Saturday last, to his friends and admirers in this City.

If Mr. O'BRIEN were a disorganizing, radical Demosthenes, given to "wielding at will the fierce Democracy," and bent upon revolutionizing the Celtic population of America, we could understand the objections that have been raised to his ultimate and polemical discourses. But Mr. O'Bairex is nothing of the sort. He is simply an Irish country gentleman, of good manners and fair intelligence, who has made some stir in the world by one or two political failures of a slightly ridiculous character, but who has never done, nor, as we believe, even deliberately planned, any serious mischief to any Constitution or form of Government, whatever. He visited the United States in a strictly private capacity, and, after making a hasty tour of a few months, principally in the company of his own countrymen, has now returned to Europe, with the intention of writing an account of his travels on this side of the Atlantic; which account will doubtless be conceived in a spirit of gentlemanlike candor, and will be neither more nor less valuable than the average journals kept by Englishmen or Americans in France, Italy, Spain, Turkey, or other far and foreign lands.

Political affinities and recollections, of no interest whatever to any, but the parties concerned, have endeared Mr. O'Banx to his fellow-countrymen, and especially to those of his countrymen who have left their native land for other homes. The Irish residents of New-York gathered in force on Saturday to express these good feelings of theirs towards their estimable compatriot, and made him half-a-dozen little speeches. He made a little speech of his own in reply, as was but natural, and in the course of that little speech touched upon a good many topics likely to interest or edify his hearers. He thought it a pity that Ireland should not be governed by Irishmen, and that America should show such a passion for filibustering. He avowed his belief that equality was the highest good a Government could secure to its subjects, (thereby relieving himself, no doubt, of his secret dissatisfaction with the system which makes him the political inferior of his own brother, Lord Ingram,) and he was sorry any American State should impose political disabilities upon any of his fellow-countrymen, however raw, ignorant, or unfamiliar with that self-control which alone can fit men for the control of others. In uttering these and other opinions, the justice of some of which was as incontestable as were the absurdity of other some, and the decent commonplaceness of all, we cannot think that Mr. Serru O'Banx projected any very terrible shower of bomb-shells into the citadel of American freedom. That he should think it his duty to rebuke the "Know-Nothings" for their intolerance was not surprising. That he should have rebuked them with more zeal than knowledge was their gain, and they ought to be thankful for the blundering of their censor. The good taste of quitting the grave and elaborate work of M. DE TOCQUEVILLE as a warrant for his own hastily conceived and rather undigested oration upon American affairs was perhaps more than questionable; but if we are to quarrel with orators on mere points of taste, what will become of all our anniversaries? On the whole, we think Mr. Serru O'Banx's valdatory rather creditable than otherwise to himself and to his friends. If it did not prove him to be much of a political philosopher, or specially gifted as a statesman, it put at least a cordial and friendly *finale* to the pleasant journey of a well-intentioned, well-bred and highly respectable gentleman.

A law, never enforced, affects the whole book of statutes very much as dead flies affect the ointment of the apothecary. The existing license law has been broken in this City every day since it was enacted,—broken in every limb, trod under foot and kicked aside as if we were not of the slightest consequence to anybody. The liquor-dealers, with their thorough organization, have been too much for the guardians of the law. A very few have consented to take out licenses to sell, and have paid the legal excise, but the great majority sell without a license—some even refusing to accept a license when it was tendered them. This condition of affairs is disgraceful to our authorities, demoralizing to our people and unjust to the rest of the State. By a law passed at the late session of the Legislature ten per cent. of all money received for licenses goes to the support of the Inebriate Asylum but New-York City, which, considering the tons of liquor that are peddled here, ought to bear the heaviest part of this burden, scarcely carries a feather's weight of it. There are counties where not one-tenth as much rum is sold that pay twice as much license money. And the greatest part of the grievance is, that the better the law is enforced, and the more honestly the statute is regarded by a locality, the heavier the tax upon it. So we not only corrupt our own morals but violate our faith to the State, while we neglect to prosecute those who sell without licenses.

We perceive that the Commissioners of Excise are moving at last in the matter, and really promise to do a part of the work for which they were appointed. Their attorney has on file over three hundred complaints for violations of the law in the Third Ward alone, and a large number of suits have been commenced. Whether the Commissioners see clearly at what point their way will be hedged up, and know that these suits will amount to nothing, we are not informed. Surely there must be cases enough coming under their observation, about which there can be no doubt. These should be pushed forward vigorously. Otherwise the law will fall into even greater contempt than at present, and those who are honest enough to try to abide by it will be persecuted by the less worthy in the same line of business. It is no excuse for delay that the liquor-sellers have plenty of money, and will contest every point with vigor. Let them; the more and the faster they appeal, the better, as it will the sooner discover from head-quarters whether there is any mortal defect in the law. There are parts of the State in which the statute is said to work well. It is high time to learn whether it works any virtue in this latitude, except to provide salaries for the three Commissioners.

The small-pox is very prevalent in Pike County Ala., causing great alarm.

Sketch of the Life, Character, and Political Opinions of General Garibaldi.

Much surprise seems to have been excited in Europe by the fact that GARIBOLDI has officially entered the Piedmontese service, and is to be made, according to some, General of Division—according to others, chief of the voluntary corps, his legion taking the name of the *Chasseurs de the Alps*. The Austrian Gazette indignantly says that "this may be called planting the revolutionary flag on the steeps of the Alps." The *Times* says that "the first great blow to the independence of Italy will be struck if Pavia is to depend forsooth on GARIBOLDI, the leader of a free cor." The French Press exclaims against Piedmont's acceptance of his service, which a Turin correspondent of an English paper thus explains: "The nomination of GARIBOLDI has been forced on Count CAUVES, despite the violent repugnance of France, by the Democratic Party of Piedmont and Italy." GARIBOLDI's personal history, it seems to us, contains the solution of the problem, which has so disturbed our contemporaries on the

GIUSEPPE GARIBOLDI was born at Nice on the 12th of July, 1805. His father and grandfather had both been sailors, and he inherited from them that inborn love of freedom and adventure which a sea-faring life seems best calculated to gratify. Vainly his mother desired him for a priest, and provided him with such education as priestly teachers give, and he profited by it only to become more determined to follow his father's path. He was at length determined to be a sailor like his ancestors, and, commencing with a voyage to the Black Sea, he continued his career until the year 1833, when, being left at Constantinople on account of illness, he fell in with one of the apostles of "Young Italy," and, fired with his patriotic aims, returned to Genoa just as the Savoy king had been proclaimed emperor of Italy. He was not completely, it was with the greatest difficulty that he escaped the vigilance of his pursuers, and, after passing eleven days and nights in the mountains, arrived at Nice, and then, by evincing the Var, (the river that divides France from Italy), proceeded to Marseilles, where he found the newspaper that he had looked upon as his friend, the *Courrier de France*, and the assistance of death upon him. After a few voyages to and from Marseilles, he went to South America, and after some participation in the civil contests of Brazil, he became a citizen of Montevideo, then at war with Rosas, the tyrant of Buenos Ayres. He organized an expedition to liberate the Argentine Republic, and, in a small Mediterranean fleet, with which he fought several desperate battles against greater superior forces.

In the English House of Lords, July 10, 1849, Lord HOWARD bore honorable testimony to GARIBOLDI's character. The struggle between Montevideo and the tyrant ROSAS lasted, it will be remembered, from 1839 till 1851, when the United Provinces, joining their forces with those of the Uruguay Republic, finally succeeded in driving the tyrant out of the city. For many years, had "intervened" in vain. Besides the Ambassadors from the French Court, England sent five successive agents to induce ROSAS to desist from his iniquitous aggressions. Lord HOWARD brought his negotiations nearer to a close than any of his predecessors had done, inasmuch as he induced ROSAS to consent to his proposals. The terms of the agreement were, however, so onerous to Montevideo, that it could not accept, and GARIBOLDI, in a personal interview with Lord HOWARD, replied in the name of the rest, that "he and his followers had taken arms to defend the cause of justice, and that this cause could not be abandoned by honorable men." In Lord HOWARD's account of his mission, before the House, these words occur: "The Garrison of the city of Montevideo consisted of 10,000 men, 2,000 of whom were Frenchmen, with a few manumitted slaves, and it was commanded by a person to whom I am glad to be able to pay this tribute, for he stood there a disinterested individual, seeking nothing for his own personal advantage. I refer to a person of great courage and military skill, who has a just claim on our sympathies, considering the unjustifiable intervention of the French, and the recent extraordinary conduct of the French Government, as it takes place in Italy. I refer to General GARIBOLDI."

TOWARDS the close of 1847, the leaders of Young Italy, with whom GARIBOLDI had always remained in correspondence, told him that the time was come when the soldiers whom he had trained to fight for liberty might unseath their swords in Italy's behalf. So, in concert with JACCO MADISI, who went before to prepare for his reception, in April, 1848, GARIBOLDI, with a number of his followers, bade adieu to Monte video and set sail for his fatherland, determined to effect a landing at Leghorn. But when, on touching the little island of St. Palo, they learned that their countrymen were in arms against the Austrians, they changed their plan and sailed to Ancone, where they were received with great enthusiasm. Their numbers had much increased by volunteers from Nice and Genoa, GARIBOLDI determined to offer his services to the King, CHARLES ALBERT, the same who had condemned him to death in 1831, and for this purpose went straight to his head-quarters at Roverbella.

"I saw him," he writes; "I felt the coldness of his reception. I would have served Italy under the king's orders with the same fervor as under a Republic. I was not a man who could follow two flags along the same path, they had fed confidence in me by bidding—*'Make Italy one, free her from the foreign yoke.'* I was not a man who could follow two flags along the same path, they had fed confidence in me by bidding—*'Make Italy one, free her from the foreign yoke.'*

The goal of most of my countrymen at that epoch, Italy could not be ungrateful to her liberators, whoever they might be. I will not here appeal to the justice or injustice of the opinion of posterity, my own judgment to posterity, I will only say, that called by position and circumstances to lead the way of independence, he did not resist to the only means which seemed to offer itself. He was not conscious of utilizing the immense elements at his disposal, but he was the principal cause of their ruin."

Nevertheless CHARLES ALBERT accepted GARIBOLDI's offers of service—for what purpose? To neutralize *his efforts*? And if so an indisputable fact that, until Venice's liberation, Garibaldi told—the disgraced monarch of Sardinia sent him no word.

Italy, whether GARIBOLDI or none of the followers succeeded in making a single shot for the liberty of Italy.

His band of volunteers had increased to 1600, a impetuous for action, and when the news of the armistice reached him at Monza, he considered all allegiance to the traitor King as ended; a numerous body of Austrian soldiers were taken prisoner.

Placing himself at the head of his division, he marched towards Como; MAXIMILIAN, who had entered Mazzini's legion as a simple soldier, hearing about the banner which bore the device, *God and the People*, a uniting number of Republicans under him bade GARIBOLDI make himself master of two steamboats, and for a time fought desperately against the Austrians; and at Lunno destroyed a strong column. Mazzini at the head of 1800 men waited during four hours for the arrival of 5,000 Austrians.

At the time of the Pope's flight from Rome, GAMBALDI, with his volunteers, took up his headquarters at Rieti, as an attack on Rome by the King of Naples was feared. When, during the sitting of the Roman Assembly on the 9th of February, the future form of Government was under discussion, GAMBALDI rising with his usual impetuosity exclaimed, "A truce to

these nobleman's "deliberation of a motion" in the crisis of the day, the "greatest of the day," the members of the Assembly confirmed their discussion on a subject too great to be decided by the impulse of a moment, and after an uninterrupted sitting of fifteen hours, the Republic was proclaimed from the Capitol. The part taken by GARIBOLDI in the glorious defence of the Eternal City against the French, Austrian, Spanish and Neapolitan, is too well known to be recalled in detail. Many have heard of his heroism, and we think justly, for his utter want of military discipline, and also for retaining the habit acquired in his guerrilla skirmishes of sending his men in hand against the enemy instead of attacking with the whole corps at once, but none can deny his own boundless courage, his devotion to duty, and his personal valor. He was a hallamian, and the strong personal attachment which he inspired, obtained from his soldiers such prodigies of valor and audacity as few regular troops could rival and none excel. Ever memorable in French and Roman annals will stand the date of the 30th April, when the French officers in white gloves and in array for their toilette, the Italian gale of the Papal States, the Italian flag, the Italian eagle of Papanzio, to the watchword, "The Italians never fight." But when before GARIBOLDI's volunteers, regiment after regiment of the African veterans took shelter in ignominious flight, leaving 300 prisoners and 500 dead and wounded on the field, the Frenchmen learned that the valor which had won them from Napoleon was not extinguished, and that nothing was so easy as to calculate to call it out as the sense of fighting against traitors as well as foes.

An amusing story is told by an Italian captain, of GARIBOLDI when at Lima. A Frenchman, hostess of the victories won at Rome, turned to the General and said, "You must admit the bravery of the French, although you were conquered." "Monseigneur," replied GARIBOLDI, coolly, "I cannot give any opinion of your countrymen at Rome, for I saw nothing of them save at their heels."

This was literally true, for each time the French and Italians engaged man to man the French were worsted in the encounter, and when after the bombardment of the city the French troops entered Rome, GARIBOLDI, issuing the following proclamation, left the city by the gate of St. Giovanni: "Soldiers, what have to offer is indignity, danger, struggling and death—the chili of the sold, the cold air, and the burning of the pelodings, no munitions, no provisions—but forced marches, dangerous watchposts, and continual struggling with bayonets against batteries

Let those who love freedom and their country better
 than life follow me." And 4,000 followed him. His
 hope was to catch the French and Austrian
 troops to add the brave Venetians to the plague
 of cholera and famine, were still holding out against the
 city. By dint of unparalleled courage—eaten by
 land and by sea, he had just rounded the Punta di
 Maestran, and could see the towers of the Queen of
 the Adriatic, when the Austrian ships attacked his boats
 and eight were taken; the rest gained the shore, and
 Gaspari knowing that the Austrians, furious at his
 resistance, would probably massacre the women and
 children, dispersed, and with his wife, who though conscious
 of her confinement had never left his side, and one other
 friend, set out for Ravenna. But before they could
 reach the city the mother of the dead little one on this
 Austrian shore, of the three children waiting her return
 from the city, of the unborn one never destined to see the
 earth, and of the child from her eyes—lost mother knew
 that she was dying, and from her husband's side
 unaccompanied still, for the Austrians were on their
 track. He knew it, too; but through the lonely desert
 no aid, no shelter was at hand. At last he took her
 in his arms and bore her on till they reached a
 peasant's hut, and there, with her last look and
 a kiss, and a folding clasp on him who had been her
 all in life, the mother died. The husband went up to
 the great band of waiting martyrs to take one of her
 husband's deeds, of Italy's, of Rome's. No more
 tomb had Italy to give to the gentle, brave Anna.
 From the grave which her husband himself had dug
 for her in wordless grief, her corpse, ferried out by
 an Austrian dog, indicated to its masters (less ha-
 zardous than the brute) the generous personae who had
 sheltered her. The Austrian government gave the poor
 penalty awarded to any who should give to Ger-
 many or its followers fire, food, or shelter. *He was
 hung, drawn and quartered.*

at Chivari, in the Sardinian States, and landing at Civitavecchia, was seized by the authorities, carried to Rome, and imprisoned in the "Tower." Released, but not permitted to remain in Piedmont, he proceeded to America, where he remained until 1854.

When, during the Crimean War, the necessity of Piedmont decided to take part therein, it was found necessary, in order to prevent revolution, to take measures to induce the Italians to believe that this was for the benefit of the "nation" that Piedmontese troops were going to spill their blood for the independence of the Italian States, and to induce them to win over Republicans to this belief. Plans of money to be furnished for a revolution in Tuscany or Naples, which, once commenced, would be seconded by Piedmont, were thrown out by intermediaries between the Government and the Republicans.

To MARSH in London, to GARIBOLDI in New York, these tidings came. Both equally sincere, the one disbelieving, the other believing, they returned to Piedmont, and publicly proclaimed their views.

VICTOR EMANUEL. Long he waited, and patiently, but not only no revolution came from Piedmont, but when a movement took place against the Austrians, the Government sent its *gens d'armes* across the frontier to arrest the fugitives. Sated and discouraged, GARIBOLDI retired to his little island of Capri, purchased with money lent to him by his uncle, and there he awaited the day when his disbeliever, strove to forget the deception that had been practiced on him. But the love of fatherland burnt strong within his soul. Piedmont knew it, and knew, also, that though his declaration had saddened the hearts of the Republicans, yet, if he should raise the standard of revolution, they would instantly rally round him. To prevent this—*for it is to prevent revolutionary movements that the Government of France is so anxious to prevent*—his plans were discovered, and GARIBOLDI was summoned to Turin, and the task of forming a corps of volunteers assigned to him. But let not this fact alarm either Austria or France; rather let them thank Piedmont *for* having rescued one of their staunchest enemies harmless. GARIBOLDI, the Republican, the Guelfic chief, would have been a traitor, had he not been so true to his oath attached to the Piedmontese army in power; for, he would abide by the oath he has taken, even if it should lead him to inaction, as in 1848, under CHARLES ALBERT.

M.

The third performance of "Les Politiens" last night, attracted a fine and varied audience, and was of additional interest, owing to the fact that Mlle. PICOLOMBI made her first appearance in the part of the heroine, "prior to her departure for Europe." It will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, that MRS. STRAKOSKE enters at once upon a new season with other artists. We fear, therefore, that PICOLOMBI is not likely to have the opportunity to appear here, perhaps, if we are more protracted. It would lose some of its prestige. The performances were excellent in every respect; so good that we regret the necessary withdrawal of the opera. All the singers were in fine voice, and the orchestra and chorus almost faultless. There was, in short, an approach to the perfection of the "Les Politiens" of the past, even at the leading opera house of America. After the performance Mlle. PICOLOMBI was called out and per programme delivered the following speech:

MY DEAR FRIENDS: In this beautiful temple, each month since, you bade me cordial welcome. During that time, I have been here, and I am glad to say, you have always been most kind, most indulgent. I give you thanks from the depth of my heart, and will ever be proud to bear witness to the kindness which has shrouded, which I have rapidly journeyed, I leave it to tears of sincere regret, and pray my good wishes will again guide you to the same place, and that you will be able to see me again, and say adieu and bid you adieu, dear friends, farewell.

OCEAN SWEEPSTAKES, JUNE 28, 1930.—The official announcement of the New-York Yacht Club regarding the following particulars for the race of the 28th of June: It will be free for all the yachts on the Aqueduct. The course will be from the Club House, Hoboken, around the Southwest Spit and Block Island, or the Light Boat off Cape May, and back to a seat beat off Owl's Head, Long Island Sound, and a schooner to complete it. Starting and finishing regulations will be in accordance with the rules of the Club. No time will be allowed for difference in area under rule XI. of the Constitution; the entries to close on the 25th of June at 11 A. M. at the latest. The race will be sailed under the conditions specified by the subscribers, and the race to be under the direction of the Regatta Committee of the Club.

Paul Murphy in Boston.
PAUL MURPHY rode out with Mr. JAMES T. FIELD on Saturday, after which he received a call from Dr. HOLMES, and was serenaded in the evening. On Saturday afternoon the formal reception took place at the Club, after which Mr. MURPHY played a game with Dr. RICHARDSON, the President of the Boston Chess Club, in which Mr. MURPHY gave the odds of a knight, and, as usual, won. In the evening an informal dinner party was given at the Revere, at which HOLMES, LONGFELLOW, FIELD and others were present. At the public dinner on Tuesday, Dr. HOLMES will read a poem.

Cruiser activity has prevailed for the last two or four days at the Navy yard, Brooklyn, caused by payment of the bills of the S. S. *Slocum*, owned by Falgout and the four steamers of the Paraguay Expedition. Over \$50,000 are required for this purpose. The frigate *Sabine* is being refitted, and will proceed to the Brazil Station in the flag-ship of the squadron, under the command of Flag-officer JOSEPH R. SAMPSON. Her crew are now ashore on leave. The *Misrange* is slowly fitting for sea service; her destination not known.

THE STRAM FRIGATE LANCASTER.—At the Philadelphia Navy-yard, the great attraction at present is the stram frigate *Lancaster*, which has been ordered from England as a ship of the line, and is hailed as the anchor of the Navy-yard, ready for sea. The following is a description of this fine ship: On the first spar-deck, are placed two eleven-inch shell-guns; one forward and the other aft, which carry a shell weighing 148 pounds, and require a charge of nine-ninth caliber shot. These guns are worked on pivots, and arranged that both can be used ast or foreward. They weigh, with their carriages, 10,000 cts., and require a charge of 60 lbs. of powder. Between them are two nine-inch calibre, which require a charge of 15 pounds to carry a shell weighing 52 pounds, and weighing each 10,250 pounds. She has also on the main deck, mounted on board the launches or as field pieces. The two big bi-noculars on this deck are arranged with great care, so as to look off the bows and the stern, and the periscopes, so as to look off the bow, beam and stern, and five broad boats, four on the outside and five aboard. The Captain's and Commodore's cabin is placed upon the main deck, and supplied with a library of choice works. The ward-room, for the officers of the ship, is on the port side. This has also been fitted up with comfortable beds, and is very agreeable to the eye and pleasant to the ocean breeze. The engine of this ship, constructed by RAABER, NASSAU & Co., will work up to the rate of eight knots an hour, and is under the charge of Mr. WOOD and seven assistants. The stoker number 40. The whole force on board, including officers, is 409. The crew of the *S. S. Slocum* sailed Saturday. The land-larks were kept out of the yard.

Obituary.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the celebrated Hindoo merchant, died at Bombay on the 14th April. His age was 76. Sir Jamsetjee stood at the head of the native merchants of India, and a few years since was created a baronet by the British Government and presented with the freedom of the City of London. His donations to public objects during his mercantile career amounted to about £300,000, and he has bequeathed a large fortune to his family.

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the play as recorded in the Real Royal Theater
in which the author was killed.

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 ion—The Arts of Civilization—
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 taine, Racine, St. Pierre, &c., &c.

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 latest French editions; and the latest volume of
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 esting material of the day.

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 another's work carries a great abundance of inter-
 esting material of the day.

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The Fremont Family in their double set of horsemanship
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vantage. Performance commencing at 10 o'clock.
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ments, New York, Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c.,
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WILKINSON, No. 8, Cedar-st., corner Broadway, N. B.—
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a crackpot for sampling.

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American Ales, Bottles, Tugs, and Barrels, in
stock, for sale at the family wine
corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. H. WILKINSON.

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for sampling.

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to retail purchasers, by
GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer,
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HAVANA CIGARS—OF THE CHOICEST
brands for sale at retail, at **CROOK & DUFF**
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of Washington-st.

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POLITICAL.

[illegible][illegible]

subse. Data are in fair report, including Cana. \$6c.58c.; Western at 56c.2574c.; State at 56c.58c.; Pennsylvania at 50c.93c.; southern at 47c.21c.

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There have had a depressing influence. The general is slightly reduced. Scotch Pig Iron (w) has advanced fully \$2 1/2 ton) being the only one

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Lucas F. Traxler has prepared the following report of the
Naval Store trade of New-York, from Jan. 1 to M
1850.

	Received.
Codda Turpentine, blbls.,	42,190
Spruce Turpentine, blbls.,	44,372
Resin, blbls.,	20,404
Tar, blbls.,	35,900

OILS.—Lard has been in moderate re
quest at 64c. & 65c. per Gallon. Other kinds are
quiet.

FIGURES.—Pork has been purchased
in extent of 2,500 blbls., in lots, at 17 1/2c. & 17 3/4c.
Mess, here, an unsatisfactory price for do., deliv
in August, at 18c. & 18 1/2c. 50 for Prims Mess; and
at 12c. & 13c. for Prime, 50 blbl. Out Meats are
in moderate demand, including Hams at 55c. & 56c.
Shoulders at 70c. & 71c. 50. Bacon is in
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[illegible]

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	1858.
Cuba, hhds.	26,419
Fla. 1st, 2d, & 3d, hhds.	1,000
New Orleans and Texas, hhds.	3,119
Total Cuba, hhds.	26,400
St. Croix, hhds.	50
Mexico, hhds.	3,242
Total, hhds.	36,299
Total, bags	18,171

[illegible]

The Wool Trade.

The movements in Wool during the month of Messis, TALLAHUE & KIRKENDALL purchased thus far 10,000 Staves, and for Rotterdam, 10,000 do. c. vate terms.

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[illegible]

...have been hit by a dearth in, at previous rates.	
...less scarce, U. S. v. State and Western Fl.	
...is fair. Speculators, however, are on the	
...position to purchase. Holders of freely de-	
...is do not appear to be eager to sell. The	
...have had little business in prices. The	
...since our last, compile 11,500 bbls	
...ous Flour, @ 80 1/2	84 25 00
...a State	84 25 00
...to Super to Superfine Western.	85 00 00
...Extra Western	85 00 00
...Extra Indiana and Michigan	85 00 00
...Extra Ohio, prior to good shipping.	7 20 00
...Extra, double brands	7 20 00
...ancy Generals	7 40 00
...Extra Generals	7 80 00
...to Extra Mississippi and Tenn.	7 80 00
...to Western Fl. is in request at day, at full	
...now in Florida is in request at day, at full	
...very been reported of 1,950,000	
...to very choice extra and \$7.85 to \$8.50	
...to very choice extra	

[illegible]

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[illegible]

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in moderate demand at about their former prices.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after and desirable grades are quoted firm; sales have been reported to date for 100,000 bushels including good to strictly prime hard red winter wheats including Western, raised in prime term, contract sold; Prime Mid-Western, raised in prime term, contract sold; Prime Mid-South, part at \$1.04 and .040; and prime Western Southern, part at \$1.04 and .040.

Corn is in good request, at about its former prices. Sales have been reported to date for 80,000 bushels, at 92c. for good Yellow Southern; 76c. for good White; and 68c.-69c., for very light Yellow Southern mixed, all in cash.

Soybean meal, at 97c.-99c.; soyabush, Eye of Lion and large, at 97c.-99c.; soyabush, Old State, all in cash; old rice, at 95c.; new, bushels Old State, all in cash.

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	Received.
Croda Turpentine, bbls.,	42,190
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Resin, bbls.,	22,404
Tar, bbls.,	35,900

OILS.—Lard has been in moderate request at 64c. @ 66c. per gallon. Other kinds are quiet.

FIGURES.—Pork has been purchased at a rate of 2 1/20 bbls., in lots, at 117 1/2 @ 12 1/2 lb; Mess, here, an unsatisfactory price for do., deliv. in August; at 118 1/2 @ 15 00 for Prims Mess; and at 12 1/2 @ 15 35 for Prime, 5 bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, including Ham at 85c. @ 90c. Shoulders at 70c. @ 75c. Bacon is in demand at 9c. @ 11 1/2 lb. Lard continues depressed.

[illegible]

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Total Cuba, hhds.	26,400
St. Croix, hhds.	50
Mexico, hhds.	3,242
Total, hhds.	36,299
Total, bags	18,171

TOBACCO—Holders appear to be more eager to sell, and prices are easier. The demand is not so strong since February last. 12 hds. Kentucky at \$10.75; 7 cases Seed Leaf, at 6c. 25 lbs.: 123 lbs. Havana, at 50c. 433c., and 93 bales Sagua, on May.

Sugar.

Sugar Cane.		Sugar.	
Stock May 1, 1879, hales ..	624	604	1.70
Rec. 1st 12 mos. hales.....	7216		1.10
Total.....		64	3.80
Stock June 1, 1879, hales ..	511	64	3.70
Stock June 1, 1879, hales ..	539	49	2.20

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 5000 imp. and 2500 w. g. g. chiefly at 20c. per gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were 2000 bales Cotton at £1.100 bales bagging at £1.100. For London, 125 tons Beet at 31s. and 100 tons Sugar at 12s. 6d. per ton.

The Wool Trade.

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ton River at 60c.27c. \$100 bs.
HIDES--Have been offered as well as
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General slightly reduced. Scotch Pig Iron (w/
as advanced fully \$2 1/2 ton) being the only

[illegible]

Sales, to day, 1,400 tons, and bolls, in lots, at 11
 1/2c. **W. Beef** is in moderate request, at 11
 1/2c. **W. Pork** in lots, at 11 1/2c. **W. Lard** in
 packed Western Meats: 1/4 50¢ 25¢ for Country
 extra do.; 3/4 50¢ 25¢ 50¢ for Country Meats
 50¢ 50¢ 50¢ for do. Prime, 7/4 50¢. Prime Meats
 50¢ 50¢ 50¢ do. Beef Hams, 1/4 50¢ 25¢ 50¢
 Butter, 1/4 50¢ 25¢ 50¢. **W. Eggs** in lots, at 11 1/2c.
 New State: 10c. 21¢c. for Old State: 16c. 21¢c.
 New Ohio; and 8c. 12c. for Old Ohio, 7/4 50¢.
CHICKENS in demand, mainly at 5c. 10c. 10c.
 RICE Sales have been reported, to day, at
 10¢. The lot of rice, brought water, 12c. 10c.
 O'NEILL & Co. have furnished the following list of
 Stock of Rice in New-York, June 1, 1863.
 1863. 1863.
 CAROLINA, 10c.
 SOUTH-Side lot by one Castle, at 8 1/2c. 9c.
 SOUTHERN-Side, have been reported, at 7 1/2c.

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Sugar.

Sugar Cane.		Sugar.	
Stock May 1, 1879, hales ..	6,224	604	1.76
Rec. 1st 12 mos. hales.....	7,216		1.10
Total.....		604	3.70
Stock June 1, 1879, hales ..	5,111	641	3.60
Stock June 1, 79, hales ..	539	220	3.50

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 500 imperial and 250 domestic, chiefly at 20c. per gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were 2000 bales Cotton at £1.10; 100 bales Sugar at 10s.; 1000 bags Coffee at 10s. 6d. per bag. For London, 135 tons Beet at 31s. and

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The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park St., between Nassau and Broadway.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the rate of \$10 per annum in advance.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly) is published on Wednesdays, at the rate of \$5 per annum in advance.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly) is published on Saturdays, at the rate of \$1 per copy.

Advertisements are received at the office of the Times, at the rate of \$1 per line for the first week, and \$1.50 for each subsequent week.

Advertisements are also received at the office of the Times, at the rate of \$1 per line for the first week, and \$1.50 for each subsequent week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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assertion of the memorial in English, by an influential delegation, with Mr. Pratt at its head, was accompanied by the presentation of a German memorial, numerously and respectfully signed, by a German delegation, with Mr. Molke, a wealthy sugar refiner, at its head. Thousands of our German fellow-citizens feel as deeply the dangers and the disgrace of the Sunday-tipping habits of some of their emigrant countrymen, as any American can. We are assured on good authority that it would be quite easy, if it were needful, to present thousands of German names, attesting their opposition to the immoral and destructive traffic which brings their national character into reproach. The law-abiding element is strong in the German character; and when it is known, as it must eventually be, that the Sunday-larger-theatres and dancing saloons, and kindred places of temptation to crime and wrongdoing, are condemned alike by the laws of the State and the public sentiment of the City, the Germans themselves will be the foremost to sustain the authorities in restraining the selfishness and disorder of the few thousands among them who prey upon the substance and disgrace the name of our Teutonic fellow-citizens.

The organs of German opinion in New-York will neither advance the interests nor strengthen the influence of the race which they represent by angry appeals to the unenlightened prejudices of their readers, against the deliberate drift of the best public sentiment of New-York. With the German theories of Sunday observance in general we have nothing to do. We advance no Pharisaic and sweeping criticisms upon the customs which make the Sunday of the German so different a day from the Sunday of the Englishman or the American. Races may well differ upon this as upon so many other points of ritual worship or substantial theology. But it is perfectly compatible with the largest toleration that we should insist upon the observance by all classes of the community of statute laws which have been enacted by the delegated agents of the whole population. The minority which undertakes to brow-beat the officers of the law into suspending the discharge of their duty, and seeks practically to nullify the established order of municipal authority, is quite as justly chargeable with overbearing bigotry as the majority which sustains that order. A fanaticism of larger-birth is certainly not more respectable than a fanaticism of cold water; and if our German cotemporaries really think themselves aggrieved by the Crusaders of Temperance, they can hardly ask us, therefore, to acquiesce in their own contemptuous tramping under foot of the law of the land.

Lotus-Eating Philanthropy.
The Northern form of lotus-eating is not a very noble development of human character. In the soft, luxurious Southern climate which gave birth to the legend of the "mild-eyed molancholy" race, whose sum of life it was to "lie upon the hills, like gods together, careless of mankind," indolence and selfishness seem to lose half their shame by losing all their shabbiness. The warm sunshine, and the glowing skies of the Mediterranean, clothe the Southern egotist with a kind of ideal beauty, which makes one half-tolerant of his real worthlessness. You can forgive him for being so very lazy in that he is also so very picturesque.

But the lotus-eater of more temperate latitudes and less seductive scenes, is simply a "loser." He is the type of the school of *laissez-faire* in political economy, and shocks the world's moral sense by doing nothing where so much needs to be done, and caring for nobody where so many need all the care they can find. Prosperous or poor, in plenty or in penury, dozing in his great arm-chair before his well-carved table, or lounging among the barrels on a dilapidated wharf, he is equally a cumber of the earth, and a scandal to his kind.

But he is never so repulsive as when he seeks in promiscuous and impracticable declarations of a vague impersonal philanthropy, a constant excuse for shirking all positive sympathy, whether of word or deed, with any specific man or men who may be standing directly before his face, and requiring his active attention. Your general and professional philanthropist is the worst of cynical dawdlers. He balances his perpetual abuse of those who do need his help by his lazy sneers at those who do not. Show him a slave-owner busy among his slaves, and he will rattle you off a chapter of vituperation worthy of *Meg Merrilies*. Show him a slave asking for money to buy his freedom, and he will pool-pool the fellow as an idle impostor.

This viller sort of lotus-eating is the cessless joy of our savagely philanthropic cotemporaries the New-York Tribune. That journal is the sure haven of all remote and impracticable schemes for ameliorating the condition of future generations; and the sure refuge also for all existing and removable wrongs. With the Tribune, "Man never is but always to be blest." If there arises a question demanding immediate, warm-hearted, energetic action, the Tribune is always ready with a protest in favor of the superior importance of some other question which cannot possibly be urged upon mankind in any practical form for at least fifty years to come. This proclivity of our cotemporaries has never been more amusingly exhibited than in its comments upon the existing war in Europe. So long as the liberation of Italy was a distant vision—say, for instance, such a distant vision as the establishment of the Irish Republic—the Tribune doated upon Italy; it was a theme so prolific of fine phrases, so abundant in taunts for the despots, and in rousing appeals to ears that were supposed to be closed in the slumber of death. But Italy has awaked, and the Tribune is appalled at the spectacle of a people really trying to free themselves in a blunt, practical way, and willing to take the sword that is put into their hands, though it be an Emperor of the French and not an Editor of the Tribune who draws it. Why couldn't the noisy wretches lie still and starve, and suffer, cries the Tribune, and let me go on launching their fate? So vexed is the Tribune with the activity of Italy that it sets about drawing up a regular bill of indictment against Sardinia for disturbing the peace of the world. The Austrian Chancery itself could not have uttered the Tribune's diatribe. If our readers suppose that we are misrepresenting our cotemporaries, let them ponder the following dictatorial passage, extracted from yesterday morning's issue of this journal of Humanity, Equality, Liberty and Fraternity:

"Nobody can pretend that Sardinia has been forced to this war in defense of her own independence and free institutions. The very strongest ground upon which her case can be put is, that she has generously risked her own independence and free institutions for the chance of being able to extend her territory. That is to say, she could not let well enough alone. Her own freedom and property became desirable to her, unless she could bring in the rest of Italy to share them with her."

In other words, the Tribune holds up Sardinia to execration for doing precisely what the Royal Colonies in America were so foolish as to do when George III. of blessed memory, undertook to crush Massachusetts for insisting on her rights and liberties. Why could not South Carolina and Virginia have left New-England to her fate, and hugging themselves in the favor of their King, turned their goodly backs upon that "cantankerous" and "unhappy land?" Simply because "they could not let well enough alone." Why do ally men and women, who might sit at home and fill themselves comfortably with the good things of the earth, go wandering about among the poor and needy, "finding their own prosperity despicable in their own eyes unless they can bring in their brother-man to share it with them?" Simply because they "can't let well enough alone!" And why does the Tribune, neglecting all the preceptory and palpable calls of human want, and all the actual appeals of noble human action, devote itself so assiduously to the agreeable dilettantism of an impertinent and abusive "philanthropy?" Simply because the Tribune "can't let well enough alone," because the Tribune, finding that an exclusive devotion to the internal affairs of the State of Alabama, and to speculations upon the millennium, involve no necessity for the painful exercise of the reason, or for the difficult acquisition of knowledge, greatly delights to "let well enough alone," and to be allowed to rattle off its daily quantum of misinformation and recklessness in its own cheerful, lazy way. Whether the American people will think as meanly of Sardinia as the Tribune does, for putting herself, with her blood, her treasure and her national honor, into the van of battle for the liberty of her kindred States of Italy, is, however, quite another matter.

Economical Charities.
One-eighth of the whole population of our City were on the sick list last year, and received gratuitous medical aid! The number of patients treated in 1858 by the five Dispensaries of the City was 149,140; of these, 65,955 were under 15 years of age, and of this latter number three-fourths were under four years. Over 30,000 of the whole number were visited at their homes, in cellars and garrets, tenement-houses and hovels, by the Dispensary Physicians. Assuming the present population of the City to be 800,000, and deducting the large proportion of one-third of the aggregate of the sick, as having been sick more than once during the year, we reach the conclusion that one eighth of the whole mass of our people when sick relied on the charity of the Dispensaries for relief. It is no part of our purpose at this time to declaim against the miserable sanitary condition of a city situated as ours is, with every facility for cleanliness, and with no excuse for an epidemic, which permits so extended a sick roll. We only pause long enough upon the point to remark that the names and location of each of the sick are recorded in the Dispensary books, and that when we have an Inspector and a corps of Health Wardens competent to draw an inference, they will avail themselves of these minutely recorded data to map the City for sanitary and preventive purposes. The epidemic centres they will find the centres of crime, and of abject poverty. Indeed, if three maps were constructed from the rosiest statistics on file—one by a topographer, marking in blue the localities where old river-beds have been filled up without proper drains to carry off their remaining water, and where sewers have been constructed without reference to which end of them their contents were to be emptied from; another designating in the same color the spots of greatest sickness and the largest mortality; and still another, showing by the same color where crime is oftentimes committed, where thieves and prostitutes herd, and all manner of brutalities are the every-day experience—the three maps would present one appearance, and might, without much risk of mistake, be substituted, any one of them for the other. These considerations are not foreign to our topic, since we never can discuss the methods of relieving or preventing physical suffering without naming the very means by which crime is to be prevented.

But our present object is simply to call attention to the economy of these quiet, noiseless charities, the Dispensaries. To be convenient of access to those who need their aid, they are of necessity located in parts of the City remote from the dwellings of those best disposed to support them. The two older ones are in wards which are very sparsely peopled with those who enjoy at the same time large hearts and long purses, and hence the obvious propriety of forgetting questions of locality in aiding them. Of the almost 150,000 sick, 83,185 were of foreign birth, and if the children of foreign-born parents are added, probably two-thirds of the whole number may be counted as strangers among us, for whom every consideration of our common humanity pleads, since to no other quarter can they look for help.

But a further examination of the Dispensary books shows that their total expenditures during the year were only \$21,000,—or an average expense to each patient of fourteen cents. If the services rendered had been paid for at the very lowest rates that physicians charge when they treat at all,—say at fifty cents a visit and twenty-five cents a prescription,—the expense would have been \$226,422. But few of these patients have at home such nursing and diet as is proper for the sick. In extreme cases, the Dispensary physician is authorized to send them to Bellevue Hospital; last year 4,116 were disposed of in this way. The report of that hospital shows that within its walls last year, 9,177 persons were treated, or deducting 40-9 children born in its lying-in department, 8,768, at an average cost of \$9.66 each. Even if there were no Dispensaries, very many of those treated at them might escape the necessity of going to the hospital, but how many more hospitals would be needed to accommodate the thousands whom neglect would force to seek their wards, or perish unhealed? Bellevue is a well-managed hospital, yet its patients average \$9.66 cost each. The Dispensary patients average a cost of 11 cents each. Who will doubt the economy of supporting the Dispensaries well, of enlarging their operations, of increasing their facilities for preventing disease from fastening mortally upon the ailing? To support the Dispensaries last year the City and State authorities appropriated \$9,000. This year the public appropriations are still less, though an abundant equivalent was rendered by the gratuitous vaccination of 14,390 persons. The balance of the expense is paid by a few friends, who know their necessity, their humanity and their economy. The contributions to the Eastern Dispensary last year, when all told, numbered 1251. We have not the reports of the other institutions at hand, but if the Eastern has the average number of friends, it would seem that some 725 persons bear the whole burden of caring for the sick poor, though they,

number one-eighth of the whole population and by their quiet benevolence save tax-payers from such a draft upon their pockets as they have not yet dreamed of. But obvious as is the economy of sustaining the Dispensaries, they are not sustained handsomely. Unless donors are more liberal, or there are more of them, they will soon be crippled in their usefulness, and one of more of them is even now in peril of being given up altogether. The State, rich as it is in resources, is poverty-stricken in cash, and no party dares, by such a liberality to these institutions as they deserve, necessitate an additional eighth of a mill to the State tax. The City, which ought, without a question, to undertake their whole support, feels poor, because it is robbed at every corner and in almost every office. To the benevolent, then, and to sagacious tax-payers, who would prefer to pay one dollar for prevention, rather than seventy for cure or for burial expenses, is the last appeal of the Dispensaries.

The Yacht Club Regatta.
To-morrow the Annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will whiten the waters of the Bay with graceful sails, and make a wholesome holiday for no inconsiderable number of the best portion of our community. The "June Regatta" has become one of the "fixed facts" of the Gothamite year. It is, in a manner, the "Derby Day" of our busy capital. The interest which it excites widens with each recurring anniversary, and it may fairly claim to be regarded as one of the most hopeful features of our City life that this should be so. What-ever tends to divert our sedentary and nervous people from their life of the counting-house and the street, into the breezy world of nature, and to dash business with sport, deserves the warmest encouragement.

The increasing delight which the ladies of New-York take in these nautical contests of their lords is therefore particularly satisfactory. The "bright eyes" will assuredly "rain influence" if they are not also permitted to "adjudge the prize." For this reason, then, if for no other, we are glad to see that the old course of the Regatta is still to be kept up, and that the yachts will be matched within limits which will allow the fairer part of creation to venture into their company without any serious anxiety as to possible consequences. Moreover the practical qualities not merely of the yachts but also of those who sail them can be very well tested on the established racing-ground.

There can, however, be no objection to other and secondary contests of another kind; and the prospect of what is rather clumsily styled an "Ocean Sweepstakes," to be contested on the open sea at a future day, is a welcome addition to the programme of the year. And this the more especially that, in consequence of an absurdly crochety system of measurement, some of the finest yachts of the squadron have been so completely thrown out of their proper places in the race of to-morrow that their owners have withdrawn them from the course altogether. Science, which in yachting, as in other matters, is the best of servants but the worst of masters, has for a long time past seriously interfered with an equitable matching of the New-York Yachts for their various contests. The extremely elaborate, and altogether unsatisfactory "area-of-canvas" rule has been abandoned only to be succeeded by another not less elaborate, and certainly not more satisfactory. By its fruits it shall be known, and as its immediate operation has been to put vessels like the *Haze* and the *Widgen* in the list of the second-class yachts, to compete with schooners of two-thirds less tonnage, to which they must give odds of time in some instances equal to one-half the sailing distance, it may be safely said that its only effect will be to deprive this year's Regatta of much of its interest.

The yachtsmen who decline subjecting their vessels to tests so unfair will, however, take up the Ocean Race with the greater zest. In neither race, we are happy to believe, will any Pilot-Gut navigating be allowed, a capable pilot of tried honesty, defended by two Argus-eyed policemen, having been engaged, it is understood, to keep watch upon the venerable navigator by whom that now celebrated channel was last year discovered. As a further precaution against the wiles of this sly old seaman, a guard ship is also to be moored in the middle of the Gut; and no vessel of any sort, we may observe, *en passant*, will be allowed to pass until the arrival of His Holiness the Pope on his way to the noble Palace which the Editor of the *Herald* is now erecting by a forced loan for his reception on Washington Heights. The Pope, who will cross the Atlantic in one of the noble fleet of steamers purchased by our Government for the Paraguay expedition, will be transferred to the yacht *Rebecca* of Holmes' Hole, and received at Castle Garden by Alderman Doole and the President.

A Ridiculous Story.
The London *Morning Advertiser*, the organ of the "pot-house politicians," which, like our own *Herald*, maintains itself in the main by manufacturing canards for the degradation of its stupid constituency, has just produced one of the silliest which ever appeared in its columns, in the shape of the paragraph we published yesterday, entitled "Angry Correspondence between France and England." The gist of the story is that France had angrily remonstrated with England because the latter allowed Austrian vessels to enter the port of Valletta, and thus save themselves from capture, while the French neither asked nor required such favors. That such a piece of absurdity should ever have found its way into print in London, is a remarkable proof of the condition of blind credulity into which the minds of a certain portion of the public fall in time of war. Nothing that the pot-house journals can invent seems too outrageous for the gullet of those who take their facts from them, and nothing that we have seen of late, even in the columns of the *Morning Advertiser*, matches this tale for senseless impudence.

France would have just as much reason for addressing angry epistles on this subject to the other neutral Powers as to England, because Austrian ships may find refuge from French men-of-war in any neutral port, from Cadix to Constantinople. If an Austrian merchantman were to take refuge in New-York, no French cruiser would venture to pursue her, and we should certainly come to the conclusion that the French Minister was crazy if he addressed a remonstrance to General Cass on the subject. If the British expelled an Austrian vessel from Malta, in order to prevent her escaping a French cruiser, that would be a direct breach of neutrality. That every neutral port is open to every vessel that chooses to steer for it precisely as in time of peace, is a fact of which we thought every man, woman and child in the British Empire was aware. But it appears that the editor of the *Advertiser* is better informed than we are as to the precise extent of the knowledge

possessed on such subjects by the "ignorant vulgar" of London. This reason, which is put into the mouth of the French for making their "remonstrance" is even more comical than the remonstrance itself. It is a reason which would justify any belligerent who might happen for the time being to possess the command of the seas in declaring the ports of all neutrals in a state of blockade as regards the ships of his enemy. To hint at the possibility of a dispute between France and England on any such ground

VOLCANIC REPEATING FIREARMS.

Have recently obtained the entire control of the above arms and are now manufacturing them in the most perfect manner. They are prepared to furnish the trade on favorable terms.

THE RAPIDITY OF EXECUTION

Of this arm the quantity is unlimited. The shanks and/or can be loaded and fired in less than one minute. The strength and force of execution which it is made to possess is such that it will act as they are to the combatant as leaving single smoothers.

THE ASSAULT IN WATER-PROOF.

Here it is the most perfect. It is made in such a way that it can be used in the water, on land, or under water, and then fired with certainty.

THE SAFETY FROM ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE

is a great consideration in its favor: for while the arms are in the hands of the men, the length of the barrel is such that it is impossible for the hands to be placed from breech to muzzle. It is yet impossible to discharge the arms by accident.

ITS CONSTRUCTION

is simple and its use is most perfect, hence it is not easily got out of the hands of the men.

ITS PROPORTIONS

rifised with great exactness, and the barrels are
 primed, no bullet or cold powder is there. The powder
 is of the best quality, and the shot is of the
 best form and proportions, and is as sure as the
 sun to do its duty.
 IT BEGOTS WITH ACCURACY AND ORIGIN
 than any other arm can possibly be the powder used in
 this. Directions for the use of each arm. Balls are
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 He is now, and is ready to examine patients and
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INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SYSTEMS, for those various
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 DR. DODS' immense and well-known experience in treating
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SAVE YOUR CARPETS, FURS AND DRAPES
 Goats from Mohs. In getting away clothing, furniture, curtains, etc., go to the nearest store freely with 100% **MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER**. It is natural death for everything of the insect species. Moths will not come near it. Throw it about your carpets, bedding, closets

It is perfectly correct. Unfortunates should try it. It is all farmers, Clubmen, gardeners, nurserymen, house-keepers, florists and gardeners should use freely.

Moths in furs, bugs in beds,
Rats and crabs crawling on your floor,
Roaches and mice in barns and sheds,
These shall never plague you more,
Lyon, with his Powder, says,
All the insects that annoy;
And his Pills, beyond all praise,
Every rat and mouse destroy.

Lyon's Pills, for all diseases, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine-bugs, &c. &c. L. J. K. Manned Pills are such good to rats and mice. See every where.

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ever yet offered to the world. They regenerate and ennobles the human conscience, purify the heart, and are exccedent for an insidious and deadly disease to female compellers they cannot be surpassed, and are of value to the taste. They are the most powerful medicine. All well persons should take them in summer months, as to the sick, particularly the Southern clergies, who were prone to become.

These WINE BITTERS, destined to become the wonder of the age, are manufactured in a liberal dispensary and up in beautiful quart bottles, with his name here in the

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FURNITURE BUYERS
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PARLOR, DINING, AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE
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 This remedy is reliable, contains no lead or su-
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The enlargement of the Kerosene Works being now
completed, we give notice that A.L. Orders from the
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KEROSENE OIL, on examination, will be found to be the only perfect Coal Oil yet offered, and to be more potent, longer than any of the imitations in the market.

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English Carpets, 7s to 9s.
Impraised Three from 2s to 2s 6d.
Three p's and Ingrains, 20s to 3s.
All Colours 6d.
Canton Matting, at English Prices.
Crawley's large wide English Tapes.
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ST. CATHERINE MINERAL WATER.
IN ITS NATURAL STATE.
The unprecedented demand for this great remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, and general number of ills, has induced us to send you a supply of the same. A fresh supply from the well will enable the subscriber to supply all demands.

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THE CHINESE EXTRACT OF SILK.
The richest hair dressing in the world for beauty and the hair, and the most valuable for the scalp. The use of the hair, and the most beautiful dark and silky appearance to the hair, and the splendor is indescribable in proportion to any other hair dressing. It is sold in all the great cities by **HUTCH & STAFFORD, No. 6, Beekman Street, N. Y.** and **W. B. RUTINGTON**, general agent, Providence, R. I.

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Director of Palace Gardens.
RELODING GALLERY
 DAY AND EVENING, No.
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young man as collector or light porter, and would accept a situation in any respectable capacity, or would

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man, who has been in the employ-ment, will be
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two days, J. K., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED-BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN
the care and management of horses in all his branches,
is a careful driver, is also a good plain gardener; will
be satisfied to go to any part of the country, is well re-
commended. Apply at No. 218 Bowery.

WANTED-A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A
private family by a competent man, he perfectly
understands the care and management of horses,
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will go to any part of the country. Address J. K., Box
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WANTED-A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A
young Englishman aged 30, who understands all
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wishes to employ him, will be satisfied to go to any
very industrious, careful man by addressing Mr. J.
Gardner, Brighton Post-office, Staten Island, N. Y.

WANTED-BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN
the care and management of horses in all his branches,
is a careful driver, is also a good plain gardener; will
be satisfied to go to any part of the country, is well re-
commended. Apply at No. 218 Bowery.

WANTED-A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable Englishman, has had long experience in the management of families in Europe. Has best of testimonials. Security and references. Address J. G. Box No. 214 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A COMPEtent young woman who can take charge of nursing or grown children; or, if desired, to be a domestic. Salary can be given, for two days at No. 114 West 11th st., between 6th and 7th av., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, OR WAITER BY A MAN who has been in the hotel business. Has no objection to go to the country, or would take charge of a hotel or would go to a private family. Can be seen for particulars at No. 103 1/2 West 11th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A first-rate family—a man who thoroughly understands his business. Has learned in Europe. Character and references. Can be seen from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., 45 Prince st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man, who can take charge of a family, or go to a house and watch. Can give the best of reference as to honesty and sobriety. Call, for two days, at No. 8 Stanton st., between 10th and 11th av.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN WHO HAS LIVED upwards of five years with his present employer, to take charge of a family or a party. Can be seen in a place, nearly at No. 33 Washington square.

WANTED—BY A MAN WHO HAS BEEN AN AMERICAN man and wife, the man as waiter or coachman, and the woman as housekeeper or ladies' maid; the best of references. Can be seen at No. 103 1/2 West 11th st.

WATER SITUATION.—A WATERING PLACE in a respectable family, by a capable single young man, who is furnished with the best City reference. Address, 100 West 11th St.

TO LAWYERS—A GENTLEMAN RECENTLY admitted to the bar would like to make an arrangement with a law office in New York City, or the District Court business of some good office, and receive a part of the profits of the same. Address LEX, Box No. 4338 Post-office.

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ESTABLISHED 1850
GEORGE H. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 193 and 201 Broadway,
Nos. 13 and 15 Howard-st., and
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New York.

Manufacturers of iron roofing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, and churches. Also, corrugated and galvanized sheet iron, and shotters. Patent Pneumatic Lights for vaults, arcas, skylights, &c. and all kinds of castings. Also, Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish:

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Building, an American Express Bank, and in Hunt's store, Park Row, New York.

Agents for the sale of the following: C. H. Chapman & Co.'s United States Custom House Building, New York; C. W. Lawrence & Co.'s Custom House Building, New York; J. H. R. Hunt's United States Marine Hospital at Detroit; and

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particular attention paid to water extensions and other alterations. References—Daily Times water Express
N B—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE
No. 121 GREEN WICK ST.
Have in stock a large quantity of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Cast and Rolled Iron.
Oval, Half oval and Half round iron.
Angle and Iron, Wrought and Cast.
Apply to Iron, Wrought, Cast and
Nails, Rivets, Rods, Ties, and other Iron Goods.
New, Cyling, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

LOOK LIKE.
LEWIS HARDWARE STORE, No 183 Canal-st., second block from Bowery, towards Broadway. A first-class assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and other goods. Keepers' Hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine.

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH
the new Patent Ice Breakers: 616th patent and 617th patent. For sale by the Hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 222 Pearl-st., up stairs.

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PILES CERTAINLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED.

Having been a great sufferer from hemorrhoids and many trials and great cost, I am anxious that others afflicted may benefit by my experience, and for this reason I have prepared a prescription for the cure of hemorrhoids.

LENNING GRAMER, care of J. Young, of New York City.

WATSON'S NERVE TONIC.

Price reduced, on account of the increased sales. The proprietor has thought proper to reduce the price of this medicine, so that it may be more generally used. The bottles are now double the size, and the medicine exactly the same.

For sale by Druggists generally, and of the proprietors, No. 1114 1/2 New York.

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Here is advertised a cure by not calling on DR. EUNTER & Co., the Western Dispensary, No. 3 Madison Street, New York City, and the Dispensary of Preservation of Human Life. **PRIVATE CONSULTATION.** DR. EUNTER has for thirty years conducted his dispensary for the cure of all diseases, and has treated more than fifty thousand cases, without an increase of

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Treatment of diseases of female. Patients from a distance are provided with medicine, nursing, etc. Remedies for the most thoroughly degenerated cases are guaranteed. The Mothers Almanac and Ladies' Private Prescriptions, condensed from the French works of the celebrated physician of Lyons, Dr. J. L. Lacoste, are sold free, in leather binding, for five cents. Address Dr. J. L. LACOSTE, No. 38 West 42nd st., New York.

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To the great Dr. Ricord of Paris, cured by his treatment, a large number of cases of gonorrhea, and all weaknesses, for the cure of which the French mode of practice is so celebrated, can be guaranteed in America. See the following testimonials:—
"I was cured of gonorrhea in 12 days, from 11 to 14 and 15 to 18. Recent cases cured in 21 hours."

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of Chain and Chain Tools, and all the best
of the kind, for sale by H. B. & C. CO. No.
211 Washington st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. WILKINSON'S PATENT
PNEUMATIC WHEELS. A large assortment of the
best quality, and all the latest improvements.
Specially adapted for rail and tramway.
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DON'T SOW YOUR SERVANTS FOR
Donching holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be
avoided if you use Row's patent ice breakers; you
will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all
hardware dealers, or can be procured by F. STEVENS, No.
72 Nassau-st., up stairs.

TEETH-UNION-SQUARE-OR SATES. DENT-
ists inserted indestructible Teeth upon frames war-
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fall out and performed without pain, and ex-
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park row, between Nassau and Nassau streets.

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Advertisements are received at the office of the Proprietor, No. 100 Nassau street, at 10 o'clock.

Announcements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—SAVO.

LAURA KENNEDY—THEATRICAL SCHOOL OF REFORM—M. P. KENNEDY—Soprano.

WILLIAM GARDNER—Soprano—L. A. BAYARD.

WILLIAM GARDNER—Soprano—L. A. BAYARD.

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Flour, yesterday, were depressed, and prices declined slightly. The limited business was reported in grain at low rates. Groceries were heavy and buyers had an existing advantage. Pork was brisker, but irregular in value. Lard and tallow were in demand. Resin was more active, and was desired. Other branches of trade exhibited no very remarkable changes.

The Times and the War.

The editor of the New-York Tribune having gone to Pike's Peak in search of subscribers, that singular journal seems to have fallen entirely into the hands of some unpaid contributor to the American Encyclopedia, whose temper is just about as amiable as that of Ugolino in the Tower of Famine, and whose evident inexperience in the art of journalism will soon bring him to the brink of suicide, if some considerate Christian shall not kindly point out to him the error of his ways. As the Times makes no professions of philanthropy in the general, it is naturally ready to practice philanthropy in the particular, and it will not be deterred either by the uncleanly aspect or by the obnoxious behavior of a suffering fellow-creature from extending to him the benevolent offices which his condition demands. In the first place, then, we must instruct our aspiring cotemporary that the attempt to avoid a distinct issue of argument by breaking out into explosive personalities of the baser sort, rarely results to the advantage of any journal claiming to be considered the organ of a decent clique or faction, however small in numbers or insignificant in influence. Vulgar vehemence and abusive slang are poor substitutes for skill in the science of self-defence. They do no harm to the antagonist at whom they are leveled;—to use them in a personal quarrel is to insult the company in whose presence the exhibition is made; to use them in the columns of a journal is to insult the readers into whose faces they are thrust. Secundo, if one is driven by the despair of imbecility into falling on one's back and screaming at the enemy, one should endeavor to be at least original in one's exclamations. Plagiarism in *extremis* is more than ordinarily ridiculous, and as the Tribune is nothing if not itself, the experiment of pilfering petty impertinences from small Canadian journals will hardly ensure to its eventual good. Thus much we feel bound in common charity to say for the advantage of the rural desperado who has been let loose upon the readers of the Tribune, to occupy the intervals of the foreign mails with riotous clamor against all who undertake to examine the war-question in Europe from an independent and American point of view. His sin of style he can at least suppress if he cannot eradicate them, and in justice to the absent "Philanthropist" he must really try to do so. That he is incapable of explaining or defending the course of the Tribune on the Italian question is not his fault. The lubrications with which that journal has striven to darken the simple truths of this subject are clearly not of Cis-Atlantic origin. They are redolent of Germanic authorship, and must be looked for only on the arrival of successive steamers from Europe. Concealed as they are in Teutonicism, and brought forth in Gallo-phobia, the unfortunate wight who is left to defend their frantic assertions is naturally at a loss for rational explanations, and can only reply, when he is challenged, *pugnis et calcibus*. Let him but kick with grace and box with skill, and we shall be as ready to applaud him as his own brother could be.

Meanwhile it is due to the German people that they should not be made responsible in the mess for the silly ferocity of the South German aristocracy, and of such writers as the Teuton of the Tribune, who does not hesitate, in his correspondence from Vienna, to charge the German Radicals of the North with being bribed by French gold to withhold their support from the Austrian crusade against liberty! When the Tribune abuses Sardinia for not "letting well enough alone," and charges it upon her as an assassin that she would not rest satisfied with her own little corner of independence, but must needs go about to defend the rest of Italy from the intrusive despotism of Austria, the Tribune outrages not merely the manly sentiments of every free people in the world, but also that very German cause of which it professes itself the mouth-piece. It was but the other day that the veteran Tyrtæus of German nationality, the terrible *mangeur des Français* himself, Ernst MORITZ ARNDT, uttered his energetic protest in the Cologne Gazette, against the Anti-Italian tendencies of a part of the German people. The author of the *German Fatherland* has proved his hatred of "Napoleonism" not by clamorous calumnies and cheap vituperation, but by the sacrifices of years and the earnest devotion of a life-time to the building up of a really national feeling in Germany. Yet even he now takes sides with Italy in her heroic resistance to German despotism, and declares that much as he still hates and always must hate the French; much as he still distrusts and always must distrust any sovereign who inherits the name of NAPOLEON—he must still wish well to France and to NAPOLEON in the present struggle, and brand that German as an imbecile who can dream of committing the Fatherland to the support of the indefensible cause of Austria in Italy.

Probably the Tribune's Teuton will shortly inform us that the venerable Prussian poet has been bribed by French gold, and that if he knew how "to let well enough alone," he would take up his pipe and his pot of beer into some safe snugery, and let Austria bamboozle the German people into spending their blood and wasting their honor upon the cause of tyranny, treachery and "Right Divine." It would be hard to say what may not be expected in the way of assertion or suggestion from a writer who has the impudence to aver that "Austria did not complain of the free institutions of Sardinia," and this within three months after the publication of Count Brox's dispatch to the Austrian Minister in London, Count APPONYI, in which it is expressly stated that Austria broke off diplomatic relations with Sardinia on account of the freedom of the Sardinian press; and that free institutions have caused in Italy "deplorable scenes of anarchy and disorder." If these are the views of the "moderate" Count Brox, now sent into retirement for his moderation, what must the wishes and the policy of the more strictly absolutist Austrian statesmen have been?

Throughout the early stages of the contest now going on in Europe, we have steadily maintained the righteousness and justice of the attitude assumed by Sardinia. The diplomatic history of the last three years in Europe, as we read it, fully vindicates the resistance of Sardinia to the pressure which Austria has sought to put upon her. It proves that Austria has persistently endeavored to bring Sardinia within the operation of her own repressive system, and to destroy in her the power of nourishing by her example and her influence the spirit of Italian independence beyond her borders. In carrying out this policy of hers

Austria has not hesitated at the infraction of the Treaties of 1815, as well in substance as in form. Sardinia, determined not to succumb without a struggle, has never ceased to call upon the Western Powers, upon Russia—upon Prussia herself—as parties both to the Congresses of 1815 and to that of 1856, for support against the domineering attitude and the illegal advance of Austria.

Encouraged, no doubt, by the visible weakening of the Anglo-French Alliance, and by the apparent absorption of Russia in her own schemes of internal development, Austria during the Autumn of 1858, increased her menacing preparations very suddenly, and with them the pressure of her hostile diplomacy.

When the crisis came, the English Ministry, as by their own organs has been virtually admitted, wavered in the policy which their predecessors had given Sardinia a right to expect that England would adopt. France, on the contrary, accepted the full responsibility of the situation. The judgment, therefore, which an impartial foreign observer must pass upon the parts played by the Great Powers respectively in the subsequent development of the question is a matter to be settled not by a prophetic contemplation of possible eventualities, but by a calm comparison and analysis of their respective acts and their respective policy. Measured by these standards we do not find it possible to avoid the conclusion that England has been drifted by her rulers into a most unworthy and perilous position; that Prussia has thus far taken, on the whole, the most resolute and consistent course that it was open to her to pursue; that Germany has been distracted by all manner of subtle influences and cunningly worked prejudices; that Russia has shown a quiet but formidable disposition to see right done in the end; and that NAPOLEON III. has abundantly justified by his management of the case the confidence with which he assumed for France the responsibility of bringing it to a satisfactory settlement. If this be Napoleonism, then the Times is Napoleonism; just as the Times was British when in the earliest days of the Central American imbroglio we maintained the right of Great Britain, as a Power in America, to be heard on all great questions of American policy; just as the Times, we suppose, was Spanish when we protested against the insults offered to Spain by Mr. BUCHANAN, in his foolish Thirty-million Message; or Filibustering, when we insisted upon the right and duty of the United States to establish law and order in Mexico. Being both now and always simply American and independent, we shall probably find ourselves, in the course of time, baptized with as many different names as there shall arise questions of right to be established, prejudices to be combated, or factions to be chastised.

The Armies in Italy.

Two things at least seem to define themselves with tolerable distinctness upon the intelligence which the America brings us from the seat of war in Italy. The advance of the Franco-Sardinian army has recovered the whole line of the river Sesia, and the Austrian forces are falling back towards the position of Pavia.

The pains which have been taken in the respective armies (and very properly) to withhold any minute information of their movements from the public at large, have been so successful as to make it hardly worth while for any one, however familiar with the scene of operations he may be, to speculate with circumstance and detail upon the intentions of the opposing commanders, or even upon the probable point at which, and the probable time, when they must bring their armies into action. But if the reader will take up any tolerably accurate map of the seat of war, and compare the positions of the respective armies, as they stood before the concentration of the allied troops fairly began about the 12th of May, with those positions as indicated in the news we publish to-day, he will need no great strategic sagacity to show him that a very important change has taken place, and that the Allies have now assumed the offensive.

When the Austrians occupied the triangle formed by the towns of Mortara, Novara and Vercelli, they threatened the lines of the rivers Sesia and Po, and menaced at Casale and Valenza the communications of Alessandria with Turin. They thus as it were held apart the two great divisions of the allied army in the direction both of the French Alps and of the Mediterranean. As they were in force along the upper line of the Ticino and the Lago Maggiore they also made demonstrations to the northward of Vercelli in the direction of the Swiss Alps, by the towns of Jurea and Biella. Their furthest point of westward advance was Tronzano, thirteen miles from Vercelli, in which place they pushed their headquarters within ten days after their invasion. They had reached by the 19th of May, allowing the French and Sardinians divisions to close upon their retreat, so far as to carry their headquarters to Garlasco, a small town about twenty-five miles southeast of Novara and very near the frontier of the Ticino. They probably still hold Mortara and Novara, so that their position at that date had assumed the form of a long, irregular line, stretching from Pavia westward along the Po to a point near the junction of the River Terdoppio, and running thence northward by the line of the Agogna River, Mortara, Vespolate and Novara to the Upper Ticino and the Lago Maggiore. If the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH had really arrived, as was reported, at Pavia, and were disposed to precipitate an action, the French and Sardinians, threatening this extended line from the south, and of Vercelli in the centre, might very probably force his army into battle in the triangle between the Po and the Ticino. In that case, it is not easy to see what could save the Austrian force engaged, if defeated, from utter annihilation. So far, then, as the telegrams throw any light upon the actual aspect of affairs, it would appear that the Allies had well employed the few days that had elapsed between the arrival of the French Emperor and the latest dates we have, and that the situation of the Austrian forces was neither safe in itself nor creditable to their commanders.

OPENING OF THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Commissioners of the Central Park give notice this morning that one part of the Park has been finished, and will be open to the public from this time forth, or, to use their own words, "will be available to persons desiring a short ramble among rocks, lawns and foliage." Persons desiring such a luxury as this, comprise, probably, the entire population of this City, and as many will avail themselves of the privilege of enjoying it as can conveniently manage to get out to the Park. This now finished part of the Park is styled on the plan the "Ramble," and we are inclined to think will always remain the most

delightful spot in the whole inclosure. It is laid out with admirable taste, is well stocked with plants and shrubs, and most beautifully varied with picturesque rock-work and cool, secluded nooks. The "Ramble" offers a very favorable example of the skill and taste of the Architect-in-chief of the Park, and will create a feeling of confidence in his ability to carry out the entire plan for the improvement of this noble work in the minds of those who may before have had no fair opportunity of appreciating his ability.

Our Duty to Mexico.

Among the interesting matter embraced in the Mexican Correspondence, which this morning occupies so much of our space, the manifest of English residents in the Mexican Capital, claiming the protection of their Government against the violence of confounding factions, deserves special attention. This manifesto, it will be observed, demands the establishment over the "sick man" of Mexico of a system of tutelage very similar to the Consular jurisdictions now provided by Europe for the "sick man" of Turkey. The English subjects ask to be exempted from the extraordinary ordinary action of Mexican law, and also from the ordinary extraordinary violations of law, by a right of appeal from Mexican tribunals to the representatives of Her Majesty residing in the Republic; a resort equivalent, of course, to the establishment of an English protectorate over English subjects, and in so far, to a denunciation of the actual native authority in Mexico. It is not altogether probable that the plan here suggested may be received with favor at the British Foreign Office. A system which has been found to answer so admirably in intercourse with barbarous and partially civilized nations elsewhere can hardly fail to be approved for imperfectly-civilized Mexico, where Government has the will to plunder and slay for itself, but neither the power nor the will to prevent individuals from doing the same. It is a case, indeed, in which some such modified intervention may well seem to be indispensable.

In recommending, as we have recently done, that this Government should make no pause in that policy, of which the recognition of Juarez was but the introductory step, we pointed distinctly to some measure, in the nature of this British proposition, as required to save our citizens, necessarily engaged in trade and intercourse with Mexico, from constant pillage, and from the peril of murder. The mere acknowledgment that the "Indian Chief" of the Republic is its constitutional head can hardly be expected to abate the ferocity, or to curb the injustice of the opposite faction. Fear may extort from the Monarchists some such formal injunction as the one which our correspondent forwards to us, commanding that American citizens shall not be singled out for persecution, but the effort is insincere, and the relief it will bring must be transient, while our necessary relations with Mexico are incessant. Hence the imperative obligation of going a step further. It is neither politic nor desirable for us to embark in that pretty counterfeit of war which prevails in Mexico. Nor is it desirable to seek additions to our territory as a consideration of material aid. But if facilities can be afforded to the Liberals for recruiting their funds, by loans and subscriptions obtained in this country; or if, by the presence of an American squadron, the Custom-house of Vera Cruz may be temporarily relieved from the dead-weight which the intrigues of Dr. GARRIBAS and ORTIZ have flung upon it, in the shape of exactions of interest from that one port which are really due from the whole Republic, and a tariff raised to a point destructive of trade; both of them measures intended to annihilate the Liberal resources; if, we say, by either of these means, the military chest of the Constitutional cause could be reinforced, its triumph and our reward would be near at hand. In stopping short of these friendly acts our Government has done little for the pacification of Mexico; and unless it shall speedily take further action in support of the wise policy pursued by our present Minister, it will certainly find itself ousted from its natural influence in Mexico by some more shrewd and resolute authority.

Our Germanic Cotemporaries.

The literature of Lager-bier-don is all Dutch, happily or unhappily, to the great mass of New-Yorkers. The *Demokrat* or the *Staats-Zeitung* may rail, or blaspheme, or talk treason by the column, and not one of a thousand of those to the manor born know a word about it. Thus, one of the most important elements of our population may be corrupted and misled on grave questions of morals or political concern, not only without the knowledge of the English-speaking population, but without any antidote—for there is not a single German journal that can be relied on to communicate fairly the views commonly cherished in this country on questions involving distinctive national characteristics,—not one that represents justly the opinions of the Americanized portion of the German population itself.

We have an illustration of the condition of matters in this respect in the course of the German Press of New-York on the "Sunday Liquor Memorial" presented by respectable American and German Delegates, last week, to the Board of Police Commissioners. Instead of treating a document of the most marked character for its prudence and forbearance—leaving the general Temperance question as well as the general Sunday question wholly out of view—with courtesy or decency, these organs of the Lager-bier interest resort to the most vulgar abuse of the memorialists, and to the grossest misrepresentations of the Memorial. Appeals are made to the lowest passions and prejudices. An attempt is made to override law and custom dear to every American, and to inaugurate the manners and morals of a special class of European Immigrants in their stead. According to the *Demokrat*, the 500 or 600 gentlemen who signed that Memorial are *bullfrogs*, who stick their heads out of the mire of their orthodox faith and croak into the world, "keep the Sabbath!" The act of presenting a respectful Memorial for the execution of numerous laws recently enacted by the people of the State, but openly defied by a small class of refugees from the Old World—is styled a "frog-concert," and gentlemen of position and worth are "a Delegation of frog-heads!"

The *Staats-Zeitung* seems to have a little more method in its madness, but is very mad nevertheless. It sees nothing in the movement but ultra-Temperance and ultra-Sabbath oppressions, which are to be manfully resisted! One would suppose, from its diatribe, that each of the thousand memorialists was a rampant reformer of the Garrison type, with a besom in his hand, as formidable as Luther's pen, which reached from Erfurt to Rome!

Our Teutonic neighbors should remember that all of their readers are not forced to gather all knowledge of City affairs from their columns. There are large numbers of respect-

able merchants, importers, and others, who read both German and English; who know the character of the abused memorialists, and of the Memorial, and who also know that the German man suffers by the attempted identification of it with the ascertained causes of our City's predominant curses and crimes. They know that the once frugal and industrious German emigrants are preyed upon by interested countrymen, who beguile them of money, health and character, by their pot-houses and Sunday theatres, so that beggary and ruin are coming to be common among Germans, as they used not to be. And knowing these things, it will be in vain that editors lend their columns to the support of the law-breaking, pauper-making, crime-breeding traffic, even if it is associated with the law, and in many cases, vicious notions of Sunday observance cherished by a part of our continental immigrants.

ADJUDICATION

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
EXTRA NOTICE.
MISS KEENE would respectfully inform the public that
HER SWAN SONG will be performed
On SATURDAY, August 1, 1896.
And that the
REGULAR SEASON WILL TERMINATE
on the same evening, on which occasion she will appear
in THE BEAUTIFUL OZARAUKE
OF
MARTHA CIRBS,
in Norton's touching domestic Drama, ENTITLED
ALL THAT LIES IN IS NOT GOLD,
supported by the most talented and experienced
cast.
Mr. F. A. VIGORET,
in the laudable character of

have the pleasure of
 The officials present will coincide with the
 Connected with
 I. J. PERPET THE PHTHIOGISTS.
 in which each will appear in the place of a
 and will appear in the place of a
 being positively by
 FIRST APPEARANCE
 especially great upon the service of the
 Ball and in the season is
 for
 OCTOBER NEXT.
 Miss Keene, who has long been
 THE OWNERS OF THE THEATRE
 with which she has been connected
 NATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT
 have always been received, would avail herself of the
 opportunity to state that she
 RETURNED TO THE THEATRE
 for
 SUMMER SEASON
 to be
 Misses ADELAIDE and JUDY GOSWENNE,
 will make their first appearance in this City for
 many years on
 MONDAY, JUNE 6,
 and for whom she would avail herself of the
 opportunity to state that she
 so generously bestowed upon herself
 GRAND RURAL FESTIVAL, CONCERT
 AND PICNIC,
 By the New-York State Protection Association
 in conjunction with the American Mutual Fire
 Society.
 on JONNY WOOD,
 GRAND CONDUCTOR and THURSDAY, JUNE 8, and 9,
 and on JONNY WOOD, GRAND CONDUCTOR and
 MENTAL P. RIVERSIDE

with the kind and able assistance of the directors of the
THE TULONIA MANAGER
 Directors.
 Five Star Orchestra for Dancing.
 Will be the only place where
 Mendelssohn's celebrated Military Overture: "Rehearsal
 for the opera "The Rose and the Crown" and "The
 Tell," "The Struggle," and "The Overture of Jean Serravallo."
 The new to conclude the program will be "The
 last display of fireworks by J. W. Hedford.
 The fireworks will be set off at 10 o'clock under the
 stars of a clear
 The fireworks will be set off only on the grounds. The public are
 respectfully cautioned against obtaining other places
 as a few places will be in attendance to pre-
 Proceeding will start on Monday morning at 8 o'clock
 from the boat house at the foot of the bridge at the
 to the foot of the bridge, where the boats will be ready
 The 7th of July will start every minute during the
 day of the festival.

LATHA KENNEDY THEATRE.
 In consequence of the
BRILLIANT RECEPTION
 accorded the company by the

THE SCHOOL OF REFORM,
 IT
 WILL BE REPEATED TO-NIGHT,
 With the same
 EXCELLENT CAST.
 To conclude with the excellent farce of
 MY PARROT'S WIFE
 Bobtail. Mr. F. H. Vining

SATURDAY JUNE 4.
 LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
 AND
 BENEFIT
 of
 MISS LAURA KEENE,
 who will have the honor to appear in the beautiful
 comic drama of
 ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD,
 in which she will sustain the principal character of
 HARTY GIBBS
 supported by the entire strength of the company.
 Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
 Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
 OPEN EVERY NIGHT
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE
WORLD
 BOARD OF "GITTERS"

SELECT NYGRO BEMBERSHIPS,
in Old Irish language.
To coincide with a new show, **PAIDIMUS, entitled**
BRAMPTON
With new scenery, dress, and decorations, properties, and
floors open at 6% of clock, the curtain will rise at
6 o'clock.
Prices, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 10 cents.
NOTICE—on SATURDAY NEXT, 6 GRAND AFTER
NOON PERFORMANCE commencing at 2 o'clock.

DIETROPOLITAN CIRCUS.
H. WHITE & CO. Proprietors.
From Russia's Gardens. Will perform
on 6th av., between 14th and 15th sts., for one week
commencing **WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1.**
Deers open at 6 o'clock, commencing at 10
and 1% P. M. Admission, 25 cents.
The proprietors assure the crowd visiting them that
the circus is the best of its kind, and that the per-
formances are produced with the utmost accuracy,
a prize has inducement for ladies and children as well
as gentlemen.

TAK GRAD'DUBLE ASCENSION
MILF. ALVIRA and LITTLE WILLIE.
Each day at 1% of clock from the ground to the Flag Staff
of the Flatiron on the corner of 5th and 6th streets.
WUNDER OF THE AGE.
Immediately after the performance of the "Fountain of
the Sun," the "Wunder of the Age" will appear in all their former
of these mansions.
The "Wunder of the Age" is a trained troupe of Horses and Ponies
which are equaled by none in the world and a kind
of other performance that can only be seen to be appreciated.

For further particulars see bills.

PALACE GARDENS.
OPENING NIGHT OF THE
SUMMER SEASON.
MONDAY, June 4.
C. V. DEFOURST, Proprietor.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Sixth Annual Exhibition is now open daily from 9 A.
M. to 5 P. M., at the Gallery in 100 N. E. near Broadway
St. **T. ADDISON RICHARDS,**
Cor. Secretary, N. A.

THE GREAT DUNDELODGE GALLERY.
OF PAINTING, OPEN A. M. AND EVENING.
618 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by
crowds of citizens and strangers.

SPORTING.

UNION ASSOCIATION RACES.
FIRST DAY—JUNE 3.
Came will leave Brooklyn at daylight and it, returning
at 6 P. M., and a special train will remain until the con-
clusion of the races.

UNION ASSOCIATION RACES.
FIRST D. Y.—JUNE 3.
NOTICE—Members who have not already received their badges can procure the same for presenting their Tickets at the Badge Office. Members' entrance

LONG ISLAND RACES.—THREE BOATS WILL
Leave on Third St. Ferry and four on Rock Slip Ferry during the races.

YACHT FOR SALE—A SLOOP-RIGGED CRUISER, towed yacht 44 ft. of keel and 15 feet beam, with sails, tackle, anchor, &c., &c. and low on applying to **TEOM'S CADDY**, Atlantic Garden, (adj. to the Ferry,) Hoboken, where she can be seen.

ENGLISH HOBOKEN'S AMERICAN HORSES—
R. N. "Fitting Moments" is to run in the Handicap
TO-DAY.

BILLIARDS.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF BILLIARD TABLES.
As unscrupulous persons in this City are endeavoring to palm off their imitations of my tables on the public, I feel myself obliged to publicly assert that a decision has been obtained affirming the patent for my Combination Quads. I take this opportunity of stating that no decision affecting any of

my patents have never been rendered, and informing the public, pending the measures taken to put an end to the imitation of my new and improved form of my cases, Cases of JOHN R. COLLARD & CO. of Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby's, in this City, are the sole manufacturers of my model tables and combination cashions.

MICHAEL PHELAN.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD CASHIONS AND COMBINATION CASHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 13, 1855; O. T. 20, 1846; DBC. 5.

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MICHAEL PERLAN
Nos 7-10 and 18-20 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. M. H. G. S. IMPROVED BILLIARD
Tables and Furniture, superior to any now in use.
A few second hand tables for sale. **Manufactory No 189**

PUBLIC MEETINGS.
PRO-PATRIA LODGE, NO. 1, I. O. B. M.—
The members are respectfully notified to attend at
the lodge room, on FRIGAT EVANING, 3d floor, at 8
o'clock, as the Election for the Officers for the ensuing

JAMES LEONARD, Grand Com.
Gro. W. Ellis, Grand Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF ISLIP-A
Regular monthly meeting will be held at the Morrell House, THURSDAY, JULY 6, June 3, 1945, 7:30 p.m., to make arrangements for celebrating the 63d year of our National Independence the 4th of July. Let everyone attend and unite with us on this occasion. By order.

ISAAC M. PIVER, Adjutant. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

LAMBDA CHAPTER—PEL UPILON FRATE-
LITY—The Twenty-sixth annual Convention of the
Pel Upsilon Fraternity will be held on June 21 and 22, at
the New York Historical Society Rooms.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ATVEDRILL'S THIERCEPILATED
 Cards splendidly engraved can only be had—Broad-
 way corner of LEAF ST.

HOW NEW-YORKERS LIVE.

Interesting Report on the Domiciles of the City.

MEETING OF THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

At 8 o'clock last evening the Sanitary Association held a regular meeting in the Cooper Institute, General Matthews in the Chair. General Austin having previously resigned the office, Mr. HARVEY T. CLAYTON was elected Permanent Secretary. Mr. CLAYTON, the Treasurer, having left town for the night, Mr. CLAYTON was elected Treasurer.

Dr. GAZZON said it was among the earliest intentions of the Association to ascertain the extent and condition of the underground population of New-York. A Committee, of which Mr. CLAYTON was Chairman, was appointed for this purpose. But the pressure of business upon the gentlemen had prevented their giving attention to it that intended. The matter was a very important one. There were cellars in this City having neither windows nor doors, and to which the only entrance was by a hole in the earth, and which were packed with human beings. One miserable cellar 35 individuals occupied as a lodging-room, yet it was not large enough for a single man, and the bedsteads were crowded together in the narrowest of spaces. The Committee had moved that it be discharged from further consideration of the subject. At a later stage of the meeting another Committee was ordered to be constituted.

General PATRICK M. WORMAN very much regretted that one member of the Association was not present that evening, as he would much rather speak of him than of the subject. He said that he had heard that he wanted to understand that there was one place in the City where men indulged in plain, straightforward talking. The Sanitary affairs of the City were matters of gravity and sadness. But once, and that lately, he had enjoyed a hearty laugh in consideration of this subject; it was when the Press announced that Mayor TAMM had climbed into the second-story window into the City Inspector's office, and with his new broom was making a clean sweep of all the abominations; that his Honor, to aid him in this noble undertaking, had selected an able and competent conditor, to wit—Mr. RICHARD C. DOWNS.

Did gentlemen know who this efficient conditor was? Four years ago, the office of the City Inspector was conducted by Mr. THOMAS K. DOWNS, a man whose name was known to all who were in the City. (Indeed, he rather spoke of him in terms of compliment.) Under Mr. DOWNS were two younger, shrewd, sagacious men, Mr. GEORGE MORRIS, his Chief Clerk, and RICHARD C. DOWNS, head of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection. By the change of police, Mr. MORRIS afterwards became head of the Department, and Mr. C. DOWNS continued as head of the Bureau, and as such was more than any other man, responsible for all the abuses, wrongs and neglects of the Department. After four years of this man's service, the City has arrived at its present disgraced condition, and he is the efficient, able and competent conditor whom the Mayor calls to the office, to restore the City to a decent sanitary condition—the man who has been directly responsible for the accumulations of filth that poison the air and produce our fearful mortality.

And what was the first step taken by Mr. DOWNS towards sweeping this Augean stable. He gets a carriage, calls in sundry respectable reporters, and next morning all the papers are full of his doings. Mr. DOWNS, detailing the immense amount of filth that he is to remove, the number of carts he has already engaged, and the whole method by which his immense undertaking is to be effected. Did any one of the papers call for a report on Mr. DOWNS how the case came before him? Did any one of the papers ask by what method of mismanagement he had succeeded in filling the purlieus of the City with such shameful monuments to his own abuse of power and recklessness of life? The spirit of our Charter requires that when the head of a department goes out of office, all his subordinates leave with him. Mr. DOWNS, after his departure, was also a Mayor. But after this, for the Mayor to receive a proposition from this same DOWNS, dated "at the Office of Sanitary Inspection," to cooperate with him in cleaning the City—the essence of humbug could go no further. To leave the Mayor for this, as about to give a wholesome City, was a whole lot of humbug. The streets remove the sources of ill-health? A far greater cause of mortality lay in the crowded tenements, with their open drains and vaults full of filth, out of which miasm steamed day and night, in the damp, mouldy cellars, into which no sunlight ever gleamed, packed full of lodgers. Would the Mayor of New-York take the step toward removing these causes of sickness? He had heard Mr. DOWNS testify before the Senate's Committee that a lawyer was more needed than a physician to fill the City Inspector's office, and there were no hopes from that quarter. General W., in conclusion, offered a resolution, as the sense of this association, that the simple act of leaving the streets does not fulfill all the municipal requirements for the Sanitary Inspection of the City.

Dr. F. TULLY protested that the Press had not "given an ovation" to Mr. DOWNS, they had simply permitted the Mayor's "efficient conditor" to speak for himself, believing always it was best when the donkey put on the lion's skin that he encouraged the doctrine of the donkey, but that the honest means for removing the great accumulations of dirt from the streets should be encouraged. If they were not the principal cause, still they were a great one, of the unhealthiness of the metropolis.

Dr. J. H. GAZZON said that on a late public occasion (at the dinner of the Life Assurance Convention) Mayor TAMM had given as his reason for opposing the Health Bill that it was a "little thing" that had been as healthy as the State, 7,000 lives would have been saved here last year. This bill attempted, in the best way that this Association could devise, to make the City as healthy as the State. Dr. GAZZON proceeded to contrast the selfishness of that bill and of the one that the Mayor himself had drawn and sent to the Senate.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. Mr. HALLIDAY asked that the Committee appointed to look after the treatment of the City's pauper infants be discharged. It had done its work. Ground was broken last week for the erection of an Infants' Hospital, adjoining the Children's Hospital. Carried. Dr. GAZZON moved that the Committee be discharged from the lack of pure air only 2,600 children had died within four years.

Mr. HALLIDAY then read from a Committee of which he was a member the following exceedingly interesting and valuable report:

BONIFACE ACCOMMODATIONS OF THE CITY.

Three years since the whole number of buildings of all descriptions in this City was some 53,000; in the houses of course, but the number of the tenements, stores, and public buildings, churches, &c. Several of the lower Wards are nearly occupied by stores. The City is divided into twenty-two Wards. In 1856, the population of these Wards contained a population of 250,000. The population of the City was 250,000, averaging a little less than five souls in each family. For the accommodation of these 125,000 families residing in nineteen Wards there were 31,000 dwellings, or 1,631 families to each dwelling. There are but 12,177 of these families occupying an entire house, 1,400 of these families occupying a portion of a house, and 11,277 of these families occupying a portion of a house. The population of the City was 250,000, averaging a little less than five souls in each family. For the accommodation of these 125,000 families residing in nineteen Wards there were 31,000 dwellings, or 1,631 families to each dwelling. There are but 12,177 of these families occupying an entire house, 1,400 of these families occupying a portion of a house, and 11,277 of these families occupying a portion of a house.

Containing 1 family, 1,717; containing 2 families, 1,717; containing 3 families, 1,717; containing 4 families, 1,717; containing 5 families, 1,717; containing 6 families, 1,717; containing 7 families, 1,717; containing 8 families, 1,717; containing 9 families, 1,717; containing 10 families, 1,717; containing 11 families, 1,717; containing 12 families, 1,717; containing 13 families, 1,717; containing 14 families, 1,717; containing 15 families, 1,717; containing 16 families, 1,717; containing 17 families, 1,717; containing 18 families, 1,717; containing 19 families, 1,717; containing 20 families, 1,717; containing 21 families, 1,717; containing 22 families, 1,717; containing 23 families, 1,717; containing 24 families, 1,717; containing 25 families, 1,717; containing 26 families, 1,717; containing 27 families, 1,717; containing 28 families, 1,717; containing 29 families, 1,717; containing 30 families, 1,717; containing 31 families, 1,717; containing 32 families, 1,717; containing 33 families, 1,717; 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[illegible]

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PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO PIPE AND STOP-COCK CONTRACTORS.—The Board of Commissioners of the Fireworks Water Works request offers for the following pipes and pipe fittings, to be delivered in Brooklyn:

12 inches cast iron pipe of 12 inch diameter,
850 tons of cast iron pipes of 10 inch diameter,
2 1/2 inches cast iron valves of 12 inch diameter,
850 tons of cast iron pipes of 12 inch diameter,
475 tons of cast iron pipes of 20 inch diameter,
68 tons of cast iron valves of 12 inch diam., sleeves and other special castings. &c &c a price for the pipes coated by Smith's patent coal tar varnish, and also without coats.

16 inch stop-cocks.
10 1/2 inch stop-cocks.
10 inch stop-cocks.
2 1/2 inch stop-cocks.
4 inch stop-cocks.

All the above pipes above 7 inches in diameter to have an index attached showing the position of the valve.

The bids must be submitted to the Board of Commissioners of the Fireworks Water Works on or before the 1st day of July, and the whole to be delivered by the 30th September next.

The specifications covering the character of the articles may be obtained at the Engineer's Office, Brooklyn.

Bested proposals will be received at this office until five o'clock P. M. on the 1st day of July, after which time no bids will be received for use of the works at the several military posts in the State except such as are made in writing, sealed, and signed by the contractor, and accompanied by cash or bonds to the satisfaction of the Board of Commissioners. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids if they do not deem it for the interest of the city to accept. Bonds will be required for the proper fulfillment of the contract.

No. 26 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, N. Y. STATE.—New York May 18-86.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until five o'clock P. M. on the 1st day of July, for furnishing for use of the troops at the several military posts in the State, such quantities of good quality, well seasoned lumber, as shall be required, and well seasoned ash anthracite coal, also, at the same place and under the same conditions, as may be specified, and for some purpose, 300 cords best quality oak wood, the quantity and quality to be determined by the approval of the officers whose duty it may be to receive them; and upon receipt of such quantities no more will be delivered than the quantity of not less than 200 tons of coal and 50 cords of wood.

Bonds of approved parties will be required from each contractor for the faithful performance of his contract. Persons offering proposals, will please indorse their contracts with "N. Y. State," and sign the name for Wood." as the case may require, and to mention the names of the persons whom they propose to employ as sureties.

D. D. THOMPSON,
Col. and Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the Board of Education, for the purchase of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Ninth streets, in New York City, of the following:—

1. 100 seats in desks and seats in the assembly rooms of School-house No. 41 in Astor Place, the amount of the purchase money to be paid in advance.

nant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Broadway, the School Office of the Ward.

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RNITURE, In all colors and styles, wholesale or retail,
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op" at the Emire for \$1 a day, and the same statement was made to them subsequently by the bar keeper of the same place.

a story that is told of this singularly clever, but sing

Great masses of troops continue to arrive at Genoa from Algeria. There is no doubt that, although no engagement has yet taken place, both armies have

yourself that this is in the end
being your correspondent. They would act to the

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Writing for

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fused to announce the engagement of the celebrated  
Dr. J. H. ROBINSON, universally acknowledged  
the only truthful delineator of FAR WESTERN  
PAPER LIFE.

Opening Tale for the THE MERCURY is now  
being completed, and he believes it to be the best he  
has yet written. The following announcement from the

The READERS OF "BUCK BISON," "NICK  
 WHIFFLER," "ONE-A-EYED SAUL," and  
 those who have followed my verses and articles  
 in the Western Trail, and to the far-traveling graduate  
 of the Great North, I beg leave to announce that I am  
 commencing in permanent and a serial publication of the  
 adventures in the last wild latitudes, and what I  
 endeavor to render with the attention of my forerun-  
 ners. It will be perceived that there can be no  
 comparison to the tales of fiction, which are the  
 families of fiction—where the tale-teller grows up in  
 it, and wild adventure and daring deeds are its in-  
 stitutions.  
 The title of my new story will be  
 THE PATHWAY;  
 or  
 THE MOUNTAIN OUTLAW.  
 A TALE OF THE NORTHERN TRAPPING GROUND.  
 THE PATHWAY will be published in the columns of THE  
 WESTERN TRAIL, to which journal I beg leave to  
 announce my indebtedness.

...numerous readers would read the story, and I am sure that  
...shall ever hold in grateful remembrance those who  
...and their parents and friends, and I am sure that  
...If we do not join along together as benevolence  
...ally pleased with each other. I trust it will be  
...I shall want to visit on my way to routine to meet  
...The same day. This same day I shall want to  
...in "disfellowship" of Nick Whittier - a character I  
...natively known - may very easily die in the Pa  
...of the same name and nature, whose ac  
...and drooleries will outshine those of Ac  
...port. It is my purpose to prove me a story that shall  
...and of olden times, and I am sure that  
...in tribulations of delinquency, etc., etc.  
...and rapid succession of incidents.  
...with the contractor by "dickens."  
...sacrament May, 1850 J. H. ROBINSON  
...publishers of THE MERCURY will only add that  
...pay Mr. Robinson a higher price for his labors than  
...ever yet been paid by the newspaper Press to an  
...original, romantic, but a sense of duty to our quar  
...million readers demand his earnest services. It is  
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For the first one month. After this, each visit to be  
for examination, prescription or advice. With the  
\$1.00 cured  
giving me personally located, let the afflicted of  
see how much a call. Office hours from 12 to 1  
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**IMPERIAL WINE**

These Bitters, as an alternative, tonic, and purifying  
cathartic agent, are superior to any other remedy  
known. They remove and cleanse  
blood, cure constipation, palpitation of heart, and  
indigestion, and give an invigorating and a tonic to the  
stomach. Chronic complaints they cannot be surpassed and  
are delicious to the taste. They not only cure but prevent  
disease. They permeate the system, and give a new  
vitality, so as to retain their health, particularly in  
those climates where fevers rage.

These Bitters are made in the most perfect man-  
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in beautiful quart bottles, with his name blown in the  
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For sale by **CHARLES W. DIFIELD**,  
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 who were cured of the disease for ten to twenty years, and Dr.  
 MITTO'S PILLS SUPPLYING the need there  
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# NEWS BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

able to make for herself a free constitution, and thus to strengthen the balance of power in Europe.

## Political and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

All the London papers give evidence to a report that Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery have agreed to a general agreement of the subject of Parliamentary reform and foreign policy, and that the agreement is a result of the fact that the two leaders of the Conservative party are resigning in favor of the Liberal party.

The Admiralty has formally invited tenders for a monthly mail service between Great Britain and Australia, via Panama. The contract is to be for seven years. The maximum time for performing the service is to be 35 days, and the maximum cost to be \$55,000 per month, exclusive of the usual cost of the ship, and of the crew, and of the coal, and of the other expenses.

A National Rifle Club Association was said to be in course of formation with a proposed capital of £20,000 to facilitate the arrangement of the various local clubs with regard to the purchase of arms.

The London papers give evidence to the fact that the British Government is due to the same party which secured the friendship of the United States, and says it makes the avowal with more emphasis because its correspondence apparently intimates that the British representatives have been to the opposite side. It regards with great satisfaction the alleged proceedings of the American.

Keating had addressed another large meeting in the city of the neutrality of England, at Manchester. He intimated that he should probably soon be in his native country. It was reported that he (Keating) was the President of a Hungarian Committee just established at Geneva—the object of the Committee being to encourage desertion from the Austrian ranks.

An extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company had been called to approve the heads of a provisional arrangement made with the Government. Authority is to be asked for the creation of new capital to the extent of £200,000 in preference shares of 45 each.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

The Monitor contains the announcement that a note had been sent to foreign Governments to the effect that the commerce of neutral States will be respected, and the principle laid down at the Paris Congress, observed, and the Government of the United States to the protocol annexed to the Treaty of Paris, as that of privateering is and remains abolished.

The steamer *Indian*, from Liverpool, passed further point at 5 o'clock this morning, and will be due here at about 7 o'clock this evening. Her dates are no later than those received by the City of Washington, of Cape Race, and the dispatch made up for the time contains no further details of the news.

## NEWSPAPERS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Mexican Affairs—Additions to the Gulf Squadron—Reducing the Customs Expenses—Condition of the Treasury, &c. Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SENIOR MAYA had a conference today with Secretary Cass relative to Mexican affairs. The frigate *Sabine* will sail for the Gulf in a few days—the Congress taking her place as flag-ship of the Brazilian Squadron. Puffer *Stam* has been ordered to the latter vessel—Captain Saxe, Commander. The Brazilian Squadron is now in charge of Commander STRAMPA, of the ship *Dolphin*.

MR. DE CRAW, of Oregon, has the contract for erecting the Marine Barracks on Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, at \$55,000. The official estimates were \$60,000 for the same work. Rather a blue prospect for a speculation.

TATLER & MARAY, of this City, have received the contract for supplying paper to the United States Senate. President Buchanan and Secretaries Fiero and Thompson are expected here to-morrow.

## WASHINGTON, Monday, June 6.

The Home Squadron is to be still further increased. The frigate *Sabine* will sail for the Gulf. There will then be ten vessels of war there, with an aggregate of two hundred and twelve guns. As one vessel has already been ordered to Tampico to land marines and other forces, if necessary, to protect American citizens and property in the event of an assault by Mexican troops on that city, the impression prevails here that a similar course will be pursued at other points, wherever such intervention may be required by American interests. It may not be generally known that the sailors are constantly drilled in the practice of small arms as well as on land. The latter can be used on land, as carriages are provided for their use in such an emergency.

For more than twelve months past the Secretary of the Treasury has been receiving information from the Collectors, in compliance with official instructions, as to what reductions can be made in the expenses of collecting the revenue from the Customs. As the reports have been successively received, the reforms have been gradually carried out as far as could be, without detriment to the public service. The expenses last year were about \$200,000 less than during the one preceding. The reduction of the expenses of New York and other cities, soon to be effected, is a part of the contemplated arrangement.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says it was credibly reported that Prussia would place six corps d'armes on the Lower Rhine, and two on her eastern frontier.

## RUSSIA.

The Russian General, Lomax, fixed his headquarters at Kishineff on the 4th ult. He will have a force of 60,000 men in Bessarabia and Kishineff.

## TRUCKS.

A Constantinople letter asserts positively that a general insurrectionary movement is being organized throughout all the Slave provinces in the Turkish Empire. It is supposed to be favored by foreign influence. The Turkish Government is doing all in its power to prevent the danger.

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

extending over the whole of Ohio, and the largest part of Indiana, and doing great damage to the wheat, corn and potato crops.

A severe frost occurred in this neighborhood on Saturday night, and caused great damage to the wheat, corn and potato crops, and also to some of the fruit trees.

The Albany Evening Journal, of yesterday, announces the appearance of a heavy frost in that vicinity.

In this neighborhood the atmosphere was quite cool last evening, and early this morning there was a heavy white frost in the hills west of our city. We learn from Mr. Robert Harris, that at 5 o'clock this morning the thermometer at his place was down to 32° below zero, and that a heavy frost was perceptible at that hour in that vicinity. So hard was it that it could be scraped off the boards. We also learn from a gentleman, who left Delaware County at an early hour, that most of the wheat and corn in that county was so hard that it could not be cut.

## Affairs in Boston.

### THE DEATH OF CAPT. RYDER—IMMIGRATION, &c.

Boston, Monday, June 6. Many vessels at the wharves to-day, had their colors at half-mast in respect for the memory of Capt. Ryder, master of the bark *Oak*, of the Philadelphia Packet Line.

The ship *Vernon* arrived to-day from Liverpool, with 319 passengers, and the ship *Kate Prince*, with 357.

Two seamen of the frigate *Minnesota* died yesterday at the Hospital; the first, DANIEL FARRELL, from being stung in a fight in North street; he has a naval living in Baltimore. The second, JOHN McNEWMAN, fell from a third-story window in North street.

PATRICK and DENNIS MULLER have been arrested, charged with killing DANIEL FARRELL, of the *Minnesota*. FARRELL's funeral took place to-day, and was attended by about 300 of his shipmates.

The two hundred and twenty-first annual parade of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company took place to-day, with the usual ceremonies, Colonel Barker commanding. Governor Barker and staff were escorted to Chancery Place Church, where the anniversary sermon was preached by Rev. Geo. H. Hays, of the Ancient and Honorable, with their invited guests, then dined at Faneuil Hall. After the dinner, the company proceeded to the Common, where the following officers received their commissions from the Governor: Captain, Gen. JOSEPH ARTHUR, First Lieutenant, Major, Capt. AVON, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Brig. Gen. E. W. Francis; Adjutant, Capt. ISAAC F. SAMPSON; Treasurer, Capt. J. G. ROBERTS.

## New-Haven Election.

The city election was warmly contested to-day, and resulted in the reelection of the Democratic Mayor by 300 majority. The Republicans carried their Aldermen in the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards, and fifteen Councilmen; the Democrats elected their Aldermen in the Third and Fifth Wards, and nine Councilmen, together with the Collector, Sheriff, Clerk and Treasurer.

## Fire in Eaton, Ohio.

A fire in Eaton, Ohio, on Sunday morning destroyed thirteen buildings, causing a loss of \$50,000; insured for \$12,000.

## New-Orleans City Election.

The election to-day for Comptroller and Aldermen resulted in the complete success of the American ticket by about 2,000 majority. No serious disturbance occurred.

## Return of the President to Washington.

The President left Portsmouth this afternoon in the steamer *Admiral*, en route for Raleigh, for Washington, via Baltimore. There was an immense crowd at the wharf, and loud cheers greeted the President. He seems in fine health.

## A Suspension in Charleston, S. C.

It is confidently stated here that the house of JOHN FRASER & Co., of Charleston, suspended on Saturday in consequence of the difficulty of negotiating Sterling Exchange. Their assets are superabundant, and it is believed the suspension will be very temporary.

## Norwich City Election.

The city election here to-day the entire Republican ticket headed by Mayor PARSONS was successful by 144 majority. The vote cast was very large.

## Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

The United States Mail steamer *Alabama*, from New York, arrived at her wharf at 9 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

the large movements of specie last week have disturbed the Bank averages, so that it is difficult to say we are satisfied that the amount of coin and bullion on hand in the institutions is about the same as last week. This morning was about twenty million less than a million and a quarter in gold, and the total exports of specie for the current week will add a further million and a quarter. There appears to be no voluntary contraction in the currency, and most of the falling of rates to have been caused by a decrease in specie.

The annual meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company was held yesterday at the office of the Company, No. 90 Broadway. DAVID PAT. MERR and W. H. McVICKAR, who were appointed inspectors of the election, reported 33,000 votes cast, and the following persons unanimously elected: President, Charles Gould; Directors, Robert P. Getty; Allan Campbell; Samuel J. Tilden; Nathaniel Marsh; William F. Havens; David Palmer; Edmund A. Miller; Columbus Seguire; Benjamin Nathan; J. H. Pleasant; Baltimore; Charles M. Connelly; Frederick Kuhne.

## Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the month of May.

|            | May.        | 1898.     |
|------------|-------------|-----------|
| Freight    | 1,000,000   | 950,000   |
| Passengers | 41,000      | 39,000    |
| Mails, &c. | 3,000       | 3,000     |
| Total      | \$1,044,000 | \$992,000 |

Measrs. DEXAN, SIFMAN & Co., will receive proposals for \$15,000 bonds of the City of Buffalo, which are advertised elsewhere in this paper.

## CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

### WEEKLY STATEMENTS OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

| BANKS.           | June 4.   | May 25.   | June 4.   | May 25.   |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Bk. of New-York  | 4,373,828 | 4,368,655 | 1,168,192 | 1,185,801 |
| Manhattan Bk.    | 6,007,365 | 6,007,501 | 862,698   | 851,521   |
| Mechanics' Bk.   | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 600,000   | 600,000   |
| Chemical Bk.     | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 200,000   | 200,000   |
| Traders' Bk.     | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 200,000   | 200,000   |
| Commercial Bk.   | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 200,000   | 200,000   |
| Bank of America  | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 200,000   | 200,000   |
| Bank of Commerce | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 200,000   | 200,000   |
| Bank of Montreal | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 200,000   | 200,000   |
| Bank of England  | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 200,000   | 200,000   |
| Bank of France   | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 200,000   | 200,000   |
| Bank of Italy    | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 200,000   | 200,000   |
| Bank of Spain    | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 200,000   | 200,000   |
| Bank of Portugal | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 200,000   | 200,000   |
| Bank of Greece   | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 200,000   | 200,000   |
| Bank of Turkey   | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 200,000   | 200,000   |
| Bank of Persia   | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 200,000   | 200,000   |
| Bank of India    | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 200,000   | 200,000   |
| Bank of China    | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 200,000   | 200,000   |
| Bank of Japan    | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 200,000   | 200,000   |
| Bank of Siam     | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 200,000   | 200,000   |
| Bank of Annam    | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 200,000   | 200,000   |
| Bank of Cambodia | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 200,000   | 200,000   |
| Bank of Laos     | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 200,000   | 200,000   |
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### How the Shipping Trade Will be Affected

GREAT SPEECH OF M. KOSSUTH.

1000

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1859

NEWS OF THE DAY.

**A KILLING FROST.**—The chilly nor'-wester of Saturday night, which suddenly swooped down upon us, as full of icy particles as though the opposite side of the North River were *mer de glace*, was a sufficient warning of damage done to the crops in the West. But the actual harm done by this sudden blast appears to have been much more disastrous than could have been anticipated. The injury to the crops, and even in some cases, to the hardier kinds of fruit, appears to have extended from Canada West as far South as Cincinnati. But the point of greatest cold seems to have been the neighborhood of Buffalo, where

in the British capital. From that audience he received pregnant evidences of applause and sympathy, and the neutrality which it recommends for England, a *real* neutrality, unstained with such audacious partiality for the cause of Austria as the Derby Government has so shamelessly and so senselessly avowed, was virtually indorsed by the meeting as the wish and the will of the City of London. In this respect the meeting of the 20th of May may fairly be regarded as the most effective demonstration yet made in England by the more influential middle classes of English society in favor of that Italian cause which the "leading journal" of England and the *Espresso*

For on Monday afternoon the telegraph roused all the gallant young Cadets into enthusiasm with the news that the national vessel *Harriet Lane* was on her way up the Hudson with the lovely lady whose name she bears, and a suite of faithful equerries. Escorted by General WARD, of this City, Colonel HADDOX, of the Federal army, and a select staff of knights and gentlemen, the niece of the President was carried in triumph up the river to visit the Military Academy. Salutes welcomed the arrival of the steamer with its precious freight; the Cadets in martial array were passed in review, as the militia at Aldershot might be by Britain's Queen; the honors of the place were honorably done by the brave who graced over its

was continued through two bloody campaigns, and ended with the intervention of the Russians. At the close of the war, Alexander von Groussak made the discovery that while the Hugarians had been humbled, their own liberties had been sacrificed for the favor of the Austrian Court, and their reverence for the Emperor had been replaced by a Ban lay under the suspicion of having betrayed his people, and never fully regained his popularity.

At the close of the war, Alexander returned to Austria, and was appointed Governor of Ban and the military command of the Slavonian provinces. His first leisure moments appear to have been devoted to the study of the works of the poet, Virgil, and the composition of a volume of poetry (*odezschke*), which the critics pronounced to be abounding in grace and sentiment. When the Montenegro war broke out in 1863, he was appointed to the command of the 1st Division of the Army of Observation upon the Lower Danube; and held a high military position in the movements resulting from the war. He was a sincere advocate of peace, however, he had fallen under the suspicion of the Court of Vienna; had lost all marks of confidence, and was consequently passing days under the

Object, too, that on Monday and on Tuesday evenings I was out myself.

[illegible]



...old, but in a conversation relative to the ...  
...he said that if he took a false step ...  
...he would not be able to do so, he said ...

Q—Was there anybody else there when this ...  
...place? A—There might have been ...  
...present, but I do not know, it was in the ...

Q—Did the direct his remarks particularly to ...  
...or to anybody else? A—Apparently to ...  
...the relation of the man who had been ...

Q—At the time of this conversation, was ...  
...present? A—No, not at all; at that time he ...  
...was not present.

Q—From what you have just said, it ...  
...appears that you have no conversation with ...  
...him? A—No, I have not.

Q—What time did he leave next morning? A— ...  
...about five o'clock.

Q—In the meantime did you have any ...  
...from him? A—No, I did not.

Q—From where did you start Albany? A— ...  
...from the ...

Q—What was the purpose of it, do you remember? A— ...  
...I do not know.

Q—Did Mr. Halley always treated the rest of ...  
...family kindly? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—And you treated him kindly? A—Yes, Sir. ...  
...I do not know.

Q—There might have been bad feelings, but ...  
...did not show it? A—No, not particularly.

Q—Did he seem to be worried? A—No, not ...  
...particularly.

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...I do not know.

Q—Did Mr. Halley always treated the rest of ...  
...family kindly? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—In what kind of a way was he ...  
...by the rest of the family? A—No, not at all.

Q—You heard Mr. Halley say that he ...  
...was not a ...

Q—Did he ever say anything about ...  
...the ...

Q—At the time of this conversation, was ...  
...present? A—No, not at all.

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...only \$30, is a light and ...

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**The New York Weekly Tribune** has a larger ...  
...circulation than any other newspaper published in the ...

**MARRIED.**  
UNION—HARRIS, at Stuyvesant Falls, Orange ...  
...County, N.Y., by the Rev. John ...

**DIED.**  
FLEMING, in Savannah, Ga., on Thursday, June 2 ...  
...at the age of 72 years.

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## SELF-INFLICTED DISORDER

[illegible]

his attention to this particular on must be apparent.

[illegible]

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desire to advise with me, I will be  
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the cure of all which the French medical men have been able to do, and which we have not. No. 611 Broadway, daily, from 11 to 12 o'clock, and on Saturdays at 2 o'clock.

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It is well known the genuine Italian medicine, the only one of the original kind, has been long known in this country. REVOLUS, HAYES, Fulton-street, New York, and FREDERICK, No. 100 Nassau-st., New York, are the proprietors. He thought proper in giving it within the means of the press, that the public might be made aware of its name. This agreeable, and effectual cure, is sold by druggists generally, and at retail.

**AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL OFFICE" COVER HORMAN AND OVERBURY'S.**

**OF THE UNFORTUNATE**

of a cure by not calling on the Hunterian Dispensary, and a City Dispensary.

**AND LIES. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.**

For thirty years, the author has been a witness of all the cases in which he has treated and cured, without an instance of relapse, and has seen the results when regular treatment and all cures without either a remedy or a cure. He is now in the city of New York, and is the author of all other remedies: cures he has seen in all the cases of the cure, and is sure to show them this remedy, and cannot be deceived by the results of the old and new. Dr. Hayes, of the effects of the early cases.

place of the ordinary modes adopted as well as hereditary maladies, and need infallible remedy for examining

**ENTISTRY.**  
UN-SQUARE—OR WATER. DEN-  
trasthetic Teeth upon frames war-  
ranted. Filling, Cleaning, and  
drawing without pain. Cleaning and  
drawing the gums. Children's teeth  
carefully given. No. 628 Broadway, corner  
Fourth St.

**FURNITURE.**  
**CHAMBER FURNITURE.**  
Superior and varnished manufac-  
ture. French, fruit, and covers at W. F. O.  
No. 785 Canal-st., opposite Wacker-  
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**IMPROVEMENT TABLES.**  
FOR THE USE OF THE FARMERS  
and Landowners  
Nos 10 and 160 Wacker St. New-York.  
They are always open.

**SELED FURNITURE MANU-  
FACTORY.**  
434 Broadway, five doors above  
Herald's office. Grand and econom-  
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lacquer, at prices from \$25 and upwards.  
The most elegant and durable  
exquisitely beautiful cases. Mat-  
tress and bedsteads.

**FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS.**  
The most elegant and selected superior  
fine manufactured in this country.  
W. F. O. No. 785 Canal-st., oppo-

**HAMBEN SUITES OF FUR-**  
colours and styles, wholesale or retail.

also, macbride and  
577 Cass st., four doors east of  
FOR SALE CHEAP.—A LARGE  
set 8 inches w. w. with six blades  
at the top for a SAWYER or DOZER  
and at No. 60 East 16th st.  
JOBS.—WINEOLIN AND OVEN  
ice, McHose, meat sales, ice  
at sweeper, wire cover, etc., at  
STON, No. 10 Maiden lane.  
DADS, IRON HAT MACKS, IRON  
Stools put up for stores free of charge.  
Liberal terms to all trades.  
Ed Centre, corner Canal st.  
BOUGHT FOR READY  
valuable given for furniture, carpets,  
60-40, between 10th and 12th st.  
VISITING CARDS  
THESE CELEBRATED  
printed at only 6—Broad-  
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## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**FEMALES.**

**WANTED BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON.** Fully educated as nurse; fully competent of taking care of a baby from its birth, and a'so is capable of doing any kind of any person in sickness if occasion requires. No objection to travel for the summer months. Write to me at at 1011 1/2 St. at St. Louis, Mo. or to my address below. Mrs. and Robert, University for the Medical Department, St. Louis, Mo.

ANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG W  
man, situation as first rate cook and to assist  
wash and ironing: can give the best of City  
has lived nearly four years in her last pla  
see for two days at No. 109 East 13th st.  
y.

ANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG W  
man, a situation as waiter or chamberma  
year, or waitresses: moderate education and bet  
the best of City residences. Apply at No. 11  
near Broadway.

ANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT G

A situation to do housework in a private family;  
 tidy, reliable girl and can do well recommended.  
 Apply at No. 416 Broadway, up stairs.

**WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RELIABLE, faithful servant, to cook, wash and iron for a private household. Is a hard worker, economical, and can do any other kind of work and good cook; references unquestionable. Apply at 54 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.**

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN**  
 as chambermaid and to take care of children of the late warship "City" reference given. Apply 14th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL,**

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, also, a good washer and ironer; good reference. Call 226 West 25th st., between 8th and 10th ays.

WANTED—A SELECT FEMALE COOK, 19 yrs. of age, between 22d and 23d ays. of Feb., No. 10 and 11, near 10th or 11th ays. desired to pay, or no charge, at reasonable wages. Desires of her to be respectful, experienced, well-recommended servants, will please favor or call. A lady in attendance.

**MALES.**  
**LANDSCAPE GARDENER, OF FULL**  
clear abilities wishes to become acquainted with  
other classes of New York and vicinity, espe-  
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Plans executed promptly and tastefully, on the  
liberal terms. Address B. G. Box No. 106 T  
Office, for four days.

**WANTED - A GARDENER'S SITUATION.** I am a first-rate gardener who has filled some of the best gardens in Europe and America, and have obtained a large number of prizes for the finest grapes under glass, for my services as a gardener. I can keep his horses and harness in England, and would have no objection to milk a cow, and he willing to go to any part of the country; if you wish the help of one so skilful as character and capability, apply to Mr. C. Francis Little, No. 39 Bow Street, London W.C. or to Mr. C. Francis Little, 201 Times Office, address J. T. Box No. 201 Times Office.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN.** E. J. Young, man who has had extensive experience in this city; has the most unscrupulous testimony to capacity, integrity, etc. Any gentleman who requires fully capable of taking charge of a first-class establishment, will call or address a friend, Mr. E. J. Young, at the residence No. 415 Broadway, New York City. *20th Times Office.*

and management of horses and carriages, and to devote his time to the interest of his employer and reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety to the country. Address J. R. Box No. 23 Times Office, all this week.

**WANTED—A COACHMAN** as COACHMAN and driver of horses to the country and the city, a competent groom and steady driver, is not a worker and can give the heat of City references to employer and can give references to E. D. Box No. 23 Times Office.

**WANTED—COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN**—A gentleman, formerly a rider or farmer, by a respectable and experienced man: is a careful driver and thoroughly understands the care of horses, plain gardening and the management of a household. References and testimonials will be furnished if needed. Apply at No. 40 Grand-street, New York.

**WANTED-A SITUATION AS GARDENER**  
A single man who has lived for 20 years in the  
Republic of China and now in the country, which he  
loves very much, and can be proved by Mr. G.  
N. N., who knows him during that time. Address  
at No. 810 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN.** A man that thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, is a careful driver, and has a fine knowledge of horse and carriage care of a small garden; would prefer the country or a very best of reference can be produced. Address—**Box No. 260 Times Office.**

**WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN. EMPLOYMENT** in a store as salesman (book preferred) The references can be given. Salary not to exceed that of being employed. Address A. 2, 193 Times Office.

**WANTED-A SITUATION AS COACHMAN.** I am a man who thoroughly understands the care of horse and carriage. I wish to cultivate a small garden. Address: 1000 10th St., New York City. References: J. H. CANNON, No. 50, 4th St.

**WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS A PH**  
ical chemist and a graduate of a University, a  
to as clerk in a drug store, or as a partner with  
in and surgeon. Has had experience to modify  
surgery. Address CB&MIST, Box No. 138 Times O

**WANTED-A RESPECTABLE SINGLE**  
wishes a situation as a cashman; is thoroughly  
familiar with his business. Can give the best of  
reference. Address a note to P. C. Box No. 184 Times O

**WANTED-A SITUATION AS CO-CASHMAN, OR**  
your man. Apply at No. 117 Essex st. 2d cor

**NO LAWYERS-WANTED-BY A GEN**

MAN recently admitted to the bar, a situation office where business will be given re a comp for services. Address LEX, Box No. 2,938, New York.

**NO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN** WHO can furnish excellent testimonials as to character and ability and who has been a member of the bar for several years is desirous of becoming clerical in a good law firm. Attention will be paid to communication received to CLERK, Box No. 191 Times Office.

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**HELP WANTED.**

**WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE STORE** a man to receive and ship goods, a stable-bodied American preferred. Also an active man of experience in the business, to take charge of the shipping department. Address Box No. 3,990 Pearl street, New York City. The hours of 5 and 6 o'clock. Send the applicant, giving name and reference.

**WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A COMMISSIONER** a mercantile, an intelligent American boy from 18 to 25 years of age, to reside in New York City. Salary \$100 per month. The hours of 5 and 6 o'clock. Send the applicant, giving name and reference. Thursday afternoon, at No 99 Pearl-st.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST RATE** experienced and able helper in my lace drawing and finishing business. Address Box No. 3,990 Pearl-st.

**WANTED--A BOY 15 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE** residing with his parents at 206 South St. East side of the City preferred. Apply after 2 o'clock M. at No. 266 South st.

**WANTED--A BOOK KEEPER IN A LAM** penary store, near the City, a young man to take charge of the books, a keeper and cable. One familiar with the business preferred. Apply in person to  
**ISAAC PECK & SON, Fishing, L.**

**WANTED--A JOURNEYMAN WIG-MAKER**

**WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE GOOD MOULDERS** for the castings. Apply at No. 212 East 56th st.

**COASH AND BLIND MAKERS.**—SEVERAL boys wanted, accustomed to this business, or three boys who have had some experience at it. Apply at No. 108 Bedford st., after 7 P. M.

**BOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.**—It is well known, cures tan, pimples, freckles, blemishes, itching, bad hair, dandruff, scurf, etc. It makes the hair soft, shining, combed over.

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## The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1859.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-st., Spruce and Nassau streets.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—ROBERTO DI DIABLO.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—THE RIVALS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—COURT AND STAGE.

NIBBLE'S GARDEN—THE NORMAN GIRL—BROADWAY.

ROBERTS THEATRE—THE RED COAST—O'NEILL'S GARDEN.

NATIONAL THEATRE—COLUMBIA—HIDDER HAND—HOW TO GET A WIFE.

BARON'S AMERICAN THEATRE—DREAD.

WOODS BUILDINGS—SUNSHINE THEATRE—BROADWAY.

LATE GEO. CHRISTI'S OPERA HOUSE—EMERSONIAN THEATRE—ROBERTS THEATRE.

JOE FENTLAND'S CIRCUS, Broadway and 13th-st.—EQUINE GAMES.

PAI AGO GARDEN—CONCERTS—Afternoon and Evening.

## HALLS Closed at the Post-Office.

North-Albany, Buffalo and Canada..... 3 1/2 P. M.  
North and West Main..... 3 1/2 P. M.  
North and West Main..... 3 1/2 P. M.  
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North and West Main..... 3 1/2 P. M.  
North and West Main..... 3 1/2 P. M.

## OCEAN MAILS.

The European Mail by the steamship New-York, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday, June 11, at 10 1/2 o'clock.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have highly important news from the seat of war in Italy by the arrival of the steamship *Argo* at St. Johns, N. F., at 10 o'clock last night, from Galway on the 30th of May. The advices are four days later. On the 27th, after a furious fight which lasted three hours, GARIBOLDI drove the Austrian forces out of Como, and entered the place in triumph, amid the ringing of bells and other demonstrations of joy on the part of the inhabitants. The fighting was renewed at Camerata, and the Austrians gained the victory. The Austrians on the lake were taken possession of by the patriots. The Austrians at last accounts were represented to be in rapid retreat to wards Milan. This expedition of GARIBOLDI and his volunteer corps, which is the right wing of the Austrians, is considered the most brilliant and successful episode of the campaign thus far. There had been no fighting in any other quarter. Advices from Florence represent that Russia, Prussia, England and Turkey have refused to recognize the Provisional Government of Tuscany. The commercial advices by this arrival are very brief, and seem to have been made with the idea that they would be anticipated by the arrival of the *Africa*, now about due at this port.

The steamship *Edinburg*, of the New-York and Glasgow line, which recently left this port on her outward trip, came in collision with an iceberg on Monday forenoon, about one hundred and eighty miles east of St. Johns, in a dense fog. One of her forward planks was broken, and the water leaked into two of her compartments immediately filled. The pumps were started, and efforts were made to stop the flow of the water by means of sails and lugs, but it required the most incessant labor of the crew and all the male passengers to keep the ship afloat until she reached St. Johns, which was not until Tuesday evening—the fog continuing for nearly the entire period. Every preparation was made for leaving the ship had it proved necessary. Except for the loss of the planks, the amount of the damage is not yet ascertained, but it will probably be necessary to discharge the cargo in order to make the necessary repairs.

The steamship *Africa*, of the Vanderbilt line, from Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday. Her arrival has been fully anticipated by the City of Washington.

By the Overland Mail we have dates from California to May 10. Our correspondence extends to May 13. The California news is unimportant. A company of Mexican soldiers, who were sent to San Francisco from Mazatlan. A new arrival of some seven hundred Chinamen is also reported. The political news and mining intelligence are without features of interest. News from Fraser's River continues disagreeing, and most of the California miners were reported to have returned to their homes. An expedition was organized under command of Captain WALLON, by order of General HARRIS, to open a wagon-road from Columbus River to Salt Lake. News from the western coast of Mexico represents that the prospects of success in the campaign against the rebels are bright. The city has for some time been in possession of the Liberals.

News from Maracaibo, Venezuela, to the 17th of May has been received by the arrival of the steamer *Amoy*. At this port, the rebels have advanced in reported in office and fusile. The soldiers in Fort St. Carlos had mutinied and declared for MONAGAS, but they had been subdued by a force from the city. The mutineers made an effort to detain the *Amoy* in order to prevent the news of the revolt from reaching the city, but they did not succeed.

Intelligence from Buenos Ayres to the 21st of April reaches us by an arrival at Baltimore. The ship *Shelter*, from this port, before reported as badly damaged in a hurricane on the 1st of March, had been repaired, and was reported to have been sent to the United States. The ship *Amoy*, from Buenos Ayres for this port, was burnt on the 7th of April. The crew were suspected of setting her on fire, and she was sent to court. It was understood that *Uragua*, who was a member of the Argentine Government, was preparing to invade Buenos Ayres with a large force.

The Mansion House at Salem, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire originated in the stable attached, and communicated to the main body of the house, both of which were destroyed. The house of the Mansion House, together with 18 horses, perished in the flames. The loss is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000. A dispatch from Columbus, Ga., states that a large cotton warehouse at that place was destroyed by fire on Tuesday, with 8,000 bales of cotton. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

A flood in the Upper Mississippi has been doing much damage at St. Paul, Minnesota, and in the vicinity. The levees on both sides of the river were submerged, and nearly all the dwellings were abandoned on account of the inundation. At St. Anthony, a great amount of lumber was swept away, and one bridge was destroyed and another greatly damaged. Nearly all the bridges across the river are gone.

The damage to the crops by the recent heavy frosts appears to be greater than the reports by telegraph gave reason to apprehend. At the West, wheat, corn and the fruits have suffered severely.

At the meeting of the Board of Education, last evening, the Committee on Hygiene presented a report in favor of amending the Hygiene laws to provide for the reading of the Bible in the Public Schools, at the opening of each day's session, and for the immediate exclusion of any teacher who willfully violates any rule or regulation of the Board. After some discussion it was directed that the report be laid over, printed, and made the subject of the next meeting. Pending the consideration of the resolution in favor of appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase of four lots on which to erect two Primary Schools, in Twenty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, the Board adjourned.

The weekly report of the Commissioners of Emigration gives 43 as the number of emigrants arrived during the last week, making a total for the year of 29,906, against 27,204 to the same date last year. The balance of the commutation fund on hand has increased to \$2,146 15. L. D. PILLSBURY was appointed Superintendent of Ward's

land, in place of AMOS PILLSBURY resigned, and the salary of that office was reduced from \$5,000 to \$1,800 per annum.

The mandamus case brought by the members of the old Police who claim back pay and arrears of salary from the Metropolitan Board, were brought up for argument yesterday in the Supreme Court. The return of the Commissioners to the writ was made, and the objection of the relators to the return was put in, but further argument was adjourned.

At a special adjourned meeting of Commissioners of Police, held yesterday, a letter from AMOS PILLSBURY was read and received, accepting the nomination as General Superintendent. The letter contained a stipulation that all the power which was necessary, under the law, should be conferred on him, to enable him to perform the duties of the office with credit to himself and to the City. Upon the vote to accept the letter with the clause, it is reported that two members voted in the negative. Mr. PILLSBURY commences his duties on the 1st of July.

In the Court of General Sessions, Recorder HARNARD presiding, EDWARD HECKLEY, a youth of 19, employed at HARRIS' book-publishing establishment, was tried for a rape on ELIZABETH CARL, a woman of 40 years, at No. 64 Mulberry-street, on April 3. The testimony of the complainant was corroborated by that of Police Officer HENRY, of the Sixth Precinct, who made the arrest. The prisoner was convicted, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, with the option to commit the offence charged. Sentence reserved. The case of FELIX SANCHEZ, the Sullivan-street murderer, was postponed on the application of his counsel, Mr. ANTON, until Friday.

At the Live Stock Markets, the receipts of beef cattle for his week's market numbered 3,647, which is about the weekly average for all of last year. The demand at this season is light, however, and some 200 were without purchasers up to last evening. The receipts were 800 more than the corresponding week last year, and 200 more than for the previous week, though the poorer quality and smaller average weight reduced the actual amount of beef to near last week's receipts. Brisk preliminary sales were made on Tuesday at prices corresponding with last week. The yards were rather thinly stocked at the opening of the general market yesterday morning, but the buyers were rather scattering, having over-bought last Wednesday, and prices fell off considerably during the day. The receipts were nearly 400 less than the estimated dressed weight. The decline on the entire transactions this week from last week's current rates is about 4c. Cows—receipts for week 232—up in excess of the demand, and prices heavy. Of real calves, the arrivals for the week have been 1,180, but the demand is good, and all have been sold at last week's rates. Sheep and lambs come in moderately, and the demand is brisk, excepting for lambs, which are in pretty good supply. The receipts of calves, sheep and lambs are quite to the demand, and prices are favoring the seller.

The transactions in Cotton, Flour and Grain, yesterday, were quite limited. Prices of Breadstuffs were generally lower. The operations were retarded by the fact that the market was improving, while Land and Beef were heavy. Sugars continued in active demand. Molasses, Rice and Coffee were quiet. Fish, Hides, Oils, Seeds and Hemp were also inactive. Leather, Common Rice and Spirits of Turpentine were in good request at the market. The freight engagements were extensive, but at very low rates. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 563.

## GARIBOLDI IN LOMBARDY.

The Austrian organs in England are decidedly in ill luck. On attempting a review of the military position in Italy up to the 24th of May, they made up their minds that the position of General GARIBOLDI on the extreme right of the Austrian forces was both awkward and perilous. The motive of this criticism was doubtless the fact that the march of Gen. GARIBOLDI had been ordered by the Emperor NAPOLEON, and was evidently part of the plan of operations devised by the French Sovereign. By the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamer *Argo*, we have news to the 30th of May, and learn that the "awkward and perilous" movement in question had resulted in the most rapid and brilliant success of the campaign. GARIBOLDI entered Varese, in Lombardy on the 23d, with six thousand men, pushed directly on upon Como, routing the populations as he advanced, encountered the Austrian forces near Como, apparently on the 27th, and after a furious conflict of three hours' duration drove them through the city and occupied it with his victorious troops amid the acclamations of the inhabitants.

Immediately afterwards the Sardinian general followed up his advantage at Camerata, the first station on the railway from Como to Milan, and just twenty miles distant from the capital. Camerata is in a highly defensible position, covered with the ruins of the picturesque Castello Ippolito, destroyed ages since by FREDERICK BARBAROSSA. The Austrians made a stand here but were again routed, and fell back probably towards the Monte Resegone, in the hope of covering Menza and Milan.

Simultaneously with these brilliant operations the Lombards rose at Lecco, a city which commands the eastern, as Como commands the western, branch of the bifurcated lake of Como, and controls the mouth of the river Adda. The immediate result, therefore, of GARIBOLDI'S advance has been to menace Milan, and all the Austrian positions on the line of the Adda, with a sudden and imperious danger, which may account for the report that fifty thousand Austrian troops had left Piacenza and crossed into Lombardy. If we are to judge of his tactics by these apparent first-fruits of his plan, the French Emperor has certainly mastered what he himself in his work on the history of artillery calls the first quality of a general, that of menacing the enemy unexpectedly at the most unexpected points; and the confidence with which the Zouaves of the Guard on quitting Paris declared their intention of sleeping in Milan within the month, may yet be justified.

With the victorious French close upon the line of the Po, between Pavia and Piacenza; with the Sardinians driving General GUVIARD before them across the Ticino; and with the Italian revolution, led by GARIBOLDI, rising rapidly about Milan and descending from Valtellina upon the plains of the Adda, it is clear that unless the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH can bring his enemy to an action between Milan and the frontier of the Ticino, and check him there by a signal defeat, the Austrian forces will be hard put to it to reach their strongholds of the Mincio and the Adige. The early mistakes of the campaign will hardly be repaired by the presence of Field-Marshal HIRS, if the Emperor of the French and his Generals continue to prosecute matters in the style in which they have been so far handled.

## A Lending Journal in the Dark.

One unlucky consequence of the obstinate fury with which the London Times has adopted the Austrian view of the pending question in Italy has already developed itself in the intelligence from the seat of war which that journal is furnishing to its readers. It was once the strength of the London Times that, whatever its opinions might be, its news was generally authentic, and its correspondence commonly trustworthy in regard to matters of fact. But of late years, since a large interest in the journal passed under the control of Sir ARTHUR BORNEMAN, this ancient prestige has been steadily waning. The Arrowsmith hoax was a cruel blow to the confidence which the British public had learned to repose in its "leading journal," yet the Arrowsmith hoax was not altogether unparadigmatic for the tale, as we in common honesty are bound to confess, had such a close family likeness to certain authentic transactions on

this side the water, that an English editor might well be excused for adopting it as genuine.

Not so, however, the blunders which the Times has been steadily committing for the last five months in regard to the Italian difficulty. The portentous publication of a Russo-French treaty which never existed, brought upon the City of London a storm of financial calamity, the effects of which many months will not obliterate. And the exclusion of the Times' correspondents from the allied camps, which is but a natural consequence of the pertinacious ill-will with which that journal has pursued the rulers and the people of Sardinia and of France, threatens to give birth now to a fresh family of errors and absurdities, which must go far to destroy the credit of an organ which issues them to the world. The comments of the Times upon the operations of the forces in Italy, resting as they do upon this egregiously false correspondence, are naturally of little value; and in the case of any serious or extended movements must infallibly betray our contemporary into very grave and awkward displays of elaborate rigmarole. We republish to-day an article of the sort upon the action of Montebello, which is founded upon correspondence from Genoa and Turin of the date of May 19. In that correspondence the writer is at the pains to describe, as he says, "with perfect accuracy," the positions of the French corps d'armee. He takes the said corps d'armee "in regular order" from west to east, and beginning with the Emperor's headquarters at Alessandria—puts General MacMAHON with the second corps at Casatisma, and Marshal BARAGUEY D'HILLIERS with the first corps at Stradella. If the reader will take the pains to glance at the map, he will see that on the 21st of May the Austrians advancing from Piacenza, with those who crossed the Po from Pavia, passed through Stradella to attack the French at Montebello, and that on the same day the defeated Austrians retired through Casatisma and Mezzanana Duttone to recross the Po! With such bases of speculation it is not surprising that the Times should build up theories of war and policy just in time to have them successively demolished by the progress of facts.

## Prospective Swindles.

The tax-payers of New-York may as well prepare for a heavy run upon their cash accounts. The Common Council is evidently bent on selling out the City, and their plan of operations is already laid down. Under the thirty-eighth section of the Charter, all work to be done at a cost of less than \$250 is to be done by contract, according to terms fixed by the Common Council, "unless otherwise ordered by a three-fourths vote." But every contract must be advertised and given to the lowest responsible bidder. There is no other option allowed than this: Either the lowest responsible bidder must have it, or it must be done by "days' work," and then under the supervision of the Heads of Departments.

New contracts for the larger jobs, which make the hearts of the City Hall thieves to leap for joy, have been advertised for months past. Progress has nevertheless been made in getting the contracts out. And it is clear that the Common Council do not intend to let the Charter stand in the way of their favorite style of doing business. In December, 1857, a special contract was ordered to be made with FORBES, HOLMROOK, and WATERMAN, for cleaning the streets for five years to come, at the rate of \$345,000 per year. Its illegality prevented its being executed. The same specifications are made in the offer of JONSSON and SYLVE, which the Common Council have been entertaining for some time past, and which on Monday evening was favorably reported by a Committee of that body. The amount to be paid these contractors is \$900,000 per year. Two objections to this new contract occur to us. Others may deem them insignificant. They strike us, however, as worth considering. In the first place then, the service proposed to be rendered by the contractors, even if faithfully executed, will not keep the streets clean, (although for \$500,000 per year it ought to be quite easy to have this duty done); and in the second place, no opportunity has been offered to other parties for making other bids. Should the scheme secure a two-thirds vote, the Mayor is bound in common honesty to kill it by his veto, for illegality. Should the obstinate pirates of the Council pass it again over his objections, the Comptroller must meet them with his refusal to foot the bills. This of course will bring us to some more law suits; the law suits to some more judgments; the judgments to some more ruinous sacrifices of City property. So goes our world.

Next in the series of projected swindles comes a plan for the removal of night soil. This material may be very cheaply manufactured into a fertilizer, worth from \$5 to \$10 a ton. In other cities it is a source of revenue, and it was so here until lately. Last year a contractor gave a bonus of \$4,000 for the privilege of removing it. Before the year was out he threw up his job on the ground that he was losing money. Inspector MORRIS then employed the same person to remove it by "days' work," and his services between July and January are represented in the Tax-levy by the snug little sum of \$60,000! The present programme provides that these same parties are to have the control this year at the rate of \$60,000 per annum—as soon as things can be arranged. The simple objections to this scheme are, that no proposals have been advertised for, hence that it would be illegal; and that, instead of its being a source of expense, the City ought to derive a handsome revenue from the performance of this duty.

Next comes the matter of removing offal. Two years ago, REYNOLDS, DE BRUN & MINCK gave \$4,000 bonus for this job. But it seemed ridiculous to be paying the City for the raw material out of which thousands of tons of a most valuable fertilizer were annually made, when by throwing up the contractor the City could be made to pay the contractors for accepting it; so they threw it up. Mr. Inspector MORRIS gave the same parties a contract and \$65,000 to go on. Mr. FLAGG would not pay their bills, and so the dead horses lay unmoved about our streets. Then Mr. Inspector MORRIS hired REYNOLDS to do the job by the day. Mr. FLAGG still refused to pay. REYNOLDS got a judgment; the judgment was put into the Tax Levy at Albany, and some fortnight since the full amount was paid. This Summer a new contract is to be made, the same parties mean to ask for it, the Common Council mean to give it to them—the charter to the contrary notwithstanding—and so the people for the third time will pay to be plundered.

We pass now to the paving and repairing of streets. This remains to be given to somebody as yet unknown. No proposals have been issued, and no steps taken toward farming out the job, and none will be taken till the two outgoing members of the Croton Aqueduct Department are replaced by men of the "right stamp." This is to take place on the nomination of the Mayor and the confirmation of the Aldermen,—and unless the Mayor allows the Aldermen to nominate as well as confirm, probably the cheerful nominating force of the City Inspectorship will be played over by the same actors on the same stage under a new name.

After the Streets we turn to the repairing of Roads,—a job for which Mr. COSOVSKY applies, agreeing to take it for five years for \$50,000 a year. We have no present means of knowing how economical this arrangement would be, but if the charter is anything better than blank paper it cannot legally be concluded in the way proposed.

The last of the intended knaveries before us is the proposition which has passed the Board of Aldermen and been sent we believe to its third reading in the Council, that CHARLES WATERMAN tear up the Russ pavement in Broadway and put down the Belgian in its place, the contractor to have \$150 per square yard and the Russ blocks for his pains. Innocent people estimate the cost of this performance to the City at \$50,000; but the Rule-of-Three we fancy would make it a much more imposing sum. The project failed by only one vote, a few nights since, of passing the Council, and it is said that the additional Councilman can be secured when he is wanted. According to the charter, the contract is illegal, and according to the universal sentiment of all interested and well-informed persons it would be a bad bargain for the City to replace the Russ pavement by the Belgian without the expenditure of a dollar.

The Common Council, in the midst of which body a few honest men may be made out valiantly struggling to prevent the people from being fleeced, are fully and flagrantly bent upon doing these great wrongs. And though a prompt exposure of the programme, and a sharp watch kept upon these faithless servants may damage their plans, we advise all taxpayers to prepare for the worst. Hoosier always fights at a disadvantage in our happy City, and the chances are that we shall be forced to support these new swindles as handsomely as we have supported all that have gone before.

## A Possible English Premier.

Menarchial England is sometimes as sorely puzzled where to look for a Premier, as is Democratic America where to look for a President. The causes which operate to make the right man unavailable for the right place are not indeed identical in the two cases, but the practical effects of those causes are frequently the same. At the present moment, for instance, England is probably as busy in quest of a First Lord of the Treasury, as is the Democratic Party of the United States in quest of a candidate for 1860. The new Parliament, convened for May 31, undoubtedly contains a majority hostile to the existing Ministry; although the compact body of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons has probably gained in numbers at the recent elections, through the lavish efforts of the "Carlton Club" and the Roman Catholic interests. But the tide of popular feeling has for some time past been steadily rising in antagonism to the Austro-Roman proclivities of Lord DENN'S Cabinet; and it is more than probable that a vigorous attempt will be made, very early in the session, to combine the whole of the Opposition forces for one grand attack upon the Treasury Benches. The only thing which can defer this attempt will be the question of leadership. The "followings" of Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, which, for a short time, seemed about to be harmonized under the command of the wily and dashing Viscount, have been driven asunder again by a revival of the unquenchable feud between their captains. A chief must be found from whom both of these real leaders may consent to accept office. Each of them is apparently necessary to the success of any Liberal Administration; neither of them will serve under the banners of his veteran rival. What new man so far inferior to either as to make his Premiership tolerable by both, can England produce? There are indications on the political horizon that an effort will be made to put the Earl of ELGIN into this position. The London Times, which is already making ready to abandon Lord DENN to his fate, after lending him a brief and ruinous support in the worst features of his foreign policy, concludes a most elaborate panegyric on the course of Lord ELGIN in China, with a sort of sigh of thankfulness that so calm and clear-headed and unobjectionable a statesman should have been restored to England in this hour of her great political perplexity.

Lord ELGIN might, indeed, at the present moment, conciliate more elements of strength to the side of a Ministry formed by himself, than almost any other leading Englishman. He is a man of mark—of proved and recognized capacity—a Liberal with whom the Conservatives can have no special cause of quarrel, and of so purely secondary a position among English statesmen, that neither Lord JOHN RUSSELL nor Lord PALMERSTON could be considered to have "derogated" by accepting office under him. The great wealth of Lord PALMERSTON would also amply justify his elevation to the House of Lords, if, indeed he could be induced to abandon his favorite arena of battle and victory in the Commons—and in this way the leadership of the Ministry in the Commons might be secured to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, without wounding the ambition or the feelings of his competitor. In the midst of a political confusion out of which the shrewdest of British statesmen profess themselves unable to see their way, the extemporized creation of an Elgin Ministry is by no means an improbable event. Should it take place, the foreign policy of England, especially in relation to this country, would doubtless receive a vigorous impulse in the directions of common sense, liberality, and international honesty.

individual authority, to the scandal of the body of Maryland slaveholders.

The further proceedings of the Convention will doubtless elucidate the purposes for which it has been called. Without such light, it is not easy to divine what the slaveholding interest has to gain by any deliberations likely to take place in that assemblage. If we except Delaware, Maryland has less interest in Slavery than any other Slaveholding State. She lies immediately upon Mason and Dixon's line, and her people partake largely of the spirit of the Free States. In 1850 her entire population was 683,034, of which 417,943 were white, leaving only 165,091 blacks, and of these 74,723 were free. Thus the slaves numbered but 90,368, or less than one-sixth of the whole.

Though the slaveowners are so few, yet they are rich and influential. Finding the feeling of the mass of the people of Maryland against them, it is natural that they should consult and combine for mutual protection. Hence the present Convention. We shall look for its proceedings with interest, as embodying the opinions and measures of perhaps the most enlightened and coolest section of the Southern people.

## The Naughty Historicals.

When your neighbor's bright-eyed little boy of six, who has been invited to partake of strawberries and cream with your own curly-headed and hopeful heir, falls into a violent dispute with his host as to their relative rights in the sugar-bowl, and proceed to an "armed solution" of the question, you know what to do with him. A mild remonstrance followed up by a terror of sterner threats to come, and an immediate confiscation of the treasury of wrath itself, will generally make all parties happy in the end, appease the strife of the combatants, precipitate them into one another's arms, and send them rejoicing forth to spin their tops in harmony.

But what cause can the parental public adopt in the case of two grave and reverend seniors, who fall out over their pleasant dish of historical dainties, and in a metaphysical manner box each other's ears over the ashes of the great departed? Something, it is clear, must be done; yet, what that something shall be deserves mature consideration. On Tuesday evening, the eminent historian, Mr. BANCRIFT, reverting to his early theological tastes, favored the Historical Society with a dissertation upon the life and labors of JONATHAN EDWARDS, in the course of which he dwelt with profitable union and a natural exaltation of pious fervor upon the holy character of that distinguished Divine. Nothing would seem to be more reasonable certainly than for the panegyrist of EDWARDS to panegyrize the doctrines which made EDWARDS famous. But another gentleman of name and consideration in the Society, the Hon. Mr. FORBES, apparently did not take this view of the subject. With a vehemence which in the case of any less respectable meeting might have degenerated into uproariousness, he leaped to his feet and declared that he had begun to "think himself in the Broadway Tabernacle, and that the people of Northampton, among whom EDWARDS had lived, were so dissatisfied with his doctrines that they requested him to leave." In point of fact we fear that Mr. FORBES expressed himself in language still more direct than this, and alleged a very summary ejection of the great theologian by his flock.

## A Possible English Premier.

The worthy gray-beards of the Society stared in mute surprise, as old FARMERS might have done when that saucy Gull plucked at his venerable beard. The eminent historian, as an old resident of Northampton, retorted with scornful vigor; and there is no knowing how far the conflict might have gone on, had not some cozy old Knickerbockers rallied from their amaze in time to pickkwickianize the whole affair, and provide a general adjournment to the ice-creams below. That the tournament was a serious one is proved by the language of the combatants. If Mr. FORBES had not been exceeding wrath, he would never have mistaken the stifling stepman of the Historical Society's room for the airy spaces of the Tabernacle. Had the eminent historian not been transported with pious zeal, he could never have ventured upon the assertion that all the dead and buried parishioners of EDWARDS were up to this day engaged in repenting his dismissal in sackcloth and ashes. The collision was dreadful. How can such another be averted?

We had hoped that there might be one spot left to us in America sacred from the passions of biting and tearing which ravage the popular heart. We had given up the Anniversary Meetings, both Houses of Congress, and the Charitable Associations. But we clung to the Antiquarians and the Historical Society. They also are falling us. The revolver is evidently destined to reign supreme.

## A Coming Coup d'Etat.

The telegraph from Washington at last brings us some news. For weeks past the "light-outspending beam" has been busy transmitting reports of fictitious commonplaces attributed to our defenceless Ministers abroad. It now informs us that the President has come back to his capital from his North Carolinian tour, convinced that "he has no enemies except among the politicians." North Carolina is the land of Buncombe, and a number of Buncombe boys have assured his Excellency that he is the people's choice. Strong in this new faith, Mr. BUCHANAN projects a coup d'Etat. He means to be free—and himself will strike the blow. He will cut down all the vassals whose over-valuing ambition has for the last two years made their lord a cipher in the chair of Washington. He proposes to begin at once with J. GAYN, now general foreign agent of the Government at Wiesbaden and elsewhere. Some of the President's privy counsel nearer home must envy him the circumstances which make this possible. There are men for whom the names of Wiesbaden and of GAYN would be terrible; but they are not bachelors. The President has GAYN at a disadvantage. GAYN must fall; and with him, what other mystic wights?

Possibly, WISDOM, the gay, unconscious Cavalier, now bounding on the billows of the Channel, on his way to the Celestial haven of his hopes. Possibly the whole army of idle politicians, who have lived so long upon the Presidential fears, and tyrannized through the White House over the Treasury.

When one deliberately considers the matter, there is perhaps no great reason for perpetuating the existence of agents whose sole business it is to draw their *per diem* from the public funds, and to wander from pillar to post throughout the earth. The President has paid them for keeping out of his way. Why not put them out of his way without paying? If he thinks they are his only enemies let him make an end of them at once. Perhaps, if he will but do this work manfully, and honestly emancipate himself from the satanic leviathans of black-mail in whose hands he has so long been writhing, he

may really find some friends among the people at large as well as among the Buncombe boys.

NATURALIZATION AFTER THREE YEARS' RESIDENCE.—Very strange misapprehensions prevail in respect to conferring the elective franchise upon adopted citizens, it being generally imagined that the act of naturalization makes voters of the persons naturalized. To make the absurdity of this idea, it is only necessary to consider that women are just as capable of naturalization as men. Yet, even Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, permits himself to say, as follows, in a recent letter to a Committee at Sandusky: "Naturalized and native citizens generally agree that the chief complaint of can be satisfactorily remedied by such a change in the law as will provide for naturalization after three instead of five years' residence, and for the issue at that time of certificates conferring the rights of citizens, except suffrage, immediately, and that right also after one year's longer residence, making five years' residence in all, as now."

Naturalization is performed under an act of Congress. The right of suffrage proceeds from the States, by virtue of their respective Constitutions and laws. It has no necessary connection with naturalization, but may be given to aliens, or withheld from citizens, as the several States determine. It is certainly a little remarkable that so distinguished a jurist and civilian as Governor Chase should fall into the mistake of attributing the elective franchise to the force and effect of naturalization.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S OPERA OF "IL POLLICINO."

"Il Pollicino" was played here last night, with Mmes. Cosetti as the heroine, vice Piccolomini, designed. The rôle is an important one in a dramatic point of view, and is therefore especially valuable to an artist like Cosetti, whose specialty is intensely dramatic. The impression which this fine artist made on her first appearance was more than justified by the way in which on this second effort she acquitted herself. The music lies easily within the range of her voice. It was a remarkably fine performance. Buncombe as Pollicino, was superb. The whole performance of rare attractiveness to wit. The singing of Robert Le Diable, with Mmes. Cosetti, Signora Bazzoni, Jara, Amadio, Scuderi, &c., &c.

## Monthly Report of the Dispensaries.

The following is the report of the New-York Dispensaries, for the month of May, 1859:

|                             | Male Patients. | Female Patients. | Total. | Male Patients. | Female Patients. | Total. |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------|----------------|------------------|--------|
| No. of Male Patients.....   | 1,574          | 538              | 2,112  | 860            | 433              | 1,293  |
| No. of Female Patients..... | 538            | 1,574            | 2,112  | 433            | 860              | 1,293  |
| Total.....                  | 2,112          | 2,112            | 4,224  | 1,293          | 1,293            | 2,586  |
| Tracheitis.....             | 2,112          | 2,112            | 4,224  | 1,293          | 1,293            | 2,586  |
| Tracheitis.....             | 2,112          | 2,112            | 4,224  | 1,293          | 1,293            | 2,586  |
| Tracheitis.....             | 2,112          | 2,112            | 4,224  | 1,293          | 1,293            | 2,586  |
| Tracheitis.....             | 2,112          | 2,112            | 4,224  | 1,293          | 1,293            | 2,586  |
| Tracheitis.....             | 2,112          | 2,112            | 4,224  | 1,293          | 1,293            | 2,586  |
| Tracheitis.....             | 2,112          | 2,112            | 4,224  | 1,293          | 1,293            | 2,586  |
| Tracheitis.....             | 2,112          | 2,112            | 4,224  | 1,293          | 1,293            | 2,586  |
| Tracheitis.....             | 2,112          | 2,112            | 4,224  | 1,293          | 1,293            | 2,586  |

The principal causes of death were Phthisis and Marasmus. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the external system. Among the most important were Scalds and Ulcers. A large number of the Vaccinations in the Eastern Dispensary were on Immigrants at Quarantine.

## FOUND DROWNED AT STATES ISLAND.—CORNER







## AUCTION SALES

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TEAP, Antic near.  
RAY, At 10 O'CLOCK  
order of a witness, a large  
goods containing a garment  
a basket of 6 lbs standard  
raised and plate hinges,  
3 boys' etc.,  
charrel cloths, three sizes,  
one lb 10 canes Freres  
reps, one soap, knut-  
pins, some torrens bak-  
dirt's, sample cards, coffee

Auctioneer,  
**SOL C. HANER WILSON,**  
STREETS, BIRMINGHAM,  
at 11 A. M. and 1½ P. M.  
and evening during the week  
of removal of gold and silver  
bracelets, full sets of ornate  
jewelry new patterns Together  
stud's, sleeve buttons as

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**REGULAR AUCTIONS**  
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**DISSEMINATED ANTHEL**  
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**F. C. WELLS & CO.,**  
Franklin st., New York.  
**J. BROWN,**  
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describes the nature and mode  
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for scurvy, stricture, and diseases  
this valuable remedy ex  
permanently eradicates  
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necessary to the  
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experience, that Richard  
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Twenty six years exactly enables him to warrant  
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consulted in medicine  
12 Broadway, daily, from  
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double the size and  
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**THE UNFORTUNATE**—He is not calling on Dr. Hunter's Dispensary, No. 3 Division St., established 1854, for Dr. Hunter's Red Drops. Dr. C. W. Conner, of the same Dispensary, confirmed his skepticism in which he has treated patients, without an instance of cure.

**HUNTER'S RED DROPS**—Regular treatment and restriction of dieting or restriction of food without the dispensary will not cure the disease. All other remedies are useless. It roots out the poison and absorbs unless this remedy cannot be obtained genuine.

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The tooth frames war-  
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No. 836 Broadway, corne

**MIT & SON, OLD SPAN**  
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 MICHAEL PHELAN,  
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## AMUSEMENTS

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**IN PURSANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE**  
Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby  
given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM  
C. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased,  
to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the  
survivor, at the office of Samuel T. Hyde, No. 75  
Cortlandt street, in the City of New-York, on or  
before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 18, 1868.  
JACOB LEWIS, Clerk of the Surrogate.

**IN PURSANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE**  
Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby  
given to all persons having claims against JOHN  
MOHRMAN, Jr., late of the City of New York,  
deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof,  
to the subscriber, at the office of ROBERT BENNETT,  
Connector at-law, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City  
of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.  
Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1868.  
JACOB LEWIS, Clerk of the Surrogate.

**IN PURSANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE**  
Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby  
given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM  
C. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased,  
to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the  
survivor, at the office of Samuel T. Hyde, No. 75  
Cortlandt street, in the City of New-York, on or  
before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 18, 1868.  
JACOB LEWIS, Clerk of the Surrogate.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE**  
Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of **JOHN J. GALL,** late of the City of New York, merchant, deceased, who are required to file with the Surrogate and to the undersigned, at the County Clerk's Office, in the City of New York, before the expiration of the term of office of Robert Benner, Concomptroller-at-Law, No. 10, Nassau Street, New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—**Dated New York, Jan. 11, 1909.**  
**JOHN G. REARNS,** Esq., Executor.  
**JOHN J. GALL.**

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE**  
Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of **RICHARD ROGERS,** late of the City of New York, deceased, who are required to file with the Surrogate and to the undersigned, at the County Clerk's Office, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—**Dated New York, Jan. 11, 1909.**  
**HENRY ROBINSON,** Esq., Executor.  
**MATTHEW GALL.**

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE**  
Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of **WILLIAM S. SUMMERS,** late of the City of New York, merchant, deceased, who are required to file with the Surrogate and to the undersigned, at the County Clerk's Office, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—**Dated New York, Jan. 11, 1909.**  
**HENRY ROBINSON,** Esq., Executor.  
**MATTHEW GALL.**

CRATED TO ORDER OF  
 JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq. No. 129 Broadway  
 City of New York, or to the  
 street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of  
 November next. Attest:  
 JOHN H. MORRELL, [Executive  
 WILLIAMS & LUTHER, [Attorneys

IN TESTIMONY OF THE TRUTH OF THE  
 IS SURROUNDED BY THE CITY OF NEW YORK, IN THE  
 of said person having claims against ISAAC  
 VENT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to be  
 sent them to the City of New York, or to the  
 residence, in the City of New York, or to the  
 County, New York, on or before the 15th day of September  
 next. Dated New York, March 2, 1883.  
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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

**HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.**—At the meeting of the Health Commissioners, yesterday, Dr. Gurn reported the arrival of the brig *Hale*, from Rio in 88 days, with cargo of coffee and 100 barrels of salt. The cargo was ordered to be lightened to quarantine, and the vessel to be permitted to come up after having been detained a suitable time for inspection. A petition was received from residents and property owners in the Twenty-second Ward, between 10th and 12th streets, Fifth and Sixth, stating that the property was being used for a slaughter house, and that the odor was so offensive that the people living there were obliged to keep their windows closed. At night the dogs barked and the carts were turned loose, endangering the lives and health of passers-by. The petitioners stated that these offensive persons were squatters, and had no legal right to reside there. The Superintendent of Health directed that the property be lightened, and that the petitioners be notified to remove their property. A public drinking fountain in the park.

Crowds of people yesterday surrounded the new drinking fountain erected at the park, and the fountain was in use. It was placed there under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and is simply a large hydrant, to the mouth of which is attached a rubber hose, and the water is forced out by a pump. The fountain is situated in the park, near the 10th and 12th streets, Fifth and Sixth, and is a very convenient one for the people to use. The fountain is a very simple one, and is a very convenient one for the people to use.

**A PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAIN IN THE PARK.**—Crowds of people yesterday surrounded the new drinking fountain erected at the park, and the fountain was in use. It was placed there under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and is simply a large hydrant, to the mouth of which is attached a rubber hose, and the water is forced out by a pump. The fountain is situated in the park, near the 10th and 12th streets, Fifth and Sixth, and is a very convenient one for the people to use. The fountain is a very simple one, and is a very convenient one for the people to use.

**THE GREAT REPUBLIC.**—This immense ship, 3,350 tons burden, was taken upon the Hudson River, and was taken up the river. The ship is a very large one, and is a very convenient one for the people to use. The ship is a very large one, and is a very convenient one for the people to use.

**THE CALIFORNIA MAIL VIA TRENTON.**—The interruption of the mail via Trenton and Venetia, growing out of embarrasments of the Louisiana Company, are to be but temporary. The well-known New-York steamer *W. H. Webb* has been chartered for the purpose of carrying the mail of the 11th, and will leave New-York on Monday morning. The ship is a very large one, and is a very convenient one for the people to use.

**Large Fire in Livingston-street.**—DAMAGES ABOUT \$30,000.—EFFICIENCY OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

One of the largest fires that has taken place this year, occurred last night in Livingston-street, near the corner of Norfolk-street, which has thrown out of employment nearly one hundred poor mechanics. The alarm occurred at 8 o'clock. The fire took place on the rear portion of the topmost floor of a five-story brick building, at No. 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 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W. W. LARMOULT, desires to recommend Dr. Lar-moult and his work.—"Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Handels-Zeitung der Delta, Allgemeine Zeitung, Allgemeine Advocat, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Post, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c."

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the digestion is improved, and the whole transference of the matter is made easier thereby. Price \$2 per bottle, or two bottles for \$3.50. Principal office No. 20 Fulton St., New York, N. Y.

**EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF "The Script," Operating and Consulting Surgeon, 56-57 25th Av.,** attends to the more obscure diseases of the Female Vagina, Piles, Eruptive, Pustular, and Gonorrheal diseases, and all the diseases of the Genital Organs for 10 to 13, and 15 to 20 evenings; at no other hours. For all the Private Diseases, whether of the Genital Organs or of the Urinary Organs, the "diagnostic treatment" will be given, and the patient will be cured. The patient will be treated in a private and spacious apartment, the parent air in the City, and all the comforts of domestic life.

**DR. WARD, NO. 453 BROADWAY-PE** has a long and successful experience in the treatment of all the diseases of the Female Vagina, Piles, Eruptive, Pustular, and Gonorrheal diseases, and all the diseases of the Genital Organs for 10 to 13, and 15 to 20 evenings; at no other hours. For all the Private Diseases, whether of the Genital Organs or of the Urinary Organs, the "diagnostic treatment" will be given, and the patient will be cured. The patient will be treated in a private and spacious apartment, the parent air in the City, and all the comforts of domestic life.

**CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS-DR. COOPER, NO. 14 Duane St., may be consulted on all**

patients requiring surgery. Twenty six years' experience in the above specialty has enabled me to perform the most successful operations. N. R.—Those who may be troubled with hemorrhoids, piles, or any other ailment, can be treated by quick advertisements can call on me at my office, 101 E. 10th St., for a free examination. No charge made unless cured.

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conference of the genuine has been put out by an unscrupulous varnisher. Beware of the appearance of the original, especially the name. Remember, we have no agent in this city, and but one in Brooklyn, H. A. P., 106 Nassau-st.

**DR. LACOSTE OF PARIS, First Assistant Surgeon to the great Dr. Ricord of that city.** Induced by the success of his treatment in certain cases of gonorrhea, he has now made a discovery which he has named "Lacoste's Specific." It is so celebrated, can be consulted in America for the cure of gonorrhea, and is so successful, that it has been in use for many months longer at No. 818 Broadway, than it has been in use for 30 years.

**HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTHUNATE**  
have been supplied of a cure by not calling on DR. HINTER at first, the Southern Dispensary, No. 3 E. 10th St., New-York City, established by Dr. HINTER, and Dr. HINTER has for thirty years confined his attention to the cure of Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all other venereal diseases, and has cured more than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of relapse.

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 cure certain diseases when regular treatment and all  
 other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction  
 in the habits of the patient, cures without the danger  
 and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures the  
 most dangerous and fatal diseases, and cures the most  
 new cases in less than six hours. It rooks out the poison  
 as fast as the blood is pure, cures without the neces-  
 sity of surgery. It is a safe and cannot be overrated as a  
 remedy for all diseases, it is a great discovery. Book  
 No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807,



















the conduct of his late wife, when Ailmar was

attied, Mr. van Buren cited *Burr vs. Burr*, 7 N.H. 1, and 1 Paige, 23; *Bishop on Marriage and Divorce*, 2d; *Porter on do.*, 238, 252; and on *unduly kindred* *Smith, Lee vs. Lee*, Dickens, 921; *Lawsone vs. Lawrence*, 3 Paige, 270; *Walker vs. Walker*, 3 Atk. 196; 1 Black, 441-2. He also stated that the affidavits introduced were by Wm. T. Coleman, Judge J. M. McAllister and others of California.

Mr. O'Connor said that after the first judgment in 1852, there was an inevitable delay in the case from

The verdict was of no avail to her. She had to work for her living, for the judgment was stayed of execution, and she had not a penny. Her counsel were not paid then nor all the expenses paid yet. With the demons of reproach ever behind her—with

a thousand newspapers proclaiming the foul charges laid against her. It required some hardihood, which might be called heroism or impudence, for any persons of unstained reputation to associate with her. Her counsel, possibly, found it necessary to attend the business of clients who could afford to pay for their services. The defendant had plenty of means and no difficulty employing counsel. Why did he not undertake the

alter? Why did he not ask for this commission as soon as these rumors reached him? We insist that he may have suttled him—that his only real complaint is that the play has ceased, and that he is at last, against his will, brought to meet this issue. The whole question turns upon reputation. But I am not in the least surprised that thousands upon thousands should have an unfavorable opinion of my client. The majority, perhaps, of the strictly respectable part of the community, have a settled conviction that no woman who appears on the boards of a theatre can be a lady.

who very many who look at the evidence and who ever enters the walls of a theatre. Add to those who read the direct testimony of witnesses who read and did not read their cross examination, and who read the statements of the witnesses and who took no pains to correct the impression thus formed and what a mass of hostile and prejudiced feeling will be the result.

The defendant has community, divorced wife with all the energy and hatred of which he is capable. He is notified home-keepers that he will not be responsible for the actions of his wife. He is surrounded those who have taken her in, thus publishing at once her shame and her poverty.

Mr. O'Connor proceeded to show the character of

Jeremy's Equity, pp. 270, 272, Potlins vs. Terone, and Angell vs. Angell. I Saunders' Equity. Common law commission, he said, can only be issued to obtain evidence for a trial, and cannot, therefore, be applied to this case. By the old equity practice, all witnesses were examined upon written interrogation, and though that was modified, yet there was not, in counsel thought, any change made in commission

1. A wife is allowed alimony *pendente lite*, as of course, though not so much as after judgment. (2 Lockwood's Bright on Husband and Wife, 214. 3 Barbour's Ch. Pr., 265, 267.)

2. When the wife's right to permanent alimony is settled by a verdict, the amount is set by pecuniary considerations. Mr. O'Connor objected strenuously to going over all the trial on this supplementary question. He rected the course of the defendant in bringing numerous and strange witnesses to swear to all sorts of statements. The only part of his petition which is to be believed is his own intimation that the

Twenty-four witnesses he offers will not tell the truth, and must be cross-examined and helped through with leading questions.

Mrs. Forrest would not go to Pennsylvania when used there, and now he attempts to drag her to California, 2,000 miles off, after he is convicted of duress.

Mr. Van Buren was heard in reply. Decision reserved.

Before Judge Hoffman.

*John Pettigrew vs. the Mayor, &c., of New York.*

Ordered that the judgment entered in this cause be set aside, and all proceedings subsequent to such judgment.

Before Justice Macarief.

*A. Spaulding vs. David Lottick.*—The defendant having sworn to merits may be permitted to come in and answer the complaint in this action upon the pay-

**SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.**  
Before Judge Bowen.

*Richard Liddle vs. The Market Fire Insurance Company.*—This case has occupied the Court one or

This case was occupied the Court two days. The action is on a policy of insurance issued by the defendants to the plaintiff. The plaintiff is a dealer in stoves, house-furnishing ware, &c., his place of business being in a part of the building known as the City Central Hall, corner of Fulton-avenue and Elm-place, Brooklyn. He insured his stock, fixtures and tools, with defendants, as follows:

The policy in suit was issued for one year from December 28, 1854, and renewed by several certificates until December 28, 1857. The insurance was, in the first instance, on plaintiff's stock as a house and kitchen furnisher, dealer in stoves, &c., and on his

more fixtures and tools, "all contained in the premises occupied by him in the westerly end of the brick building known as City Central Hall, situated on the corner of Fulton avenue and Elm place," Brooklyn. This brick building was 129 feet long on the street, and was divided into five separate stories. At the date of the policy, plaintiff occupied but one of them, which was at the westerly end. About the 3d of October, 1855, he took the next store, made an opening between the two, and from that time

Mr. J. T. Williams conducted the case for the plaintiff. He introduced the following evidence:

**GENERAL MARKETS.**  
New-York, Saturday, June 11, 1859.—4 P. M.  
The reported receipts of the principal kinds of  
Produce since our last have been: 58 bbls. Askes,  
Flour, 1,114 bushels. Wheat, 20,684 bushels.

**ASHES**—Sales have been quite limited, including Pals at \$5.50, and Pearls at \$5.75 per 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,448 bbals., including 1,346 bbals. Pots and 96 bbals. Pearls.

**BARK**—Sales in Philadelphia 30 bbls. No. 1 Quercitron, at \$28.65 per ton.

**BRICKS**—The demand exceeds the ability of sellers to meet it, and prices favor the latter. Philadelphia

liver Flaco, \$22; Newburgh Paring, \$7 @19; North  
River Flaro, \$5 @3 \$50; do. Soft, \$3 @3 \$50 W. M.  
COAL.—All kinds of Foreign are very moderately  
inquired for, at previous figures. Anthracite is in  
moderate demand at full rates. The Philadelphia  
Board, of this morning, notices "evidences of im-  
provement. There is more inquiry both from the  
West and the South, and as there is a rather better  
supply of vessels, shipments have been going forward  
more freely, both for Richmond and Bristol. The

COFFEE—Has been more sought after to-day, and sales have been made of 2,800 bags Rio, at 10 1/4c, 1 1/4c., and 1,100 bags St. Domingo, at 9 1/4c. 1 1/4c.

**FLOUR AND MEAL**—The market has been very active, to-day, for State and Western Flour, and prices have advanced 5c.@6c. @ bbl. The regular trade has manifested more disposition to buy. Speculators have also been inquiring for desirable lots. Sales to date have been reported of 11,350 bbls. A sample of very good new Western Flour, from the Pratt Mills, Pittsburgh, was exhibited on change, to-day, by

|                                    |     |    |   |   |
|------------------------------------|-----|----|---|---|
| Flour, from the West, this season. | \$4 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Rejected Superior State            | 0   | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Standard Superior State            | 0   | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Extra State                        | 0   | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Standard Superior Westerns         | 0   | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Extra Ind/ana and Michigan         | 7   | 00 | 0 | 0 |
| Extra O/V, poor to good shipping   | 7   | 00 | 0 | 0 |
| Extra O/V, fine brands.            | 7   | 00 | 0 | 0 |

|                                                     |       |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|----------|
| Extra                                               | ..... | \$145.00 |
| Choice Extra                                        | ..... | \$140.00 |
| Low to very choice extra                            | ..... | \$135.00 |
| Some inferior lots, particularly of shipping brands | ..... | \$130.00 |
| Hoop and extra Ohio, are obtainable                 | ..... | \$125.00 |
| Quotations, but are not apparently wanted at firms  | ..... | \$120.00 |
| Southern Flour is in better request                 | ..... | \$115.00 |
| at \$1.00 a bushel                                  | ..... | \$110.00 |
| Sales have been reported of only 1,000 bushels      | ..... | \$105.00 |
| lots, at \$7.25-\$7.60 for mixed brands,            | ..... | \$100.00 |
| .....                                               | ..... | \$95.00  |
| .....                                               | ..... | \$90.00  |
| .....                                               | ..... | \$85.00  |
| .....                                               | ..... | \$80.00  |
| .....                                               | ..... | \$75.00  |
| .....                                               | ..... | \$70.00  |
| .....                                               | ..... | \$65.00  |
| .....                                               | ..... | \$60.00  |
| .....                                               | ..... | \$55.00  |
| .....                                               | ..... | \$50.00  |
| .....                                               | ..... | \$45.00  |
| .....                                               | ..... | \$40.00  |
| .....                                               | ..... | \$35.00  |
| .....                                               | ..... | \$30.00  |
| .....                                               | ..... | \$25.00  |
| .....                                               | ..... | \$20.00  |
| .....                                               | ..... | \$15.00  |
| .....                                               | ..... | \$10.00  |
| .....                                               | ..... | \$5.00   |
| .....                                               | ..... | \$0.00   |

@ \$50 for low fancy to very black, at \$44 1/2 to \$46 for fine  
 bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in bulk, at \$11 in slack demand  
 and superfine, @ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack demand  
 at \$4 20 for Jersey, and \$4 50 for Brandywine, @ bbl.  
 A Purchases of the latter are quoted at \$21 each. A  
 lot of 20 punche: was sold at about this rate.  
 GRAIN.—Wheat has attracted more attention, but  
 at prices which are not satisfactory to holders. Recent  
 business is restricted. Sales have been reported of  
 100 bushels, at \$1 10, ordinary to good White Win-  
 100 bushels, at \$1 10, mixed Western at \$1 00

Yellow Jersey and Northern; 9½¢-9½¢, for very choice new high mixed (nearly pure yellow); Western.

40¢. 87¢. for ordinary old mixed. **Bark** in  
 Rye is selling in lots at 97¢. 98¢. **hush.** **Cuts** are  
 dull and heavy at 60¢. 62¢. **hush.** **Canadian** 50¢. 52¢.  
 in fair demand at our quotations. **Western**, 52¢. 54¢. **State**, 50¢. 52¢. **hush.**  
 45¢. 49¢. **hush.**  
**Hay**—Sales 1,400 bales North River at 60¢. **hush.**  
 160 m.  
**HIDES**—Desirable lots of Dry and Wet Salted Hare





**ROOFING.—THE VULCARIZED ROOFING MATERIAL** is the best and most desirable covering for shingle roofs. Manufacture, No 177 Prince st. or No 4, Market Bank. **G. F. WIEGAND.**







**BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.**

OFFICIAL INSTITUTE  
OF

**SEMMONS & CO.,**  
 NO. 669 1/2 BROADWAY,  
 UNDER THE LAFAJUE HOUSE.  
 SPECTACLES. SPECTACLES.  
 SPECTACLES. SPECTACLES.  
 SPECTACLES.  
 TO ALL WHO VALUE THEIR SIGHT.  
 SEMMONS & CO.'S  
 PANTOSCOPIC BRAZILIAN PEBBLE  
 SPECTACLES.  
 SEMMONS & CO., oculists, opticians and manufacturers of the celebrated Brazilian Spectacles, beg to announce that they have opened a large store, where visitors will constantly be able to hand a large and splendid assortment of the most beautiful and most perfect of optical glasses. Also, every variety of optical apparatus. It is an acknowledged fact, that the superiority of the Brazilian pebble is the only true claim that has hitherto been constructed, and is founded on the most extensive and scientific basis. The Brazilian pebble is, moreover, in the peculiar form of a convexo-concave, which is most admirably adapted to the organ of sight, perfectly natural to the eye, and affording the most perfect artificial help to the human vision. The superiority of the Spectacles over all others is fully corroborated by a large number of testimonials from among the most respectable and intelligent persons in this country. In the preservation of vision it is incumbent upon the wearer of spectacles to strain both the organ of sight and the intellectual faculties, in the use of them. In this connection, and to be to the eye as it was when in its perfect state, which only our best opticians are qualified to be combined in the Pantoscopic Brazilian-Pebble glasses.  
 THE ONLY PLACE TO OBTAIN THESE CELEBRATED SPECTACLES  
 IS OF THE  
 NO. 669 1/2 BROADWAY,  
 UNDER THE LAFAJUE HOUSE.  
 READ THESE TESTIMONIALS.  
 NO. 48 LAFAJUE PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1868.  
 I have examined some specimens of Spectacles manufactured by Semmons & Co. from the Brazilian pebble. The Spectacles are of a peculiar form, and in this respect presents an important improvement over the ordinary one. The material, also, is of a superior quality, and is much more transparent than the ordinary one. It is equally as hard, as well as harder, and more transparent than the ordinary one. I am, therefore, of opinion, that the Spectacles of Semmons & Co. are of a superior quality, and are equally as hard, as well as harder, and more transparent than the ordinary one. I am, therefore, of opinion, that the Spectacles of Semmons & Co. are of a superior quality, and are equally as hard, as well as harder, and more transparent than the ordinary one.  
 Professor of Surgery, New-York Medical College, and  
 Vice-Chief to the State Hospital, &c.  
 FROM VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., PROFESSOR, &c.  
 This may inform that I have used for three weeks past the Spectacles of Semmons & Co. from the Brazilian pebble, and find them to be of a superior quality, and in this respect presents an important improvement over the ordinary one. The material, also, is of a superior quality, and is much more transparent than the ordinary one. It is equally as hard, as well as harder, and more transparent than the ordinary one. I am, therefore, of opinion, that the Spectacles of Semmons & Co. are of a superior quality, and are equally as hard, as well as harder, and more transparent than the ordinary one.  
 PENNAH is fancy, but they appear to me to be of a superior quality, and are equally as hard, as well as harder, and more transparent than the ordinary one.  
 NEW-YORK, April 20, 1868.  
 FROM JAMES R. WOOD, M. D., PROFESSOR.  
 I have examined some specimens of Spectacles manufactured by Semmons & Co. from the Brazilian pebble, and find them to be of a superior quality, and in this respect presents an important improvement over the ordinary one. The material, also, is of a superior quality, and is much more transparent than the ordinary one. It is equally as hard, as well as harder, and more transparent than the ordinary one. I am, therefore, of opinion, that the Spectacles of Semmons & Co. are of a superior quality, and are equally as hard, as well as harder, and more transparent than the ordinary one.  
 PENNAH is fancy, but they appear to me to be of a superior quality, and are equally as hard, as well as harder, and more transparent than the ordinary one.  
 NEW-YORK, April 20, 1868.

contraction give them a preference over all means of  
of glass. I recommend them so earnestly to my friends  
No. 21ating place, New-York, 56 South street, 1864

**NO. 669-2 BROADWAY,  
UNDER THE LAFARGE HOUSE.**

**IMPORTANT TO MASTERS OF VESSELS  
FOR THE SECURITY OF HEALTH AND LIFE A  
PROTECTION AGAINST SICKNESS ON SHIP-  
BOARD.**

Every vessel that leaves port should provide a supply  
of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AND REGULATING PILLS.  
More benefit in the hour of peril from the  
men breaking out of cholera, small-pox, ship fever,  
low fever, or any other malignant disease, will  
be derived from their use than from any other system of  
treatment in progress. Not one derided from sickness  
of disease, caught in the hour of danger, will be  
relieved, except by their use. No sickness will prevail on board ships  
that use the READY RELIEF AND REGULATING PILLS  
freely made use of by the passengers and crew. In

East and West Indies these remedies have proved of measurable benefit in cholera, flux, dysentery, yellow fever, ship fever and other malignant fevers.

The late lamented Captain Follenbee, of the Hatterly of packets never left port without laying in a supply of these remedies, and he certified to us that since he introduced their use on board his ship there had not been one death from sickness or disease.

Captains and masters of vessels will find it to their advantage to call upon Drs. RADWAY & CO., at their office, No. 23 John-st., where salutatory evidence will be produced of their perfect security of use, and the safety of passengers and crew will enjoy by the introduction of these remedies on shipboard. RADWAY & CO.,

Physicians and Chemists,  
No. 23 John-st.

**BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.**  
ESTABLISHED 1837.  
**W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,**  
NO. 8 BOWERY.

Wish to call the attention of the public to their as-  
sortment of **MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING:**  
**SPRING OVERCOATS: BUSINESS SUITS**  
A large assortment of **SPRING OVERCOATS,**  
**AT VERY LOW PRICES,** ranging from \$6 per  
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.  
**GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHI-**  
**ONABLE STYLE,** at short notice, and upon econom-  
ic terms. **DON'T FORGET—NO 8 BOWERY.**

**MEDICAL.**  
**DR. J. BOVEE DODS**

his patients throughout the United States. He would inform his friends that he has taken a visit of rounds, handsomely furnished, and opened a Medical Office at  
No. 608 44th and 63d BROADWAY,  
New York City. He now resides at a comfortable furnished apartment, where he can be consulted by day or night, on all important vegetable remedies, in connection with IMPERIAL VEINE BITTERS, for those various chronic diseases considered by physicians as incurable.

Dr. DOBE immersed and well-known graduate in medicine from the University of Vienna, Austria, was determined to furnish his patients with accurate information as to the nature of the disease and its curability. If he cannot do so, he will not take their money. He has no assistants, and he himself examines every patient. His mode of practice is new and decidedly efficacious.

His charge for an examination and prescriptions \$1.00, giving the patient one month free treatment. He charges nothing more than one month. After this, each visit to office, for examination, prescription or advice, will only \$1, till cured.

**DR. J. SOVER DODGE'**  
**IMPERIAL**      **WINE**      **BITTERS**

Three Bitters, as an alternative, tonic, strengthener and curative agent, are superior to any other remedy ever yet offered to the world. They renovate and cure the blood, cure constipation, palpitation of heart, and are the creditors of the system. They are a great remedy in female complaints they cannot be surpassed, and are delicious to the taste. They not only cure, but prevent disease. All well persons should take them in summer months so as to realize the health and vitality of the Southern climates, where fevers rage.

These WINE BITTERS, destined to become the wonder of the age, are manufactured by Dr. J. S. Dodge, of the beautiful quarry bottom, with his name blown in the glass.

**FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.**

The splendid low-pressure, side-wheel, upper coal  
steamer, ILLINOIS, JOHN FARRINGTON, will leave for  
Toledo, Mich., regularly at 2 o'clock P. M., on the follow-  
ing days, for ports on Lake Superior, via Mackinac or  
Sault Ste. Marie:

|           |         |           |         |
|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Wednesday | June 18 | Saturday  | July 1  |
| Thursday  | June 19 | Sunday    | July 2  |
| Friday    | June 20 | Monday    | July 3  |
| Wednesday | June 25 | Friday    | July 8  |
| Thursday  | June 26 | Saturday  | July 9  |
| Friday    | June 27 | Sunday    | July 10 |
| Saturday  | June 28 | Monday    | July 11 |
| Sunday    | June 29 | Tuesday   | July 12 |
| Monday    | June 30 | Wednesday | July 13 |

Travelers can leave Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Cleve-  
land by cars or boats the previous evening and reach  
Toledo, Mich., in time for the steamer.

To pleasure travelers or health seekers, during the  
Summer months, a trip on the ILLINOIS to Lake Su-  
perior is a most desirable and profitable one.

**THE BUGS' LAMENT.**  
LYON, OUR REMORSEFUL ONE,  
LAYS US BY THE THOUSAND, JUST—  
TOUCHED BY HIS MAGNETIC ST. I.  
THAT UNWILLINGLY WE MUST—  
IF OUR POWER BE MATCHED OURS!  
WE'D THAT INSECT MORTIMER KID!  
FOR HIS FINGER, PURE AS SAE,  
WILL OUR RACE ANNHILATE.

Lyon's Power is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine-bugs, etc. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to roaches and mice. See page 10.

Sample packs, 25 cents; regular size, 50 cents and 75 cents. **BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Nassau St., N. Y.**

**KEROSENE OILS.**  
**DEALERS IN KEROSENE**  
are recommended to purchase only oils that are  
guaranteed to be literally equal to the best.  
THE COLOR OF KEROSENE IS LIGHT LEMON,  
and it now excels in purity, durability, and illuminating  
power over all other materials used for light.  
**NEW-YORK ROYAL OIL CO.**  
No. 83 Pearl-st., N. Y.

[illegible]



**MEDICAL.**

**THE FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS IN-**  
cidental to both sexes are reorganized, and prostrated  
powers restored to a healthy tone, by the use of **TRI-  
MAR No. 1. Read Human Frailty, or Physiological Re-  
marks;** it explains everything. To be had of **Dr.  
BARLOW, No. 161 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents.**  
Sent free of postage. Sold also by

**F. C. WELLS & CO.,**  
No. 115 Franklin st., New-York.  
J. STOW,  
No. 166 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

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**THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.**

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 Railroad  
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 are above  
 Broadway  
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 only pest  
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 No. 28

**WATER-BEARS, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING**  
**WATER-BEARS, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING**  
**WATER-BEARS, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING**  
**JAUNDICE,**  
**JAUNDICE,**  
**JAUNDICE,**  
**SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,**  
**SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,**  
**SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,**  
**LIVER COMPLAINT,**

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THE OXYGENATED BITTERS  
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS  
are prepared by BETH W. POWELL & CO., Boston, and  
are for sale by Agents, Druggists and Dealers, both in  
city and country.  
Everywhere.  
Everywhere.  
Everywhere.

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**A NEW MEDICAL BOOK**  
By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., *prof. of*  
RICHARD, of Paris, (France)

**WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.**  
DR. STRATTON, sole proprietor. This medicine will  
relieve palpitation of the heart instantly; it restores  
the circulation of the blood and quiets agitated nerves.

**PERUVIAN SYRUP.**—THIS PREPARATION OF LEMON differs from all others, being a protected solution of the Frodo combination never before obtained in a permanent form. It is well known in Boston and New-England, where it is prescribed by the most prominent physicians, and is extensively used there by the most intelligent and respectable citizens. For Debility from any cause. Dyspepsia, and the various

It has been found extremely efficacious. Pamphlets, giving a full description of the remedy, and the remarkable cures it has effected, may be obtained of the agents.

We subjoin an article from the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, of June, 1858:

"**PARTICULAR STATE.**—We feel justified in calling attention to this medicine, after carefully weighing the evidence of its beneficial qualities. The value of iron to the system is well known; but it has heretofore been deemed impossible to obtain its procrude in solution in an agreeable form."

now, however, the testimony of Dr. Hayes our State Assayer, that a method of combination has been discovered which obviates this difficulty; and that this preparation of the protoxide of iron may replace all the existing combinations of iron with Quinine. It has already received the approbation of several of our highest standing, while the proprietors have many testimonials from respectable private citizens who have experienced its virtues. We believe that it is very efficacious for the cure of a variety of diseases to which the human race is prone.

possession with  
clock A. A.  
s. 7 and 9  
cars.

**LOTS**  
KLYN.—  
June 14,  
New York,  
N. J.

broadsheet. Among its contents is the *Anatomy of the* sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and cures, the diseases of the female in particular, European Hospital practice, quacks (advertisements), receipts and specifics; the author's unequalled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, these books above St. Nicholas Hall, New-York, from W. M. M., to 2, and 8 cents.

"We concern with other papers in reviewing Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etais Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway*

**HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE**  
 HUNTER has expended a fortune by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunonian Dispensary, 3rd Avenue-st. New York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP,

other remedies fell, cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in the most delicate cases. It roots out the poison, restores the faint blood to its usual abundance, and when it is used, it is \$1 a vial, and cannot be obtained anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division St. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indigence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraits of every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for its cure, and contains the full and complete details of

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL consultations. Dr. E. COBBAT, No. 12 Duane-st., adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last 27 years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilis, mercurial and virus diseases of a private character. Although it is common to hear by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of su-

physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of throat and skin eruptions, and sometimes in the joints and night sweats and emaciation.

**Structure.**—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from 3 to 6 weeks. Constitutional debility brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.

**DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES**  
of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases, and has succeeded in curing, or his treatment has benefited, the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. DR. WATSON receives patients

IN separate consulting rooms, from WATSON'S, at No. 439 Broome st., second block east of Broadway, and from the publishers, HARRIS AND GUNDEL, secured simultaneously in London and New-York. It is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHOEA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or otherwise. Anatomical plates of a superior kind and drawings of the form of disease, are also included. Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it. — *Medical*

**COURAUD'S ITALIAN MODICATED SOAP.**  
It is well known, cures tan, pimples, freckles, salt-rheum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes, tender chaps, and cures every skin disease. It is the best soap in the world. It is everywhere. **COURAUD'S PORE REPTILER** unclogs hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. **TIPOID ROUGE** for pale lips and cheeks. **LILY WHITE** for flushed, red and heated faces. **FAIR VIOLET** for sunken cheeks and faded lips. **FAIR BLACK** for brown and red

**CLAIR'S**  
Superior  
Scented  
J. W.  
Bond St.

staining the skin. **HAIR RESTORATIVE** for the hair to grow and make it soft, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. HOUARD's old-established depot No. 70 Walker-st., first store from Broadway. **HAYES' Rooking-Balm**, BOSTON. Sold by G. CALLENDER Philadelphia; BATTS, No 128 Washington-st. Boston.

**QUERUS COD LIVER OIL JELLY.**  
Approved by the New York Academy of Medicine.  
The only one containing no adulteration. Beware of IMITATIONS. This imitation contains as much oil as the genuine. See hidden advertisement as containing

5. FROM  
S. IZAKSON  
made  
READY  
for sale  
1000 etc.  
1749 J.E.  
L.A. JR.

**DR. LACOSTE OF PARIS, FIRST ASSISTANT to the great Dr. Ricord of that city, induced by the success of his treatment in a certain class of diseases and weaknesses, for the cure of which the French mode of practice is to be celebrated, can be consulted in America for**

**\$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.** Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain and permanent cure for all cases without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business: many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, No. 27 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

**TIMOLIA'S SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS.**  
 No. J. Carroll-place, Bleeker-st., the only Sulphur

Bath in the United States for the cure of rheumatism, gout, eruption of skin, psoriasis and all mercurial affections. Established by LOUIS L. TIMOLAT, from Paris, in 1822.



















**EARTHWARE.—WHITE GRANITE.** All common, and excellent assortment, just landing, and for sale in lots to suit buyers, at lowest figures, by **WILSON & BRAININ,** No. 160 Pearl st.



## The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1859.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, between Nassau and Broadway streets. The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning. Price Two CENTS, served at 12 1/2 cents a week, mailed six DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Times DOLLARS and two copies to one address. THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address; for TWELVE DOLLARS a year; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. Any person sending a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Advertisements in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

## Announcements in this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—10 P.M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—LA VIE EN ROSES.

LAURA KERN'S THEATRE—RODOLPH DIAMOND—EAST-NESTERS.

WALLACE'S THEATRE—TRAMONTANA—LESSONS FOR HUSBANDS—BARRY MAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LA TOUR DE NÈSLE—LA BATAILLON—TWO BUREAUX.

BOWERY THEATRE—ONE-EVEN SAIL—THE SORCERER OF PARIS.

NATIONAL THEATRE—REVOLT OF MESSINA—SKETCHES OF MEDIA—PIRATA'S LEGACY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—TWO TIMES A WEEK—BARNUM THE BAKER—HOLE IN THE WALL.

WOODS BUILDINGS—SELECT NIGRO MINSTREL—SQUADRA.

PALACE GARDEN—CONCERTS—Afternoon and Evening.

Matte Close at the Post-Office.

North-Albany, Buffalo and Canada. 3 1/2 P. M.

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embarquage, they will pay a marching salute to the Milwaukee Light Guard, now staying at the Astor House. The City Guard have the deserved reputation of being the finest military company in the City.

The action brought by Mr. W. W. SMITH against the proprietors of the Times for the publication of DONELL's speech delivered at his execution for the murder of Moses, the barkeeper of the Seaview House, was brought on for trial yesterday, in the Superior Court. The legal right of the defendants to publish the article in question being contended for on their part, the Judge directed the Jury to assess the damages and render a verdict subject to the opinion of the Court. The Jury rendered a verdict for the defendants; which was changed as a matter of form to a verdict for the plaintiff for nominal damages.

The third trial of JAMES GLASS, for the murder of RICHARD OWENS, in Elm-street, in February last, was commenced yesterday, before Judge DAVIS, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. At the adjournment of the Court eleven jurors had been sworn.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, CHRISTOPHER MILLER, a little boy, curiously charged with assault and battery on his sister, was placed at the bar by the trial-attorney WATKINS. He mounted a horse, and rode over the said girl, inflicting injuries from which she recovered. He was quite a little boy, and his defence was that he could not restrain the horse. The jury convicted him, but recommended him to mercy. He was sentenced to the City Prison for five days, and fined \$50. WILLIAM SCHREINER pleaded guilty to passing counterfeit money. There were six indictments against him on similar charges. He was sent to the State Prison for five years. HERMAN EISENBERG was tried for receiving stolen goods and acquitted.

The Brooklyn Common Council voted, last night, that a horse railroad on Grand-street, Eastern District, was necessary, and directed the City Clerk to publish the notices required by the Railroad act, calling for proposals for the privilege of the route. This line will extend from the foot of South Seventh-street, through Grand-street and Maspeth-avenue to Newtown.

Cotton advanced 1/4¢ yesterday, with sales of 1000 bales. Flour was in good demand, and prices favored sellers. Wheat was in request, but the firmness of holders checked business. Corn was moderately dealt in at improved prices. Lard, Beef, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Oils and Whisky, were less sought after. Hay, Sole Leather, Common Kerosine and Spirits Turpentine were in fair demand. The Freight engagements were moderate.

A City Inspector at Last.

By a unanimous vote, the Aldermen last evening confirmed the Mayor's nomination of DANIEL E. DELAVAN as City Inspector. The language of their resolution of confirmation,—"that the Board do advise and consent to the appointment," &c.—while it was necessary to their own conscience, involves a wanton insult to Mr. DELAVAN. He probably will not resent it, however, on the ground that nobody will believe it true that the Aldermen "advised" his nomination. They have kept his name in Alderman BOON's pocket for a fortnight, which is ample evidence that they did not "advise" his appointment, and they have only consented to it because they could not do better. When Alderman ADAMS heard that they were about to adopt the confirmation unanimously, he intimated that they had probably "seen" DELAVAN. Now to be "seen" by the Aldermen means something more than that one's fleshy body has passed in review before our august City Fathers, and the image of his substance rested for a moment upon their optic nerves. That the candidate for City Inspector has been "seen" by the Aldermen, means that he has been closeted with an Aldermanic Committee, and that certain serious questions have been put to him, all tending to the one grand query: Would he strive his utmost if appointed to carry through six great schemes now understood to be on foot for undermining the Municipal treasury?

Now, that Mr. DELAVAN was "seen" so far as to be fully catechized we do not doubt; but that he answered satisfactorily, we are glad to believe that his confirmation does not prove. Mr. DELAVAN has the reputation of being an honest man, and, moreover, he is too shrewd a politician to commit political suicide in the vulgar fashion common with City Inspectors. Why then do the Aldermen unanimously confirm him?

In the first place, the exposure made in this journal of the six prospective schemes, to which we have alluded, has inspired the Aldermanic engineers with wholesome terror. Then, the Board of Councilmen are not all satisfied with the shape that affairs have been taking. The Aldermen would have preferred that there should be no City Inspector appointed at all, nor any contracts made. It would then have become their duty to have the necessary street cleaning done by days' work; the Ward Inspectors would have been called to supervise this work—the Aldermen, having all the patronage in their own hands, would have ruled the Ward Inspectors. This was a fine plan for the Aldermen, but a poor plan for the Councilmen; and as the smaller Board could not perfect many of its schemes without the cooperation of the larger, it was worth while for the former to pay some attention to the threats of the latter, and put things into such a form that the profits might be shared. But a still more potent argument proceeded from the Mayor's Office. Ever since this Honor stormed the City Inspector's Rooms through his second-floor windows, and assumed to himself the captaincy of the Inspector's Department, the Aldermen had been aware that without assuming any more doubtful powers, Mr. TILGNER might at once advise for proposals and insist, just as the Charter does, that the lowest responsible bidder should take the job of street-cleaning. Should the Mayor adopt this policy, as acting City Inspector, he would share with the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel the entire disposition of three hundred thousand dollars per year. The Mayor had shown no disposition to do any such desperate thing, but it was rumored that he might be driven to the resolution, and indeed that he had already come to the end of his patience, and named his last candidate.

What better could the Aldermen do in the circumstances than they did? The nominee was entirely satisfactory to their "party," and indeed it would have been rather awkward to reject so noted a schemer. They postponed final action long enough to leave it always doubtful whether they had been compelled to forego all their coveted spoils or not. They make friends with inevitable fate and hope for the best.

As for the new Inspector himself, if he accepts office unpledged, he has a world of work to do, which, faithfully done, will reflect great credit upon him, before reaching those more radical and delicate duties on the performance of which the model Inspector of the future must found his fame. If he will throw overboard pending illegal contracts for the street cleaning—will refuse all complicity in any projected "little arrangements," and turn out of doors a crowd of ignorant and imbecile dependents, to replace them with a corps of competent men, fit to do the duty of his subordinates—he will gain lasting laurels, and put the taxpayers of New-York under a thousand obligations.

The Turnverein, Sangerbund and kindred German societies of this City celebrated their ninth "Pinstmontag" yesterday, at Elm Park, with more than the usual spirit. At least six thousand persons were present. The proceedings were in every way interesting and decorous.

The City Guard make their twenty-fifth anniversary excursion to-day. They go to West Point, where a grand reception awaits them. Before

which has played no inconsiderable part in the present campaign, and may play a greater part in time to come. And there are also two towns in Sardinia, one of which, named Robbio, lies not far from the said river Agogna, while the other named Bobbio lies far away beyond the Po and near the frontier of Parma. One of these towns the Austrians, it seems, have recently occupied in force. If the town in question be Robbio, they had already taken possession of it on the 13th of May. If on the other hand it be Bobbio which they have honored with their presence, the movement indicates a disposition to contest the Lomelline with the Franco-Sardinian army, which has already in part passed the Sesia under the King of Sardinia, while the Emperor of the French had moved his headquarters to Casale, as an indication of some great eastward movement of the main body at no distant day.

Libel Suits and the Press.

In perfect conformity with the precedents of several years' experience, a suit for libel brought against the Times by Mr. W. W. SMITH, was yesterday terminated in favor of the journal. The circumstances of this particular case throw so much light upon the ordinary fashion of libel suits against the Press, and the fashion of its settlement is so full of wholesome instruction for those whom a moment of very natural excitement may lead into litigation with the daily journals, that we think it worthy a moment's attention from our readers.

About eighteen months ago, a young man named MOSES was murdered in the hotel kept by Mr. SMITH at Nevasink. Suspicion fastened at once upon an inmate of the house, who was arrested, brought to trial, convicted and executed. The scene of his execution was made more than usually painful by the conduct of the unhappy prisoner, who, evidently laboring under the most intense excitement, reviewed his own case in a passionately incoherent and illogical speech, the tenor of which went to show that he was really innocent of the crime for which he was to suffer, and that the guilty person was the landlord of the hotel himself. This speech was reproduced by the Reporters of the Press, and appeared, with other news of the day, in the Times. We took occasion, however, to point out to our readers the utterly worthless character of this most plausible harangue; and it never for an instant occurred to us that any reasonable being could think of bestowing the least heed upon its accusations.

Mr. SMITH, however, on reading the account of the execution, became naturally indignant at finding his name coupled in the public prints with these ravings of a man maddened by shame and misery, and the near approach of death. He thought, as many men in the like position have, doubtless, thought before him, that the Press ought to be held responsible for the publicity given to such charges; and, notwithstanding our careful explanation of our own views on the subject, he prosecuted us for libel. The suit has been consummated; and while the character of Mr. SMITH—never for an instant impugned—has come out of the ordeal unscathed, the evident equity of the case has been confirmed to the Times. We have not been found guilty of libel, for the good and sufficient reason that there has been no libel perpetrated. We had incidentally fallen upon the misfortune of disseminating a charge which no sane man could for a moment entertain seriously, and the law absolves us from any responsibility for this act. In nine instances out of ten such must be the termination of suits for libel against the Press. Not once in twenty years can any journal having the slightest claim to respectability be expected to be proved guilty of libel in the full sense of that word. All considerations of justice and good feeling apart, it is so manifestly against the interest of every newspaper seeking reputation as an authority, to make itself the organ of personal spite, or petty malignity, that any private individual who may find his name accidentally connected by a leading journal with some disgraceful aspersions to which he is not liable, will always find it in every respect the wisest course for him to apply immediately to the authorities of the journal itself, and request of them a full correction of the misstatement. To resort at once to the weapons of the law in such cases is but a little wiser than it would be to draw a bowie-knife or revolver and anticipate all explanations by slaying the supposed offender. The freedom of the Press to comment upon passing events, and to give the public full chronicles of the history of each successive day, is recognized both by our laws and our customs as an integral element in our civilization. Where a reckless and licentious abuse of this freedom can be proved, it should, of course, be severely punished, and always will be while our Courts retain any character of judicial honesty. But such abuse should never be presumed. A suit for libel is a simple cutting off of all communications between the suitor and the sued. The person who thinks himself libeled in the Press, to-day, and by a courteous representation of the fact secures a retraction to-morrow, has achieved the best possible remedy of his wrong. The imputation vanishes with the disavowal, and the matter has come to an end. But he who chooses litigation as his means of redress, is sure only of a long and fatiguing interval of unpleasant excitement and of a heavy bill of legal costs. The chances are overwhelmingly against a verdict in his favor, and must continue to be so, while the public remain persuaded of the general justice and honesty with which the Press is, and for its own sake must be, administered.

THE AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION OF MONTENAPOLLO.—The Fulton brings us, at last, the official Austrian account of the action of the 20th of May. It is a carefully-prepared document, but bears such obvious marks of preparation for the sake of producing a specific impression, that the London Times itself, in comparing it with the Sardinian version of the same affair, is forced to admit that the Austrian is superior to the Italian as "Droves an inferior to the author of Baron Munchausen." The "monstrous exaggeration" of the French numbers in the Austrian dispatch is also justly commented upon by the British apologist of Austria, who concludes, after a careful examination of Count GYLLA's elaborate plea for a victory, that the "result of the battle was honorable to the French, and that it will be for the Austrians to show, if they can, in future engagements, that the success of their enemies was due, not to superior military qualities, but only to the uncertain fortune of war."

The outrageously inaccurate and dishonest character of Count GYLLA's statement, indeed fully bears out the criticism of JOMINI, which we have already quoted in these columns, upon the respective values of French and Austrian bulletins of war. The Sardinian story seems also to have been very highly colored in a sense opposite from the Austrian; and the substantial truth of history is un-

doubtedly to be looked for in the modest, delicate and intelligible dispatch of Gen. FORRY.

THE DELEGATE WAR.—We almost begin to fear that there is, after all, a degree of trouble deep in the bosom of the Democracy respecting the best mode of appointing delegates to Charleston. Most of the papers of that party express themselves in favor of the District system. That this is contrary to the programme, and that it will be quashed when the proper time comes, no sensible politician can for a moment doubt. Mr. CASSIDY, of the Albany Atlas, and Mr. DEAN RICHMOND, of the State Committee, know all this as well as we could tell them. They will listen to the remonstrances of the Harde with composure, give a polite ear to the Sage of Binghamton's friends, and talk gently as sucking doves about union, harmony and success. But when the Democratic State Convention meets, in the Fall, will they be moved from their purpose by the New-York News or the Albany Standard? We rather think not. Will they stop to consider how many village journals have expressed a preference for the District System? No, indeed. New-York must be a unit in Charleston. New-York must have no candidate, from the southern tier, or fill the front rank of aspirants has fallen.

If, in the course of events, in order to save the harmony of the National Democracy, New-York is compelled to bring forth a man for the Presidency, why then it will be more important than ever that she should appear in the character of a unit.

It is all very well for the Harde to elicit public opinion, and publish long lists of Democratic organs; but the thing is already settled. The "documents," if they would like to see them, may be found in DEAN RICHMOND's overcoat pocket.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Our readers, fashionable, musical, charitable, curious, idle and busy, must not, for their own sakes, be suffered to forget that BELLIINI's magnificent opera of "I Puritani" is to be performed at the Academy of Music to-night, for the benefit of one of the noblest benevolent institutions of New-York.

The opera for this occasion is an event in its way, including as it does, in the character of *Elvira*, a New-York lady of the highest distinction, Madame de Comtesse de FERGUSON, formerly Miss THORNE, whose reputation *de salon* as an artist of the rarest quality should of itself suffice to fill the house. Madame de FERGUSON, moreover, is supported by the full force of Mr. STRAKOSKY's unrivaled operatic arm, and everything augurs one of the most delightful operatic *fiets* of the season. Those who cannot hear "I Puritani" to-night will do well to absent themselves from town immediately.

A CORRECTION.—In the communication of Mr. WOODRUFF, published yesterday morning, the quantity of oil removed by him was stated as 2,000 tons. It should have been 200,000 per annum.

Pinstmontag.

NINTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK TURNVEREIN—FESTIVITIES IN ELM PARK.

"Pinstmontag," Pentecost, or Whit-Monday, is the great festival day of the year with the Germans of the Old World and the New. They celebrate it as if they were in the country, by excursions into the country, if they dwell in the country, they all have their festive door decorations. It is their welcome to the Spring, their rejoicing that "Winter is over and gone, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land."

Yesterday, our German citizens of this City and vicinity, went out in their thousands for this most worthy festival. It was "Pinstmontag." Wherever a German is, all the world over, he remembers that day. So, yesterday, the principal streets of the City were paraded by a procession of Germans, bound for Elm Park, in somewhat of the following order, and much gazed at by admiring citizens:

The Union Hussar Company, Third Regiment, Captain SARGENT, mounted on fine horses and presenting a noble appearance; Dordwirth's Germania Band; Company F of the Eleventh Regiment, Captain LUX; Band of the New-York German Rifle Corps; the New-York Rifle Corps, Captain BROSCH; the Festival Committee and Marshal, with their Adjutants, the Town and Turnverein, with the delegation from other cities; the Bands of the Krakelka Germania, and Bummella Unions.

The Glee Clubs followed; the New-York Liedertafel and Meisnerchor, the Altemann Club, the Frohnen, Helvetia, Columbia, Mozart, Euphonia, Germania, Sangerbund, Schiller, and the Sangerbund, Sangerbund, Tautonia Maennerchor, and many other companies, equally important, which we have not space to particularize.

Starting from Harmony Garden, Essex-street, at 8 o'clock in the morning, they marched through Grand-street, Bowery, Chatham-street, the Park, up Broadway, to the foot of Spring-street, where they were the *Alce Price* and the *Island Home* were in waiting to convey them to Striker's Bay, whence an easy road conducted them to Elm Park, the place of their destination.

At 2 o'clock, notwithstanding the ominous clouds, threatening rain, about six thousand persons, men and children included (and the exact number in numbers) were assembled in Elm Park. A better place could not have been chosen. The trees are of the old native growth, with interlacing boughs, and when the rain did come pattering down, which it did three or four times, it only made a pleasant music on the leaves, and did not harm the gay hats of the ladies, which were tied by the branches and suspended from the eaves like fruit plumes, and were forbidden to the touch. Underneath each tree a group of unbanned, laughing women were enjoying themselves, plates and lager-biere glasses forming part of the crowd. They were like apples shaken from the trees of Paradise. It was dangerous for a bachelor to walk among them.

Precisely at two o'clock the singing by the various glee clubs commenced. Afterwards followed the gymnastic feats in relation to which special mention should be made to the feats of several of the juvenile Turnvereins, boys from ten to fifteen years old, about 300 of whom were present. Many of these little fellows performed astonishing things in the "Turner" or gymnastic line. The adult Turnvereins were equal to their established reputation. Those who have not witnessed their feats can have but little idea of them. Mayor TILGNER, in his introduction to the festival, intended to present but business interfered with his inclination. Police Commissioner SMALLWELL and Deputy-Superintendent CAMPBELL were there, and in reply to Mr. KAUFMANN, President of the German Republican Central Club, made neat speeches, highly complimentary to the Germans, whose whole proceedings at the festival were more than usually pleasant. If the day had been brighter and there had been no constant threatening of rain, nothing would have been wanting to have rendered the "Pinstmontag" of this year, the best of the nine years of anniversary which the Turnverein have celebrated. As it was, it was one of the best, and deserves a hearty encomium.

FROM HAVANA.

NEWS ONE DAY LATER—ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA—THE HEALTH OF THE PORT.







## AUCTION SALES

[illegible]

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE  
A clumsy counterfeit of the genuine  
antidote has been advertised in  
Miss and has nothing of the app-  
etizing quality of the genuine.  
The name is "Watts' Nervous  
Antidote" and the address is  
"P.O. Box 100, New York City, and  
not one in New York City."  
P.Y.E. & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 100,  
N. York City.

[illegible][illegible]

DR. WATSON HAS, for a long time, expressed the failure of the ordinary medicine to cure the disease, and he gives the only safe and it is fully remedy every trace of the virus from the system.

**DR. WATSON HAS, for a long time** expressed the failure of the ordinary medicine to cure the disease, and he gives the only safe and it is fully remedy every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. MAGNIN'S NEW DISC  
OVERLAP OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM  
OVER OTHER REMEDIES: In fact, when it is used  
properly, it can be used to treat the  
nervous system and reproduce the  
ordinary, allowing all over-act-  
ing the nervous organizing the de-  
velopment of its full powers. Both men-  
tal and physical health are improved.

[illegible][illegible]

**EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.**  
Electric, Heating and Gas  
Fitting, Plumbing, and more ob-  
jects in the line of the  
Plumber, Victor, and  
of the Rectum cured without the use of  
hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at  
the residence of the patient, and  
physical operations or the cure at  
first several apartments. The patient is  
in the best of health.

[illegible]

**FURNITURE.**  
**ENAMELED CHAMBER WARDROBE.**  
 In all colors, of superior and warranted  
 finished in London. See fruit and  
 FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., oppo-  
 site the City Hall.

**LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE**  
**PARLOR ONE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**

[illegible]

**EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE**—**THE**  
**FACTORY**—No. 434 Broadway. One  
Luna Rocco's Theatre. Elegant enameled  
furniture, including chairs, tables, and  
flowers and green, at prices from \$25  
to \$100. In city of country are  
the most one of the most beautiful  
traces, spring beds, &c.

**GRAT CHANCE**—A GENUINE  
Chestnut and literary abilities. In the  
city of country are the most one of  
the most beautiful traces, spring beds,  
&c.

**ENAMELED FURNITURE**—**THE**  
**FACTORY**—No. 434 Broadway. One  
Luna Rocco's Theatre. Elegant enameled  
furniture, including chairs, tables, and  
flowers and green, at prices from \$25  
to \$100. In city of country are  
the most one of the most beautiful  
traces, spring beds, &c.

style and finish to your satisfaction. For sale also, Mattresses. **FRANKLIN'S**, 155 Broadway, 4 doors below Fulton.

**ENAMELED CHAMBERLAIN'S**  
**ENTRANCE**, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses at \$1.50 and upwards. **FRANKLIN'S**, 155 Broadway, 4 doors below Fulton.

**IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON RAIL**  
**IRON BEDSTOOLS**—Stools put up in stores for gentlemen to rest on. Liberal terms to the trade. **FRANKLIN'S**, 155 Broadway, 4 doors below Fulton.

**FURNITURE** bought for  
**MONEY**, at No. 121½ E. 4th, between 2nd and 3rd streets.

**CHINESE RATTAN CHAIRS**  
for country residences, for sale by E. C.  
No. 71 Broad-st.]







**THE SALT, NESU, MUSCIE, GLASS AND BINEWE, WHITE T**  
**Pills relieve every disorder of the stomach and**  
**bowels. Sold 60 Maiden-lane.**

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## EUROPE.

## ADVISED THREE DAYS LATER.

## THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

## SANGUINARY BATTLE AT PALESTRO.

## Victory of the Sardinians and Zouaves.

## Gallant Conduct of the King of Sardinia.

## Brilliant Charge of the Zouaves Against an Austrian Battery.

## GARIBOLDI DRIVEN TO THE MOUNTAINS.

## HIS RUMORED RETURN AND VICTORIES.

## Retreat of the Austrians into Lombardy.

## Insurrection in Lombardy and the Valtellina.

## Threatened Revolution in European Turkey.

## Cotton Active at an Advance—Breadstuffs Lower—Provisions Quiet.

## CONSOLS 93@93 1-4.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Tuesday, June 14.  
The R. M. steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool at 10:30 A. M. of Saturday the 4th inst., fired her first gun at Halifax at 20 minutes past 11, last night, and reached her wharf at about 1 o'clock.  
Her arrival is three days later and important.  
The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New York on Saturday May 21, arrived at Queenstown at 4 A. M. of the 2d, and at Liverpool on the morning of the 3d inst.  
The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from New York May 21, reached Southampton at noon of the 2d inst.  
The R. M. steamship *Persia*, from New York May 30, arrived at Liverpool at 2 A. M. of the 4th inst.

## THE WAR IN ITALY.

The advances from the seat of war are quite important.

The Austrians had twice endeavored to retake Palestro, but were on each occasion repulsed after a sanguinary encounter. The Sardinians were at one time outflanked on the right, when the Zouaves came to the rescue. The King of Sardinia commended his troops in person, and exhibited great gallantry. The Sardinian reports say that they took a thousand prisoners. The Austrian version had not been received.

The Austrians had retreated from Robbio, and a special telegram to the London *Daily News* says they were in full retreat across the Ticino.

The French head-quarters were at Vercelli.

General Garibaldi was driven into the mountains by the Austrian General Ussan, who retook Varese, but it was telegraphed, via Turin, that Garibaldi had returned, surprised the Austrians, retaken Varese, and reentered Como.

General Nizet had occupied Novara.

The insurrection in Lombardy was spreading.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant, and the funds had advanced.

The War News in Detail.

The Sardinian Government had issued the following official bulletins:

"Turin, May 31.

A fresh victory was gained by our troops at 7 o'clock this morning. Twenty-five thousand Austrians endeavored to retake Palestro. The King commanding the Fourth Division in person, and General Cialdini at the head of the Third Regiment of Zouaves, resisted the attack for a considerable time, and then after having successfully assumed the offensive, pursued the enemy, taking one thousand prisoners and capturing eight cannon, five of which were taken by the Zouaves. Four hundred Austrians were drowned in a canal during the combat at Palestro. Another fight took place at Conza, in the province of Novara, in which the enemy were repulsed by the Fourth Division, after a two-hour conflict. Last night the picket of the enemy endeavored to pass the Po at Cerverna, but were repulsed by the inhabitants. The Austrians have evacuated Vercelli in the province of Bobbio.

Turin, Wednesday, June 1.

The victory gained yesterday has been followed by a second victorious combat, which took place at 6 o'clock this evening, at Palestro, which the enemy endeavored to retake, but was repulsed again by the division of General Cialdini, composed of Zouaves and Piedmontese cavalry. The King pressed forward, when the fight was most furious, the Zouaves trying to restrain him. On Tuesday, the Austrians attacked the Sardinian vanguard at Sesto Calende, and the fight lasted two hours. Our troops crossed the Ticino in pursuit of the enemy.

A numerous Austrian corps d'armee appeared before Varese, but Garibaldi ordered the National Guard not to resist, and fell back on Lago Maggiore.

An attack was attempted by our troops against Lavico, on the Lago Maggiore, but without result.

Additional details of the battle of Palestro state that the Sardinian right wing was at one time overflanked by the Austrians, who threatened the bridge of boats across the Sesia, over which Cialdini was to effect a junction with the King. At this juncture the Zouaves came to the rescue, and turned the tide against the Austrians. The Zouaves lost one officer and twenty men killed, and two hundred wounded, including two officers.

The Sardinians are believed to have been terribly cut up, but their loss is not mentioned. An Austrian General is reported killed, Napoleon subsequently visited the battle field, and congratulated the Sardinians on the result.

The Turin dispatch of the 2d says that the Austrians that morning advanced from Robbio towards the French outposts, but retired after a short fight. The movement was made to conceal the retreat of the Austrians, who had begun to evacuate Robbio, carrying with them about one thousand wounded.

On the 3d it was telegraphed from Turin that the Austrians had withdrawn to the eastern bank of the Po, and had abandoned Torre, Beretti and the neighboring country.

The Paris *Monitor* publishes dispatches from Vercelli, which the Emperor had made his headquarters. These dispatches are confirmatory of the Sardinian bulletins, and say that the Sardinians behaved most valiantly at Palestro.

In regard to the part taken by the Zouaves, they say that they performed wonders. One dispatch says

"Although unsupported, and in front of the Aus-

trian battery of eight guns, the Zouaves crossed a canal, ascended the heights, which were very steep, and charged the Austrians with the bayonet. More than four hundred Austrians were thrown into the canal, and six pieces of cannon were taken by the Zouaves. The loss of the French was inconsiderable." The Emperor has conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on Gen. Foxy.

The French troops were concentrating at Casale, Varese and Vercelli.

The Austrian accounts of the Palestro affair were not published.

A Verona dispatch of the 1st says that the Allies had attacked the vanguard of the Seventh Austrian corps d'armee, but that their further advance was stopped by the corps of General Zucchi. A great number were reported wounded.

Garibaldi had met with reverses. A Vienna telegram of the 1st announces on official authority that Garibaldi was driven back from Sondrio into the mountains, and that General Ussan with his troops was pursuing him. The only issue open to Garibaldi was the Sesia.

An official telegram from Milan states that, on the 1st, Varese was abandoned and taken by Ussan, who reinstated the legal authorities and levied war contributions on the city.

LATER.—It was telegraphed from Turin, on the 3d, that Garibaldi had surprised and beaten the Austrians at Varese, and that the town was again free of the enemy, and also that Garibaldi retaken Como on the night of the 2d.

Gen. Nizet entered Novara on the 1st, after a slight encounter with the Austrian outposts, who shortly retired. The Emperor arrived there the same evening amidst the acclamations of the people.

The Austrians endeavored to cross the Po at Basiglio (7) but the inhabitants opposed them, firing upon and destroying an Austrian bark (7).

The Valtellina was in insurrection, and the town of Sondrio (the capital of the district) had proclaimed for Victor Emanuel.

The Duke of Parma had arrived in Switzerland with a numerous suite.

The French officers of the Engineers had arrived at Intra, and were collecting vessels to cross the Lago Maggiore with 500 men.

The French squadron in the Adriatic had captured 35 Austrian vessels, the estimated value of which was 4,000,000 francs.

## THE VERY LATEST.

By Telegram from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday, June 4—A. M.

The *Daily News* has a special dispatch, dated Turin, Friday night, saying that the Austrians in full retreat were recrossing the Ticino; that Garibaldi had gained a new victory over the enemy, and that the insurrection in Lombardy was spreading.

Great Britain.

Parliament had met daily to swear in members, but no business would be transacted until the delivery of the Queen's speech on the 7th.

The race for the Derby was won by Sir Josiah Hawley's *Maid*. The value of the stakes was nearly £1,700,000. It was reported that Mr. Hawley had won about £100,000.

The London *Ministerialist* learns that the moving of an amendment to the address to the Queen has been abandoned, and that another method of assault will doubtless be tried.

Large purchases of English horses were alleged to be in progress for the French army. Many thousands were required.

It was stated that the prospectus of a Company would be issued in a few days for laying two telegraph cables from Cornwall, England, to Canada direct, and that the proposed capital of the Company was £1,000,000.

It was vaguely rumored that the Duke of Cambridge was likely to retire from the command-in-chief of the army, on account of some disclosures or reflections in an Investigating Committee report on the sale of army commissions.

The Princess Alexandra, wife of Prince of Wales, had quitted England for Berlin.

Sir John Lubbock had been formally presented with the Freedom of the City of London in a gold box, and a proposition was pending to pay Lord Eton the same compliment.

A great explosion of saltpetre occurred on board the troopship *Eastern Monarch* from Rangoon, which was anchored at Spithead. She had 400 soldiers and their wives on board returning from India. The ship was speedily enveloped in flames, but prompt action saved all but seven persons, including five children who were killed by the explosion.

The Bank of England had reduced the rate of discount from 4½ to 3½ per cent. The event was fully anticipated, and produced no effect on the market.

The joint-stock banks, &c., had also reduced their rates.

The Stock Exchange was quite buoyant, Consols reaching 93½ to 93½ on the 2d; but after some fluctuations, they closed at a slight decline. On the 3d, the decline made further progress, and the market was weak at the quotations given elsewhere.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

The *Daily News* City Article of Saturday says the rapid rise in the funds induced realizations and a partial reaction. Consols on Friday sustained an extreme fall of nearly five eighths, but became steadier, and at the close were only three-eighths lower. The rates of discount are still falling. First class bills are negotiated at 2½ to 3½ per cent., and in exceptional cases as low as 2½ per cent. The discount houses only now allow 2½ per cent. for money on demand, and 2½ per cent. for seven days' notice.

The *Times* City Article of Friday evening says that the accounts of the active progress of the intrigue to stir up an insurrection in Turkey, has contributed to a depression in the funds. The Foreign Exchanges to-day show no change. The commercial advices from Germany continue to show great anxiety and alarm to resist, and fell back on Lago Maggiore.

An attack was attempted by our troops against Lavico, on the Lago Maggiore, but without result.

Additional details of the battle of Palestro state that the Sardinian right wing was at one time overflanked by the Austrians, who threatened the bridge of boats across the Sesia, over which Cialdini was to effect a junction with the King. At this juncture the Zouaves came to the rescue, and turned the tide against the Austrians. The Zouaves lost one officer and twenty men killed, and two hundred wounded, including two officers.

The Sardinians are believed to have been terribly cut up, but their loss is not mentioned. An Austrian General is reported killed, Napoleon subsequently visited the battle field, and congratulated the Sardinians on the result.

The Turin dispatch of the 2d says that the Austrians that morning advanced from Robbio towards the French outposts, but retired after a short fight. The movement was made to conceal the retreat of the Austrians, who had begun to evacuate Robbio, carrying with them about one thousand wounded.

On the 3d it was telegraphed from Turin that the Austrians had withdrawn to the eastern bank of the Po, and had abandoned Torre, Beretti and the neighboring country.

The Paris *Monitor* publishes dispatches from Vercelli, which the Emperor had made his headquarters. These dispatches are confirmatory of the Sardinian bulletins, and say that the Sardinians behaved most valiantly at Palestro.

In regard to the part taken by the Zouaves, they say that they performed wonders. One dispatch says

"Although unsupported, and in front of the Aus-

trian battery of eight guns, the Zouaves crossed a canal, ascended the heights, which were very steep, and charged the Austrians with the bayonet. More than four hundred Austrians were thrown into the canal, and six pieces of cannon were taken by the Zouaves. The loss of the French was inconsiderable." The Emperor has conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on Gen. Foxy.

The French troops were concentrating at Casale, Varese and Vercelli.

The Austrian accounts of the Palestro affair were not published.

A Verona dispatch of the 1st says that the Allies had attacked the vanguard of the Seventh Austrian corps d'armee, but that their further advance was stopped by the corps of General Zucchi. A great number were reported wounded.

Garibaldi had met with reverses. A Vienna telegram of the 1st announces on official authority that Garibaldi was driven back from Sondrio into the mountains, and that General Ussan with his troops was pursuing him. The only issue open to Garibaldi was the Sesia.

An official telegram from Milan states that, on the 1st, Varese was abandoned and taken by Ussan, who reinstated the legal authorities and levied war contributions on the city.

LATER.—It was telegraphed from Turin, on the 3d, that Garibaldi had surprised and beaten the Austrians at Varese, and that the town was again free of the enemy, and also that Garibaldi retaken Como on the night of the 2d.

Gen. Nizet entered Novara on the 1st, after a slight encounter with the Austrian outposts, who shortly retired. The Emperor arrived there the same evening amidst the acclamations of the people.

The Austrians endeavored to cross the Po at Basiglio (7) but the inhabitants opposed them, firing upon and destroying an Austrian bark (7).

The Valtellina was in insurrection, and the town of Sondrio (the capital of the district) had proclaimed for Victor Emanuel.

The Duke of Parma had arrived in Switzerland with a numerous suite.

The French officers of the Engineers had arrived at Intra, and were collecting vessels to cross the Lago Maggiore with 500 men.

The French squadron in the Adriatic had captured 35 Austrian vessels, the estimated value of which was 4,000,000 francs.

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**WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR ON**  
How's Sewing Machine, at M. LEAN'S, No. 155 Ful-  
ton st., Brooklyn, up stairs.







**HECKER'S FARINA IS IN THE HIGH**  
**BEST** repute as a delicious and wholesome food at all  
 seasons of the year. It is a pure preparation from  
 wheat, without the admixture of any artificial  
 and hence is invaluable in the Summer months, and  
 used at the Astor House, St. Nicholas Hotel, and  
 for breakfast at the Hotel de Salomon. It is rapidly becoming  
 an indispensable dish on our table.

Manufactured and sold at the **CHESTER**, No. 206  
 Cherry-st., New-York. A liberal discount is given to  
 wholesale customers.

**HECKER BROTHERS,**  
 For sale generally by grocers and druggists.



## MEDICAL.

[illegible]



## AMUSEMENTS.

**MELBOURN THEATRE,**  
Broadway, opposite  
Leicester and Manhattan. Mr. F. B. Conway,  
acting manager. Dr. J. M. DuBois,  
treasurer. Mr. A. T. Williams.

**SIXTH NIGHT**

**COMBINATION STAR COMPANY'S**  
**WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1906.**  
**THE FOUR SONS OF A KING.**  
**SHERIDAN'S BRILLIANT COMEDY.**  
**THE RIVALS.**

Mr. Arthur Anselme.  
Captain Abbotte.  
Felix O'Rigger.  
Bob Deane.  
Oswald.  
Will.  
John.  
Mrs. W. E. Wood.  
Miss Mary Zabel.  
Miss Mauro.  
Miss.  
Miss.  
Miss.

Mr. W. P. Blake.  
Mr. F. B. Conway.  
Mr. John Brown.  
A. Allen.  
Mr. Martin Hall.  
Mr. George Howard.  
Mr. W. E. Wood.  
Mr. T. Dwyer.  
Miss W. H. Day.  
Miss W. H. Day.  
Miss Ada Clifton.  
Miss Viola Crockett.  
Miss Waters.

During the evening, popular songs by the quartet  
creatures, under the direction of Mr. G. Volkmann.  
IN THE EVENING.  
A new and original play, in five acts, by John  
rougham, entitled

**ART AND ARTIFICIAL.**

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**  
**SUMMER SEASON. GREAT SUCCESS.**  
**OUR YOUNG AMERICAN PLAYERS,**  
Mr. and Mrs. W. J.  
WALLACK.

TO-NIGHT THE LUNNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.  
BIL, (With Song and Dance).  
To conclude with  
MISCHIEVOUS ANN.  
ANNIE, (With Song of the Seventh, the Cantale).  
W. J. FLORENCE.  
Do not open at 7 o'clock to commence at 8 o'clock.  
LADIES KEENE'S THEATRE.  
First appearance in this City of the  
SIXTH  
GOLDENHAM,  
In Brough's beautiful Fairy  
BURLESCUE EXTRATERRESTIAL.  
Edited CINDY KILLA,  
which will be produced in the style of  
GREAT SPANGLOR.  
FOR PARTICULARS READ SMALL BILLS.  
The performance will be  
A FAVORITE FARCE,  
Do not open at 7 o'clock to commence at 8 o'clock.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN.  
MANAGER W. K. EDDY.  
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 15.  
The play of  
DAVID AND PYTHIAS.  
Dance  
Do not open at 7 o'clock to commence at 8 o'clock.  
To-morrow MY AMY  
Do not open at 7 o'clock to commence at 8 o'clock.

**BOWERY THEATRE**  
 Macbeth ..... Henry O. L. Fox ..... and J. W. Langard  
 The performance will commence with  
 ONE 82ND ST. GAIL  
 Charred Saul..... Mr. O. C. Bonifaz  
 To be executed by the  
 THE WITCH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN.  
 Concluding with  
 THE RED CROW.

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**BALENOISE AMERICAN THEATRE.**  
 BEST COMEDY BANTAL.

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performed by the  
**VERY BEST** ..... **VERY BEST COMPANY** ..... **VERY BEST**  
 of comedians! The sterling Comedy of  
**THREE TRIES ALL** ..... **THREE TRIES ALL** ..... **THREE TRIES ALL**  
 which will be repeated to-day  
**WEDNESDAY, June 15, 1893.**  
 both in the  
**AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.**  
**EVENING at 7 o'clock.**  
 a style of perfection not to be excelled, and cast with  
 the **ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE NEW COMPANY.**  
 After which is admitted Europe's  
**PARKY AND HIS CHICKENS.**  
 The Aquarium, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., &c.,  
 are all here yet.  
 Admission 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents;  
 Parquette Seats 15 cents extra.

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**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY**

OF BROOKLYN.  
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO  
MADAME ANNE SEYMOUR  
AT THE BROOKLYN THEATRE  
ON FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 8.45. 1890. CLOAK.  
The Directors have the honor to announce that they  
are proud to entertain the valuable aid of the following eminent  
artists in Madame Seymour's Grand  
Soprano.  
Mignon Steffen.  
Baritone of the Stockholm  
Opera House.  
Herr Carl FORMES has also promised to render  
his valuable services unless he should be obliged to  
leave the city for business reasons.  
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.  
May be obtained at the usual places.  
WOOD'S MINSTRELS,  
New 351 and 353  
OPEN EVERY EVENING  
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE  
APPOINTED TO THE FORD  
SELECT VAUDEVILLE.  
TO COME WITH (SPECIALLY THE LAST WEEK) A New  
Comic Pastime to entertain  
SUMMERT  
With new scenery, dresses, decorations, properties, etc.  
Doors open at 8.45 o'clock, the curtain will rise at  
9 o'clock.  
Girls, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 15 cents.  
NOTICE: The performance will be given at 8.45 o'clock.  
SEE PERFORMANCE commencing at 8.45 o'clock.

**DODD VORTH'S ROOMS.**  
**THURSDAY EVENING, June 16, 1910.**  
**MR. STEPHEN MASSETT'S**  
 seems Pique of Altruism. This performance at Palace has elevated and dignified popular Musical domestic drawing-room Entertainment called

**TRAVEL IN MANY LANDS.**  
 which has been presented by the graded and fashionable audiences in Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Mobile and New Orleans and throughout the South. The performance is free. Tickets 50 cents. Seats at the door, and at HALL & BROS. and FIFTH, 70th & CO'S. Doors open at 7. Performance begins at 8 o'clock.

**METROPOLITAN CIRCUS**  
 METROPOLITAN CIRCUS  
 METROPOLITAN CIRCUS  
 METROPOLITAN CIRCUS  
 will continue to perform at the Palace, formerly owned by Palace Garden.

**FOR ONE WEEK MORE.**  
 Entrance open at 7.  
 Doors open at 7 and 7. performance commencing at 8.  
 Admission 25 cents.

**INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION.**  
 No. 60 Broadway corner 4th St.  
 A NEW EXHIBITION OF THE  
 THE FINEST GALLERY OF EUROPEAN PAINTING  
 EVER EXPLORED IN NEW-YORK.  
 Admission 10 Cts. 50 Cts. 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00 5.00 10.00 15.00 20.00 25.00 30.00 35.00 40.00 45.00 50.00 55.00 60.00 65.00 70.00 75.00 80.00 85.00 90.00 95.00 1.00 1.05 1.10 1.15 1.20 1.25 1.30 1.35 1.40 1.45 1.50 1.55 1.60 1.65 1.70 1.75 1.80 1.85 1.90 1.95 2.00 2.05 2.10 2.15 2.20 2.25 2.30 2.35 2.40 2.45 2.50 2.55 2.60 2.65 2.70 2.75 2.80 2.85 2.90 2.95 3.00 3.05 3.10 3.15 3.20 3.25 3.30 3.35 3.40 3.45 3.50 3.55 3.60 3.65 3.70 3.75 3.80 3.85 3.90 3.95 4.00 4.05 4.10 4.15 4.20 4.25 4.30 4.35 4.40 4.45 4.50 4.55 4.60 4.65 4.70 4.75 4.80 4.85 4.90 4.95 5.00 5.05 5.10 5.15 5.20 5.25 5.30 5.35 5.40 5.45 5.50 5.55 5.60 5.65 5.70 5.75 5.80 5.85 5.90 5.95 6.00 6.05 6.10 6.15 6.20 6.25 6.30 6.35 6.40 6.45 6.50 6.55 6.60 6.65 6.70 6.75 6.80 6.85 6.90 6.95 7.00 7.05 7.10 7.15 7.20 7.25 7.30 7.35 7.40 7.45 7.50 7.55 7.60 7.65 7.70 7.75 7.80 7.85 7.90 7.95 8.00 8.05 8.10 8.15 8.20 8.25 8.30 8.35 8.40 8.45 8.50 8.55 8.60 8.65 8.70 8.75 8.80 8.85 8.90 8.95 9.00 9.05 9.10 9.15 9.20 9.25 9.30 9.35 9.40 9.45 9.50 9.55 9.60 9.65 9.70 9.75 9.80 9.85 9.90 9.95 10.00 10.05 10.10 10.15 10.20 10.25 10.30 10.35 10.40 10.45 10.50 10.55 10.60 10.65 10.70 10.75 10.80 10.85 10.90 10.95 11.00 11.05 11.10 11.15 11.20 11.25 11.30 11.35 11.40 11.45 11.50 11.55 11.60 11.65 11.70 11.75 11.80 11.85 11.90 11.95 12.00 12.05 12.10 12.15 12.20 12.25 12.30 12.35 12.40 12.45 12.50 12.55 12.60 12.65 12.70 12.75 12.80 12.85 12.90 12.95 13.00 13.05 13.10 13.15 13.20 13.25 13.30 13.35 13.40 13.45 13.50 13.55 13.60 13.65 13.70 13.75 13.80 13.85 13.90 13.95 14.00 14.05 14.10 14.15 14.20 14.25 14.30 14.35 14.40 14.45 14.50 14.55 14.60 14.65 14.70 14.75 14.80 14.85 14.90 14.95 15.00 15.05 15.10 15.15 15.20 15.25 15.30 15.35 15.40 15.45 15.50 15.55 15.60 15.65 15.70 15.75 15.80 15.85 15.90 15.95 16.00 16.05 16.10 16.15 16.20 16.25 16.30 16.35 16.40 16.45 16.50 16.55 16.60 16.65 16.70 16.75 16.80 16.85 16.90 16.95 17.00 17.05 17.10 17.15 17.20 17.25 17.30 17.35 17.40 17.45 17.50 17.55 17.60 17.65 17.70 17.75 17.80 17.85 17.90 17.95 18.00 18.05 18.10 18.15 18.20 18.25 18.30 18.35 18.40 18.45 18.50 18.55 18.60 18.65 18.70 18.75 18.80 18.85 18.90 18.95 19.00 19.05 19.10 19.15 19.20 19.25 19.30 19.35 19.40 19.45 19.50 19.55 19.60 19.65 19.70 19.75 19.80 19.85 19.90 19.95 20.00 20.05 20.10 20.15 20.20 20.25 20.30 20.35 20.40 20.45 20.50 20.55 20.60 20.65 20.70 20.75 20.80 20.85 20.90 20.95 21.00 21.05 21.10 21.15 21.20 21.25 21.30 21.35 21.40 21.45 21.50 21.55 21.60 21.65 21.70 21.75 21.80 21.85 21.90 21.95 22.00 22.05 22.10 22.15 22.20 22.25 22.30 22.35 22.40 22.45 22.50 22.55 22.60 22.65 22.70 22.75 22.80 22.85 22.90 22.95 23.00 23.05 23.10 23.15 23.20 23.25 23.30 23.35 23.40 23.45 23.50 23.55 23.60 23.65 23.70 23.75 23.80 23.85 23.90 23.95 24.00 24.05 24.10 24.15 24.20 24.25 24.30 24.35 24.40 24.45 24.50 24.55 24.60 24.65 24.70 24.75 24.80 24.85 24.90 24.95 25.00 25.05 25.10 25.15 25.20 25.25 25.30 25.35 25.40 25.45 25.50 25.55 25.60 25.65 25.70 25.75 25.80 25.85 25.90 25.95 26.00 26.05 26.10 26.15 26.20 26.25 26.30 26.35 26.40 26.45 26.50 26.55 26.60 26.65 26.70 26.75 26.80 26.85 26.90 26.95 27.00 27.05 27.10 27.15 27.20 27.25 27.30 27.35 27.40 27.45 27.50 27.55 27.60 27.65 27.70 27.75 27.80 27.85 27.90 27.95 28.00 28.05 28.10 28.15 28.20 28.25 28.30 28.35 28.40 28.45 28.50 28.55 28.60 28.65 28.70 28.75 28.80 28.85 28.90 28.95 29.00 29.05 29.10 29.15 29.20 29.25 29.30 29.35 29.40 29.45 29.50 29.55 29.60 29.65 29.70 29.75 29.80 29.85 29.90 29.95 30.00 30.05 30.10 30.15 30.20 30.25 30.30 30.35 30.40 30.45 30.50 30.55 30.60 30.65 30.70 30.75 30.80 30.85 30.90 30.95 31.00 31.05 31.10 31.15 31.20 31.25 31.30 31.35 31.40 31.45 31.50 31.55 31.60 31.65 31.70 31.75 31.80 31.85 31.90 31.95 32.00 32.05 32.1

Fourteenth-st., door 5th-av.  
Afternoon Concerts 2 o'clock. Admission 15 cents.  
Fremonts lock-up. Reeling Corners at 4 o'clock.  
Amintance 25 cents. Fireworks every Tuesday evening.  
C. V. DE FOESHT, Proprietor.

**STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.**—THE LADIES  
of the Gethsemane Church will give a  
STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL, for the benefit of the  
Gethsemane in the Hedge Chapel, No. 25 East 22nd-  
street, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 17th, (Friday)  
at 7 o'clock. Program: Vocal and instrumental  
music. Tickets 25 cents.

**THE LADIES OF THE FIFTEENTH-STREET  
METHODIST Episcopal Church**, will hold their  
ANNUAL BAZAAR, on FRIDAY, APRIL 17th, (Friday)  
evening, in the Church. Tickets 25 cents, to be had  
at the door.

**STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL, FOR THE**  
benefit of the Gethsemane Church, will be given  
at the Gethsemane Church, on SUNDAY-  
SCHOOL, will give THIS EVENING, at the Sunday-  
school, No. 34 Pearl-st. Tickets of admission 15  
cents, to be had at the door.

**STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL**  
to visit the attractions of the City—the famous  
DUNLAP GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, on Day  
street, No. 648 Broadway. Admission 10 cents.

**LECTURES.**

**ITALY AND THE WAR.**  
By invitation of the Young Men's Association of the  
City, a series of lectures on "Italy and the War,"

D. will deliver a lecture on *Italy's Social and Political Condition, and its History and Prospects* at 8 o'clock on **FRIDAY** next, June 1, at the **Grand Hotel**, Broadway, New York. The lecture, consisting of 15 minutes, will be illustrated by a large Map, prepared expressly for such purpose, showing the seat of the Italian Revolution. Admission free. The public are invited to attend.

**SPORTING.**

**ECLIPSE COURSE.**  
**GRAT TROTTING SWEEPSTAKE.**  
**ETHIOPIAN DOLLARS RACE—RAIL PORTER.**  
 To be run on **FRIDAY**, June 1, at 2 o'clock, at the Eclipse Course, New York. Admission free.  
 Names: *Whisper*, *Black Hawk*, *Two Mile Point*, *Black*, *News*.  
 Drivers: Woodruff names *h. g. Mountain King*, *h. g. Native American*.  
 McMahon names *h. g. Prince*.  
 The above sweepstakes will be trotted at this Course **Wednesday, June 1**.  
 Good day and good track.

**ECLIPSE COURSE—TROTTING MATCH.**  
**GREAT MATCH FOR \$4000.**  
**THREE MILE HEATS TO WAGONS.**  
 To be run on **FRIDAY**, June 1, at 2 o'clock, at the Eclipse Course, New York. Admission free.  
 Names: *Whisper*, *Black Hawk*, *Two Mile Point*, *Black*, *News*.  
 Drivers: Woodruff names *h. g. Mountain King*, *h. g. Native American*.  
 McMahon names *h. g. Prince*.  
 The above sweepstakes will be trotted at this Course **Wednesday, June 1**.  
 Good day and good track.

**FLORA TEMPLE.**  
 To be run on **FRIDAY**, June 1, at 2 o'clock, at the Eclipse Course, New York. Admission free.  
 Names: *Whisper*, *Black Hawk*, *Two Mile Point*, *Black*, *News*.  
 Drivers: Woodruff names *h. g. Mountain King*, *h. g. Native American*.  
 McMahon names *h. g. Prince*.  
 The above sweepstakes will be trotted at this Course **Wednesday, June 1**.  
 Good day and good track.

**C. PICKINSON, Secretary.**

are run from South Ferry on both days at 11:30 P. M., and return when the Race is concluded.

**ROTATING-UPON ECLIPSE COURSE, ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENING.** (ON EACH DAY will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, (ON EACH DAY) at 12 M., 1:15 and 1:30 P. M. for Eclipse Course.) When the Race is over, tickets FIFTY CENTS each.

**A. H. PALMER, General Agent.**

**BLANCH AND PARKER—FASHION COURSE, FRIDAY, June 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., play or pay for \$5 000. Bill Cavanaugh and Ted Riser. For the use Robert J. Walker, Agent, 201 Duane, For spectacular posters.**



HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof  
No. 35) Broadway, corner of Murray-street, c

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

B. C. BRANCH, Jorek 14, sunset—No inward  
 vessels in sight. Wind E. Light: 100 ft.  
 shore.  
 ATLANTA, June 14, sunset—One ship and one  
 outside the Bar bound in. Wind light from W. w. w.  
 hazy tonight.  
 RANDY HOOK, June 14, sunset—Ship Off.  
 Hamburg, and two bark going up the Bar, bound  
 West light from S. W. w. weather light.  
 Wind light from S. W. w. weather light.

**Miscellaneous.**

The Br. bark Native, arrived yesterday from B.  
 dam, is consigned to Thos. James, not Edmiston.  
 BALTIMORE, June 13.—The schr. J. R. Hammond  
 ssn, hence 11th May for West Coast of Africa, h.  
 Capt. W. H. Smith, with 100 men, met with bad  
 Cargo reported badly damaged.  
 Port West, June 13.—The schr. Strivings  
 left Port West and on for the day of  
 for Jacksonville, for a cargo of lumber.  
 The schooner, Capt. W. H. Smith, will  
 on Wednesday next for Cork.—(By letter  
 wood Waler, Sec. Secretary Board of Underwriter

**Spoken &c.**

Adria Elisabeth—brig, bound to Jacksonville, J.  
 la. 1st inst. 25-40.  
 Carya—ship, bound W. w. was seen, May 17, lat.

[illegible]

Martinez, and sld. 25th for Turk's Island, to load  
Mish. schr. Catherine. Wallace, St. Eliza, and sld.  
New York, 2nd; bar Elizabeth J. Foulkes from  
are island, and sld. same day for Philadelphia  
Caroline A. White, Whitte, St. Croix, and sld.  
New York, 2nd; bar Elizabeth J. Foulkes from  
Day, Deasy, Aves Island, with guano; Sut. brig  
Sawyer, Jacksonville, with lumber, bound to Trinidad  
put in to repair damages: schr. City Belle, Penn-  
sylvania, 2nd; bar Elizabeth J. Foulkes from  
Idge for Liverpool, brig Alford for Monrovia  
rearily ready: Cuba, for Trinidad, repp. to sell  
sld. schrs. W. L. Cogswell, for New-Orleans;  
Break of Day, for Baltimore, to sail same day:  
Buckley.

At Perth, P. R. Jones 2 schrs. Telegraph, Elder  
and Trident, from Machias,

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC-NORMA.**  
 CLOSE OF THE SEASON,  
 and positively last appearance of the  
 STURKES, in **ILIA'S OPERA.**  
**TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES FOR THE BENEFIT**  
 OF  
**MATRICE STAKOSCH.**  
 The first on **FRIDAY EVENING at 8 P. M.**, when  
 Norma **COTELI** will make her last appearance in  
 New York, and will appear for the only time in Bell  
 grand Opera of **NORMA.**

**MIGNORA** (CORTESI) has been pronounced by the most  
discerning critics as the greatest living performer of Bellini's  
music. Pasta and Malibran have performed that part.  
Pasta of distinction to all parts of the house \$1. Per-  
formance 25 cents. Family Circle 10 cents. Am-  
phitheatre 5 cents.

**MAN MARETZ**  
(ON SATURDAY MORNING, at 1 o'clock,  
at the Grand Opera House.)  
After a favorite opera, in which all the artists of  
the Italian Opera will appear.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**—Those parties who purchase  
tickets for the performance of the evening, or a gratuitous  
admission to the matinee on Saturday,  
The free list entirely suspended.















## The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1859.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park street, between Broadway and Nassau streets. It is published every morning, except on Sundays and public holidays. Price, Two CENTS, served at 12 1/2 cents a week, mailed by express a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address. Price, Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address, for FORTY DOLLARS. Any person sending a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Advertisements in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

## AMUSEMENTS this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—CINDERELLA—A FAVORITE FAIRY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OF FLAMION AND THE FAIRIES.

WALLACK'S GARDEN—JULIUS CÆSAR.

BOVEY THEATRE—ONE-STEP BAIL—OUR GAL—CAPTAIN OF ROBIN.

BARNEY'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—TWO THIRDS ALL—BARNEY THE BARON.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTREL—SCOTLAND.

PALACE GARDEN—METROPOLITAN CHURCH.

## Matte Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada... 3 1/2 P. M.

West and West Mail... 3 1/2 A. M. and 3 1/2 P. M.

South—Albany, Buffalo and Canada... 3 1/2 P. M.

East for Boston, by Railroad... 3 1/2 A. M. and 3 1/2 P. M.

East for Boston, by Steamboat... 3 1/2 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California... 3 1/2 P. M.

Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for

the United States, and for the British Empire, and for

the Continent of Europe, and for the East Indies, and for

the Cape of Good Hope, and for the Straits Settlements, and for

the Mauritius, and for the Isle of France, and for the

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and \$50 for larceny. JAMES MONTGOMERY pleaded guilty of an attempt to rob, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. JOHN MILES pleaded not guilty to the charge of murdering his wife on June 5. His trial was set down for Monday. JAMES GAVIN pleaded guilty to petit larceny. He was indicted with James S. Smith, charged with robbing a United States sailor, one of the captives of the *Echo*, of \$500 and a watch. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and fined \$50—his complicity in the affair being slight, according to the evidence. ELIAS SMITH, HAN then pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

The live stock markets are decidedly dull this week. The unusual supply of superior strawberries, at low prices, materially affects the demand for beef. People eat strawberries three times a day at least. Meats hang in the butchers, stalls uncalled for until past a selling condition. Notwithstanding the small demand the receipts of live animals have been fully up to the yearly average. The receipts of beef cattle for yesterday's market reached 3,632, but though the price declined from 10c to 11c, the estimated weight, there were 300 or more bullocks unsold last evening. The attention of the authorities is called to the fact that Sunday sales of butlocks still continue at the cattle yards. Cows and veal calves are greatly in excess of the demand and sell at much lower rates. Sheep and lambs have arrived in great numbers, 10,143 for the week, and sell much lower. Swine are also in excess, and a shade lower in price.

Yesterday, Cotton improved 1/4c, and with sales of 2,700 bales, including 1,400 bales, *franklin*. The trade in Broad and was quiet. The price of Flour declined 5c to 10c. Grain favored buyers. Pork was more active, but was cheaper. Lard and Beef were in slack request. Coffee and Sugar were more sought after. Hides and Skins were in moderate demand. The movements in Naval Stores, Oils, Tallow, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Hops and Seeds were restricted. Metals were generally very moderately dealt in. Molasses, Rice and Teas were quiet. The freight engagements were limited. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 606.

## Free Ships and Free Goods.

Something of a squabble has been raised in the Press over the question, how far the covenants of the Paris Treaty of 1856, on the subject of maritime law, will be held by belligerent Powers, parties to that Treaty, to extend their benefits to the Powers not represented at the Congress of Paris, nor afterwards aggregated by their own act, to the national agreements thereby formed and put in force. Spain, Mexico, the Central American States, and the United States, alone withheld their assent to these agreements, specifically on their refusal to admit the abolition of privateering. Our own Government, in a State paper written by Mr. Maury, and quoted from one end of the world to the other as a luminous and consistent exposition of the whole theme, insisted upon it as a condition precedent to the suppression of privateering that the right of seizing private property at sea should be abolished in time of war, as it has been abolished on shore. Principally through the opposition of Great Britain this condition was declined, and on the point of privateering we stand as we did before. Not so, however, the Powers parties to the Treaty. These Powers, notwithstanding their proviso affording the benefits of the Treaty of Paris only to those who accept its obligations, have solemnly declared that Privateering is and shall remain abolished.

It may well be doubted whether they would attempt to revive the practice even in case of a conflict with America. The doctrine that the flag covers the goods they have in like manner fully declared. Great objections were made to this declaration by a large party in England not yet willing to surrender the old English claim to supremacy on the ocean. It has now become, however, a part of the law of nations; and its establishment is simply the triumph of a policy maintained for years by France, adopted by the United States, sanctioned by our treaty with France in 1790, and resisted only by Great Britain.

In the present state of the relations between France and Great Britain, it would seem to be by no means improbable that a separate convention might be concluded between France and our own Government, by which we should resign the barbaric and odious right of privateering, and France affirm our principle of the sanctity of private property on the high seas.

The humane spirit in which the Emperor Napoleon is prosecuting his Italian campaign, gives us great reason to suppose that such a proposition, if made by our Government, would meet with a favorable response. If Mr. Buchanan really wishes to make his mark on the policy of his times, he will avail himself of this opportunity. Should he be happy enough to accomplish so peacefully brilliant a revolution, posterity may well forgive him the rignarole he has talked and written about Cuba; and the miserable way in which he has trifled with the opening years of his Administration.

## The Croakers and the Crops.

Maryland, which sends us in the Winter her incomparable canvas-back ducks, (incomparable, that is, out of the Kingdom of Cashmere,) favors us now and then in the Summer with canards less digestible and less delicious. One of these came to us the other day in the shape of a story of frogs. There is a boy in Baltimore, it seems, who has lived for several years with a frog in his throat, and was only relieved of the batrachian intruder the other day, by a brilliant effort of the surgical art. The story is a good story, and suitable to the season, as combining the qualities of moisture, coolness and vivacity. But the Baltimoreans must not flatter themselves that there is anything very remarkable in this experience. We have here in New-York, on Wall-street and at the Corn Exchange, large numbers, not of boys, but of grown men, portly and well-to-do, in the outward appearance, yet inwardly very frog-prone of croaking despair. The only particularly worth noting in the legend from Maryland, is the certainly singular circumstance that the Baltimore boy has been delivered of his frog.

Our croakers are not merely beyond the help of medical skill. They cling to the hoarse inhabitants of their hearts with a passionate affection, and croaking has become to them a truly a second nature that they would infallibly die were a single larva-like note of hope and promise issued from their vocal organs.

The recent heavy frost which came upon us suddenly, and nipped the rosy fingers of June with such unwonted vehemence, has been a theme of exquisite satisfaction to these gurgling prophets of ill. The stories which came in to us, from all quarters of the West, of damage and disaster, were caught up by them, echoed, and repeated, till one would have supposed the dark days of 1795 returned upon us, when the sheep were frozen to death on the English downs in the middle of June, and the harvests killed over half the world.

In point of fact, it now begins to appear, as we suggested at the height of this calamitous chorus, that the mischief really done by the June frosts, of which so much has been said, is neither very widespread nor at all irreparable. Farmers of intelligence and experience did not need to be told, from the first, that had the prostration of the growing crops been as severe as it was stated to be, the season was still not too far advanced for profitable replanting; and the great body of dealers in cereals and breadstuffs never for a moment

wavered under the influence of the abortive panic.

The most biting effects of the disaster appear now to have been confined to a small region of our own State, and to the upper part of Wisconsin. In Canada, Illinois and Northern Ohio it is even an open question whether the harvest will not on the whole be improved by this sharp "counterblast to the flea." In the actual uncertainty of affairs abroad, anything like a positive disaster overtaking our American agriculture would have been a misfortune to the whole world. We may, therefore, honestly rejoice that the prospects of our Western country are still such as to promise us a busy season of widely-developed and remunerative commercial activity.

## What Will They Do With It?

The steamer *Falcon*, refitted into a Floating Hospital, as we have already said, is almost ready for use. But when she is completed what will the Commissioners of Quarantine do with her? This is the imperative Quarantine question of the hour. Will they moor her under the shore of Staten Island? That would be only to transfer a pest-house from the leeward coast of the Island to some cove on the windward side, thereby gravely increasing the risk of the communication of yellow fever to the people who rejoice in the villas and cottages of our beautiful island suburb. Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn, has already notified the Commissioners that if the *Falcon* is anchored near the Kings County coast, the Board of Health will feel constrained to treat her as a nuisance. The yellow fever that ravaged Brooklyn two years ago came from vessels anchored in Gravesend Bay, and there is no anchorage along that whole shore where a Floating Yellow Fever Hospital would not be just as dangerous to Long Island as in Gravesend Bay; the southwesterly wind prevailing during the entire Summer. The Commissioners cannot take the *Falcon* into the Horse Shoe, for there New-Jersey would meet them as fiercely as at Sandy Hook. It is easy then to see what they will not do with their Steam-Quarantine. Nothing remains then but to moor her well off shore in the Lower Bay, where, owing to the heavy swell, vessels cannot discharge their cargoes into lighters more than two-thirds of the time. We shall await the issue of this experiment with profound interest; if, after a year's trial it is settled that the *Falcon* will lie so quietly in the Lower Bay that the wretched inmates of her wards will be as free from the deadly nausea of sea sickness as if she were safely grounded within the Castleton inclosure, then the Quarantine question may be pronounced settled. A fleet of floating hospitals may be moored in the Bay at once; we may snap our fingers at New-Jersey and save the quarter of a million which the Empire State would gladly have given for the water-melon patch owned by that sovereign commonwealth on the Hook.

By the terms of that section of the Appropriation bill under which the Quarantine Commission are making their effort at once to relieve Staten Island, and provide a temporary floating-hospital, so soon as they have completed their arrangements, the Commissioners of Emigration are to be notified, and are thereupon to cease sending the sick to Castleton. Now, the *Falcon* has been fitted to accommodate forty yellow-fever patients on her upper deck. Her lower deck is indeed left open, and if it were to be occupied as a ward, the accommodation would be sufficient for one hundred and seventy-five patients. But, as we understand, it is not the intention of the Commissioners to put any patients below the upper deck, for, with forty yellow-fever patients overhead, it would be impossible to save the ship from becoming utterly infected—a terrible centre and source of disease, instead of a place for its cure—a *Morgue*, instead of a hospital—unless the deck below were left open to the freest ventilation. The Commissioners of Emigration are already growing serious over the question what they shall do with the *Falcon*, after she is moored and made over to them. There are seldom more than forty yellow-fever patients in the Marine Hospital at once, so that, with anything like the good fortune of last Summer, the accommodations now provided would be found ample for the present. But where shall the clothes of the sick and their bedding be washed? The *Falcon* cannot afford room for this process, and the managers will probably be driven to purifying all those *fomites*, "so as by fire," on the iron scow moored alongside. But the ill may die, and in that contingency what shall be done? Is the yellow-fever cemetery to be continued on the hill back of Castleton? Will the anxious Long Islanders permit such burials on their highlands among the residences that dot their water-front from Bath to Brooklyn? Shall Barren Island become the Golgotha of Quarantine, or must the hapless victims of the pestilence be left to find a "wide and wandering grave" in the mid-sea? If silence in regard to this subject would obviate a single one of the difficulties in which the Commissioners of Quarantine and Emigration now find themselves involved, we should have nothing to say on the matter; but silence as to the *Falcon* and her future will add little in the presence of the main question—What will they do with it? Meanwhile we trust that Governor Morgan maintains a plenipotentiary at the Court of Trenton, and that at the opening of the next session of the Legislature his message will announce that New-Jersey at last consents to surrender Sandy Hook. There is not, we are convinced, a tax-payer in the State who will wince at the highest figure that we may be asked to pay for this one natural, fit and proper Quarantine-ground of the great Northern harbor.

## OUR RETURNED MINISTER FROM SPAIN.

If Mr. Buchanan has been cherishing any lingering expectation—any hope against hope—that during either his official or natural life he would see his celebrated *Ostend Book of Prophecy* converted into veritable history, the return of Mr. Doxoz from Madrid must have disabused his mind of all such pleasant illusions. Mr. Doxoz has not spent four years in the Spanish capital for nothing. We refer, in this remark, to the information he has accumulated, and by no means to his progress in the matter of Cuban acquisition. He has looked carefully about him, and thoroughly learned the views of the Spanish Government. Though, perhaps, not a brilliant diplomatist, like the belligerent Soule, Mr. Doxoz is clear-headed and sensible. He is, in short, a cool business man. We state this on good authority, and with the full recollection of the fact that he is an Iowa politician, and that his personal designation is OXAN ARONSON. If Cuba could be bought, many worse dealer might have been sent to drive the bargain. Well, what does he tell Mr. Buchanan? Simply, that no treasure can be bought the much-coveted Isle, and that any proposition for its purchase would be regarded

by the Spaniards as an indignity. Every body else knew all this before; and now let us hope that the President knows it also.

Is it too much to hope that henceforth our Government will direct its attention, so far as the foreign relations of the country are concerned, to objects of a feasible character? Mexico offers abundant scope for the exercise of a wise and vigorous statesmanship. Not, indeed, that we should purchase her territory, at five times its value, with money which we can ill spare, or that, as in 1817, we should buy and pay for what we had already conquered. Neither war, nor territorial acquisition, should be our future policy in regard to the neighboring Republic. Without indignity, or aggression, or offence to national pride, we have it in our power to make Mexico eminently beneficial to us, while at the same time we shall be rendering to her the highest possible service. The day may come when Cuba will be ours. The hour has come when it is our interest, no less than our duty, to lead Mexico to stability, order and good government.

## Dickens upon Dickens.

That pet of petty periodicals, the *Household Words*, ceased, with its issue of the 28th ultimo, its nine years' existence. Mr. Dickens appends to the closing number a valedictory, in which he declares that he knew it could not be otherwise; that notwithstanding the intervention of the law, and the fact that the proprietary rights of others must be affected by his determination, his will to extinguish the periodical could not be balked. He accordingly congratulates himself upon the final triumph of his plans. It is perhaps worthy of note that this triumph was only secured by a wanton sacrifice of property on his own part, in order to injure the property of others; thus affording him nothing more than the very questionable victory which any man may earn who will set fire to his own palace in order to destroy his neighbor's hut. The interest of Mr. Dickens in the concern was large, that of his publishers small. The apportionment of credit, however, connected with the transaction, must, we fear, be measured in the inverse ratio.

Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS, whose story we gave the other day, are sufficiently well known to the reading world to make their statements worthy of belief. They furnish a remarkable explanation of the difficulty which has ended in this remarkable catastrophe. Just one year ago, Mr. Dickens issued a most ill-judged manifesto touching his domestic relations, which provoked much comment at the time, and that not of a uniformly favorable character. After inserting this manifesto in the daily papers, where alone any precedent could be pleaded for its publication, he made room for it in the *Household Words*. Shortly afterwards his publishers were surprised to discover a growing coolness in his personal intercourse with themselves, with whom he had for twenty years entertained the most confidential relations; and sought in vain to extract an explanation. It was not afforded until late in the ensuing Autumn, when Mr. Dickens requested a meeting of the proprietors of the *Household Words* to be called. At that meeting Mr. JONAS FOSTER, the distinguished editor of the *London Examiner*, appeared as his proxy, and insisted upon the extinction of the periodical at the close of the current volume. When questioned as to the reasons for this unexpected measure, he stated that it was the resolution of Mr. Dickens to discontinue all further business relations with Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS, on the sole ground that they had not voluntarily inserted his "domestic difficulties" card in *Punch*. Mr. Dickens admitted that he had not hinted any desire that this should be done, and took occasion to bear witness to the unvaried liberality and integrity of his late publishers, but so grievous and insufferable was the wrong done him by their neglect to print his tragic manifesto among the buffooneries of a comic miscellany, that he could no longer maintain any cordial intercourse with them. Unable to persuade themselves that this was indeed the sole apple of discord between them, the printers begged for further revelations; but nothing more was to be had. Mr. Foster declared the point stated to be the one on which alone his principal was acting. Whimsical and arbitrary as the demand was, there was no resisting it. The magazine was advertised for sale; Mr. Dickens coined its express image into the new form of *All the Year Round* and issued this *refranchisement*, while its prototype lay gasping. The interposition of his old friend the Court of Chancery only afforded him an additional stimulus to victory, and he has finally slain the object of his persistent animosity.

The history thus terminated will hardly enhance the reputation of Mr. Dickens. Unlike the plots which he so cunningly devises for his most interesting novels, it brings out into high relief only the worst and weakest traits of the hero's character, presenting him in the odious light of a malicious persecutor of old friends under the control of the absurdest of caprices; and after showing him urged by a hideously exaggerated idea of purely egotistical passion to the most shameful extremes of legal violence, exhibits him at the end engaged in executing a sort of Hugh and Dennis "No-Popery" dance of delight over his discreditable victory. Such displays are infinitely to be regretted, not more for the sake of the author himself, whom they must bring into disrepute, than for the sake of the public at large. The kindness, humanity, and generous purpose which have heretofore recommended Mr. Dickens' works to the popular favor, must be in a measure tarnished by these ill-breathings of an unwholesome temper. Confidence in the author's sincerity is an essential element in the moral charm of such writings as those with which Mr. Dickens has instructed and amused so many thousands of the living generation. He has made himself in a special manner the literary apostle of all the sweet humanities of private life. The whole tenor of his stories has been systematically just and generous; their spirit has been the spirit that thinks no evil willingly, and does as little as human frailty will allow. But the most engaging and persuasive notes of the *Christmas Carol* must lose something of their power if the singer is to be identified in the popular imagination rather with the odious Gruff and the vexatious Tickleton, than with the genial tenderness of Dot Peerybingle. Of what avail with the mass of men will it be that the writer preaches charity from man to man; forbearance with the foibles of our friends; gentleness to endure them and consideration to veil them from the harsh public eye, if all the while the man himself—the soul within this eloquent voice—maintains by word and deed the righteousness of legal persecution, and the decency of domestic strife, brings his own quarrels with his own wife vehemently upon the streets, and exults in type over the prostration of an enterprise conducted by men who had been for years his close and personal friends?

The merits of the Dickens controversy with

Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS have nothing to do with the condemnation which every rightly-constituted mind, we think, must pass upon the manner in which it has been prosecuted, and the tone with which it has been published to the world. Such a controversy, involving such a man, may justly be said, indeed, to have no merits at all, and to be incapable of any.

POLITICAL LETTERS.—There is a rumor abroad that the Hon. HOWELL CONN, of Georgia, at present Mr. DOUGLASS'S Secretary of the Treasury, intends very soon to write a letter to a friend, on the Slavery question, which letter, by accident or otherwise, the writer and everybody else expects will get into the papers. We doubt the whole story. Mr. Conn certainly is wiser than to meddle with pen and ink. He is old enough too to know that letters are fatal. Many a tall and goodly politician has been felled to the earth by the recoil of an epistolary discharge. Speech may be of silver; silence is certainly golden; but the black and white of a presidential aspirant's manuscript is ever a deadly poison to the writer's hope. Let Mr. Conn keep his steel pen out of the ink. He will else ruin whatever prospects he may have in 1860, and seriously imperil his chances for 1864.

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The Ladies of the Elm-Place Congregational Church  
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and others. Tickets 50 cents. The proceeds to be sent to the Tabernacle building fund. Tickets can be of A. G. GASTON, No. 248 Fulton st., Brooklyn, the door of the Tabernacle on Thursday evening.

**FESTIVAL.**

**Flower and Floral Festival** will be held in the new Athenaeum on **THURSDAY EVENING**, the 25th inst., for the benefit of the Avedis Zildjian Co., or the Church Charitable Foundation. The program will include a concert of vocal and instrumental music, a large part of the collection of Flowers new and good, to be given for the occasion. The band of music will also be in attendance. Tickets 25 cents, in at the door.

**AND STEAWBERY FESTIVAL:**

St. Methodist Church, Brooklyn, corner of Gold street of the Church, will hold a **Federal Tea and STEAWBERY** on **FRIDAY EVENING**, the 26th inst., to render this the great festival of the season. 50 cents; children half price. Can be had at the door.

**STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT THE WILSTREET M. E. CHURCH.**—The ladies of the Wilstree M. E. Church will give a Strawberry and Tea on **FRIDAY EVENING**, the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock. Mrs. McALLISTER and F. S. DE HARS will deliver on the occasion. The singing will be by the Wilstree M. E. Church. Tickets 50 cents. Free will contributions. Exercises to commence at 7 1/2 P. M. Free will benefit of the Sunday-Schools connected with the church.

**CHRYSLER CHESS CLUB.—NOTICE.**—The members of the Brooklyn Chess Club are hereby notified that Mr. PAUL MORPHY will visit the Club on **FRIDAY**, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., on the following day, **SATURDAY**, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock P. M., and during the evening, **SATURDAY**, the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

**FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.**

For information, please apply to Mr. J. W. Smith, at ILLINOIS JOHN FRASER market, will leave Detroit, regularly at 2 o'clock P. M., on the following day, **SATURDAY**, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock P. M.

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**PRINCIPAL FRIENDLY ASSOCIATION  
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 beautiful in color, and free from any mixture whatever,  
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Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, makers &c. Prices greatly reduced.

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Every mail is bringing letters to increase the  
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We connect with other papers in recommending Larnmont and his work. —*Courier des Etats Unis*, New York, Sunday December 28, 1890.  
—*New-York Tribune*, January 1, 1891.  
—*National Democrat*, Albany, N.Y., January 1, 1891.  
—*Advocate*, Empire City, Police Gazette, New York, Feb. 1, 1891.  
—*New-Brunswick Times*, Mercury, Atlas, etc.

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Dr. K. CONNOR, No. 19 Drumm street, adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That he has for the last 27 years confined himself solely to the cure of syphilis, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by the medical profession that the use of mercury is necessary for one of its legitimate members to still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of this disease derive from the regularly administered treatment of a physician devoting his attention to this branch of the profession must be apparent. It is impossible to witness some of the cases that are presented to the medical profession, and to refrain from sympathizing with the patient, who is tormented by quacks to break out again in the face of despoils and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and other distressing and emaciating conditions. It is the duty of the medical profession to strike off the heads of these quacks."

Dr. C. is a member of the Board of Directors of the American College, and the College of Surgeons, London, the only graduate of the above Institution to practice in the United Kingdom. He is also a member of the Royal Society, with the signatures of the Professors thereof; a sure guarantee against deception.

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 are disappointed of a cure by not calling on  
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Dante to the great Dr. Ricord of that city, induced the success of his treatment to a certain class of cases and weakness, for the cure of which the French made a few months longer at No. 512 Broadway, daily, from 4 to 6 and 7 to 8 P. M. Recent cases cured in 24 hours.

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**LOST—ON THE 11TH INSTANT IN FULTON-A**  
 Black, Male, age 18 years, between No. 41 and the corner  
 of 1st and 2nd streets, a black WREN, containing a check  
 for \$25.00 and a parcel of bank notes. The finder, leaving  
 the same at the lockbox, No. 41 Fulton street, will be  
 suitably rewarded.

**LOST—LEFT JUNE 11, IN A BROADWAY AND**  
 4th Street, a large, new, leather-bound, valuable to the  
 owner, French and English dictionary, containing a check  
 for \$25.00 and a parcel of bank notes. The finder, leaving  
 it at Wilson's, No. 535 Broadway, will be suitably re-  
 warded.

**PERSONAL.**

**MY SON, HENRY DULEY, AGED 15** years, was born the 25th of May last, since which we have heard nothing of him. Had on a gray jacket, drab pants and red shoes, and the ends of two of his fingers. Any person who has seen him or knows his whereabouts, please give him a favor upon his arrival, parents by sending to G. W. F. DULEY, No. 39 Carroll-st., South Brooklyn.

**MINERAL OIL—MADE FROM BEST CANNED** KALAMAZOO OIL, is surpassed by no other oil on the market for purity, fine color and brilliancy in burning, being uniform to quality, low in price, and having the best properties of the finest coal oil. It leaves no smoke, and is the best for all purposes. It is sold by the

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BY SPECIAL REQUEST  
DODWORTH'S ROOMS,  
111, ST. JOHN MASTERY  
WILL BE OPEN  
AT SEVEN P.M.  
ON SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at  
2 o'clock:  
On which occasion he will have the honor of receiving  
his much anticipated entertainment of TRAVEL IN MANY  
LANDS,  
and of introducing for the  
FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK  
The thrilling scenes of the  
LIFE OF POOR JOE,  
from Bleak House:  
Tickets 50 cents each; to be had at the door, at Wm.  
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Doors open at 11 o'clock; commence at 2 o'clock.  
A CARD.

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sold by Palace Garden  
**FOR ONE WEEK MORE.**  
 Entrance on 5th-st  
 Doors open at 1 and 1; performances commencing at  
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 Admission 50 cents.

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**WILL CLOS** THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL  
 Exhibition of the National Academy of Design  
 (now open daily, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., in the  
 room on Broadway, will close on the night of Janu-  
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**STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL**  
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CHURCH'S CELEBRATED PATHEON  
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GIGNOUX'S EXCELDINGLY PICTURESQUE AND  
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Now exhibited for the first time, being a  
WINTER VIEW OF THE GREAT CATACT, from  
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Bridges, both splendidly shown for the first time by day-  
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AN OPPORTUNITY NEVER BEFORE ENJOYED  
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TWO OF THE LEADING MEMBERS  
of the rapidly advancing  
SCHOOL OF AMERICAN ART.  
Admission 75 cents.

## SPORTING.

**\$5,000 MATCH, AND \$300 PURSE.**  
 A Fashion Course, Friday, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M. For the match, *Bill Clapham* and *Tier Rorer* will play. For the purse, *Robert J. Walker, Arcturion* and *Don Juan*. Cars for the Course will leave corner Point at 12:30 P. M. and return as soon as the race is concluded. The steamer *Melano* will leave Fulton Market wharf at 1 P. M. connecting with the 1:25 train from Hunters Point. Also, a special car will leave at 1 P. M. The 2:15 and 3:45 cars will carry passengers to 34th st. Ferry connecting with all the trains.

D. C. GRINNELL, T. F. A.

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PHILAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND  
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 FOR SALE only by the Makers, Messrs.  
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Our assortment for this year embraces all the stand out  
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Examinations free, or private display put up at  
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No. 61 John st.  
FIREWORKS. - NEW-YORK LABORATORY.

**HADFIELD'S FIREWORKS**—A full assortment of all kinds of Fireworks, Rockets, Bombs, and other novelties, complete and ready for sale at Fireworks Dealers' prices. Also, for public or private celebrations, supplied on the most reasonable terms. City and Country Displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.

M. BENNETT, No. 106 Front-st.

**HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS**—A full assortment of all kinds of Fireworks, Rockets, Bombs, and other novelties, complete and ready for sale at Fireworks Dealers' prices. Also, for public or private celebrations, supplied on the most reasonable terms. City and Country Displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.

M. BENNETT, No. 106 Front-st.

**FIREWORKS**—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of all kinds of Colored Fireworks, and all kinds of Novelties, for sale by RADRAU, LOOKWOOD & CO., No. 22 Washington st.

**REPORT FOR J.W. HADFIELD'S FIREWORKS**—A full assortment of all kinds of Colored Fireworks, and all kinds of Novelties, for sale by RADRAU, LOOKWOOD & CO., No. 22 Washington st.

R. FOLDS, No. 71 John-st.

**MACHINERY.**

**HAND MILLS.**  
**NOW READY FOR THE MILLION**  
Dealers and Agents wanted for all parts of the United States.  
Full Mills in every town and county in the United States.  
These mills are made of the best material; each mill is  
guaranteed to run at least five years without repairs,  
and sent free of expense to any line of boats or rivers.  
They are adapted for grinding Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats,  
Barley, &c., &c. - Grinding Flour, Meal, &c. - Retail price  
\$7. A liberal discount to dealers and agents. Send for  
Circulars. C. B. TYLER & CO.  
Nos. 37 Park Row and 115 Nassau St., New York.  
Box No. 3,391.

**GREAT BARGAINS.**  
**PLANING MACHINE FOR SALE.**  
For sale, one of Burdett's Patent Planing Machine.  
This machine has been used by the U. S. Army Engineers  
for over 50,000 feet of lumber per day. This machine is entirely  
new, and in every way perfect. It will plane 8 ft. x 12 ft. x  
16 ft. of lumber in less than half an hour. Address or apply to C. B.

**RAILROAD CAR-WHEEL PRESS FOR SALE.**

We have on hand and for sale one car-wheel press, new and in perfect order. It is one of the best in market, and will be sold at a great sacrifice. It is made by the N. Y. & C. Co., Nos. 31 Park row and 145 Nassau-st., New York. Box No. 3391.

**STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.**

For sale, at a great sacrifice, one 10 and one 15 horse power engine. Their engines are made by the City & M. Co. and will be sold at a great sacrifice. They are in perfect order. Address or apply to H. TYLER & CO., No. 31 Park row and 145 Nassau-st., New York. Box No. 3391.

**NEW PUBLICATIONS.**

**PUBLISHED THIS DAY**

**LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE.**

July Number.  
Commencing a new volume.  
For sale by  
ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale Agents,  
No. 121 NASSAU-ST., New York,  
and by all News Agents throughout the country.

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**SEND 25 CENTS FOR WEEKLY NEW MAP**  
**OF THE GREAT WAR, and get the only sheet of**  
**the War Ground worth possessing. All agents should**  
**send for a supply at once. Address JOHN G. WHELAN,**  
**Corner Park row and Beekman st., New York.**



Where are now the Presidents of Slakes. Bishop Teachers and Territorial officers who have fled to the mountains in fear of just punishment for their crime. These are high authorities in the Church, again whom a chain of circumstances has been elicited testimony, showing a confederacy in crime. All of us have a belief, amounting almost to knowledge, that if Brigham Young were to direct the surrender of every Mormon, East and the whole lot of fugitives from justice to day, it could be effected to-morrow.

for them—we believe is not one-third of a crop, and taking into account the breadth of ground sown, the crop will be what, of late years, has been deemed an average one. If the cold has killed the insects, there has been a benefit which may even exceed the injury by the frost. The injury to the fruit crop has been

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, New-York.  
 (Advertisement).  
**HERRING'S Patent Champlon Fire-Proof Safes,**  
 No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposit  
 City Hall, New-York.

OTHER: There are reasons why the 1 percent tells better upon a discount of 3% than 4%. But it is scarcely satisfactory to those who have discounted bills at 4%, under the impression that the amount would be received back from them at 3%, to be told shortly afterward that the

|                     |              |                |          |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|----------|
| Stirling Queen..... | June 8.....  | Liverpool..... | New York |
| Langaroo.....       | June 8.....  | Liverpool..... | Quebec   |
| Anglo-Saxon.....    | June 8.....  | Liverpool..... | New York |
| Peria.....          | June 11..... | Glasgow.....   | New York |
| Glasgow.....        | June 11..... | Glasgow.....   | New York |
| Permea.....         | June 11..... | Southern.....  | New York |

y 35, lat. 34 10, lon. 20.  
 benz—ship bound E., exchanged colors with, June  
 lat 30 40, lon 68 20.  
 epperell—ship, 18 ds. from New Orleans for Orange,  
 ac 2, lat, 36 56, lon. 19 30.

NEW-YORK...THURSDAY, JUNE 14.

54. lon 78 10.  
 New Era--brig, from Palermo for New York. was seen,  
 17 23, lat. 54 10, lon. 50.  
 Henry--ship, bound E., exchanged colors with, June  
 lat. 50 40, lon. 68 20.  
 Apperell--ship, 14 days from New Orleans for Cranston,  
 8, lat. 32 50, lon. 78 30.























## MEDICAL

**DR. R. D. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF**  
"Hap-Per," Operative and Consulting Surgeon. Re-  
sides in the more obscure diseases of the  
throat, nose, ear, eye, larynx, and pharynx.  
Cures cured without pain, life or literature. Office  
at 1013 and 1014 E. 10th St. at all hours. Hours  
at Private Hospital where those who  
operations or careful dietetic treatment. With  
long apartments, the purest air in the City, and  
the comforts of domestic life.

**THE NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—BEWARE**  
counterfeits by bogus doctors and rapidly drag-  
ging away the health of the people. There are  
no real agents in this City except A. L.  
the Bowery, and in Brooklyn it can only be  
found at the Bowery. The people has our name  
of the Bowery.

**RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL  
Treatise." Offices corner Houston and Cro-  
ssby. Hours, 10½ to 1 and 6 to 9 select.**

**BE WARRANTED OR NO PAY TAKEN.  
HUNTER, NO. 3 DIVISION ST., PER-  
THE GREATEST CURE EVER MADE.  
SECURITY AGAINST HOMBURG AND THE  
S OF DISEASE IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD  
SARY. ESTABLISHED IN 1824.**

**are the numbers that are daily radically**

[illegible]

ness. Constitutional debility brought on by a  
 bit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.

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## DENTISTRY.

---

**H. H. UNION-SQUARE-DR BATES.** DEN-  
 inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames war-  
 ranted perfect. No pain. No use of any  
 medicated food. Plugging warranted not to  
 and performed without pain. Cleaning and ex-  
 and without injuring the gums. Children's teeth  
 and advice given. No. 226 Broadway, corner  
 1.

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## PUBLIC NOTICES.

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**BE PUBLIC.**

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

NEW YORK, June 17, 1893.

Underlined having entered upon and assumed the office of the responsible duties of the office of Inspector, and fully realizing that among those duties the present season of the year require greater or prompt attention than the work of keeping the streets in a healthy and cleanly condition seems it my duty to call the attention of the public to the fact of at once putting an end to the following violation of the laws and ordinances:

Throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the habit of merchants and dealers in permitting

straw, and other substances used in packing, upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, since it is soon scattered over the street. (It is the persons to have the same immediately removed.)

2. Sweepings from the stores and shops are to the streets or gutters, instead of being placed receptacle to be taken away by the ash cartmen, placing on the streets of the cleanings of filth and cellars, and the rubbish and old material repairing of buildings.

3. Throwing into the streets and gutters noxious, offensive, or dangerous liquids and substances.

4. Commission on any of the above acts is not only a violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but greatly

des and retards the keeping of clean streets,  
and such work difficult or successful operation,  
in passing the same.  
For on the part of the undersigned shall and  
continue to be made to have our streets kept in  
and healthy condition, and I earnestly and con-  
fidently hope and look for the cooperation and assistance  
of all citizens in putting an end to the viola-  
tions above complained of. With your aid and assist-  
ance it will be easily accomplished. Shall I have?  
I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. H. B. [Signature]  
Each dwelling-house and place of business  
shall pass through the streets of the several  
wards, burds excepted, to collect ashes, gar-  
bage, and the undersigned desires that every ne-  
glectful driver on the part of the drivers of such

ly to be complained by the Superintendent of  
Inspection, at the corner of Grand and  
and it shall be promptly remedied.  
of the approach of the ash and garbage carts  
given by ringing a bell. Very respectfully,  
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

**NOTED—250 DIRT-CARTS, TO BE EMPLOYED**  
the work of cleaning the streets of the City, ap-  
proach to the Superintendent of Sanitary In-  
spection, at the corner of Grand and  
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

**OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS.**  
FIRST CITY, N. J., June 11,  
1902. TO COL. E. K. KASSER.—SEALED  
COPIES will be received at the Office of the Water

is proposing will state the price per ton of 3.250 if other than the American Company's Coal is used, or equal in quality to such coal, and to be paid by the city, in good order as above between July 1 and 1898.

It is proposed that the American Company's Coal be sold to the city at the price per ton of 3.250 if other than the American Company's Coal is used, or equal in quality to such coal, and to be paid by the city, in good order as above between July 1 and 1898.

By order of Water Commissioners,  
GEO. H. BAILEY.

**SUPERINTENDENT AND ENGINEER.**  
**SOLUTION.—**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO-  
FORE existing under the firm name of HASEL-  
BLASTADT & SCHAEFER, and doing business  
at Washington-et., corner of Harrison, has been  
dissolved by mutual consent.  
HASELBLADT will settle the affairs of said firm.  
HERMAN HASELBLADT.  
FREDERICK W. SCHAEFER.  
HENRY SCHAEFER.  
**PARTNERSHIP.—**The undersigned have entered  
into a partnership under the firm name of F. MARL-  
BLASTADT & SCHAEFER, wholesale dealers in Flour and  
No. 323 Washington-et., corner of Harrison, and are  
solely and exclusively authorized to receive and for-  
ward all orders for Flour and Flour Meal, tor-  
mented by Haseelbladt, Washburn & Schaefer.

FR. MAHLSPADT.  
HENRY SCHAEFER.  
CE OF APPLICATION FOR THE  
large of an indentment from the debtors to the  
ations of the third article of the first Title of the  
apter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.  
AN VLKCE, of the City of New-York, an Insol-  
tor. Notice first published April 22, 1853. Credit-  
appears before the Hon. Henry Hilson, one of  
the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County  
of New-York, at the Chamber of the Court of Common  
Pleas Hall, in the City of New-York, on the eighth  
July, 1853, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show  
why an assignment should not be made of said in-  
debtment, and he be discharged from his debts.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS** having claims or demands against **JACOB J. VAN PELT** of the City of New York, Incurred prior to **JUNE 1, 1934**, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of **W. H. EAGER, Concessional-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July, 1934**. Whereafter the undersigned will make a distributive assignment of the estate of said **VAN PELT**, among those persons whose claims shall have been presented to and allowed by him. Dated New York, Dec. 15, 1933.

**CHARLES H. COHEN,**  
**JONATHAN E. FRIED,**  
Attorneys of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

**PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF**  
**LIAM LUTIMER & CO.,** New-York, and **LOT-**  
**TER & CO.,** in Nottingham and Glasgow, Great Brit-  
ain, by limitation on the 30th April last. Mr.  
J. Davidson retiring therefrom, and the  
business continued, by the remaining partners,  
do hereby place, and under the same firms as here-  
tofore, June 14, 1859.

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**LEGAL NOTICES.**

**EMER COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE**  
**SEQUESTRATION OF THE ESTATE OF**  
**JOHN J. LUTIMER,** late of the County of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners

[illegible]

the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable valuation of the several lots, tenements, appurtenments, and premises situate between the side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, and between Eighth and Ninth avenues, in said City, and which are to be acquired for the purpose of extending Central Park in the City of New York, which lots and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, and by virtue of an act entitled, "An Act to improve the City of New York, and to provide for improvements touching the laying out of

passed April 12, 1866. Dated May 12, 1866.  
 ARD BEEFER, Counsel to the Corporation.  
 And to said Board of Commissioners.

**IN VANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE**  
 State of the County of New York, notice is hereby  
 given to all persons who have signed the name of GEORGE  
 R. LEE to the City of New York, deceased, to  
 appear, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers  
 Astor House, Broadway, in the City of New  
 York before the 15th day of August next.—Dated  
 at the 11th day of February, 1866.  
 ADAM MASON, } Executors.  
 JOHN SAUNDERS, }

te of the County of New-York, notice is hereby  
 11 persons having claims against JANE CAMP-  
 te of the City of New-York, deceased, to present  
 with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber at  
 11-12, in the City of New-York, on or before  
 1868.—Dated March 4, 1868.  
 HARRISON PRICE, Administrator.

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## DING & VISITING CARDS

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**ERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED**  
 splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broad-  
 er of Duane-st.











# The New-York Times

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2418.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1859.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## THE EUROPEAN WAR.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

### FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### GREAT BATTLE IN LOMBARDY.

### Utter Rout of the Austrians at Magenta.

### Twenty-Seven Thousand of their Number Killed, Wounded and Prisoners.

### THE ALLIES LOSE 3,000 MEN.

### INSURRECTION IN MILAN.

### The Austrians Evacuate that City.

### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

### Cotton and Breadstuffs Declining—Provisions Dull.

### CONSOLS 93 1-2@93 3-4.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, Capt. BORLAND, from Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., passed Farther Point at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, on her way to Quebec.

The news is of the highest importance. The steamship *Adelaide*, from New-York via St. John, N. F., arrived at Galway on the morning of the 8th.

The great battle of the campaign occurred at Magenta, near Milan, in which the French claim a decisive victory, giving the loss of the Austrians at 20,000 men.

The French loss is reported as high as 12,000 men. The Austrians had evacuated Milan.

The Queen of England had delivered her speech to Parliament. The document possesses no important points.

A motion of want of confidence in the Ministry was pending in the House of Commons.

The Paris Bourse was active and prices higher, the *Rentes* closing at 68 3/4.

Consols had advanced, the closing price being 93 1/2 @ 93 3/4 for money and account.

There was but little inquiry for cotton in the Liverpool market, and prices were weak, while in many cases a decline of 1/4, was quoted. The sales of the three days were 17,000 bales.

In the Liverpool breadstuffs market prices of all descriptions of breadstuffs were slightly lower as compared with the rates quoted per *Europe*.

The Liverpool provision market was dull.

The Bombay mail of the 20th of May had arrived, but the news was not of much importance. A great monetary panic had prevailed.

### THE BATTLE AT MAGENTA.

Retreat of the Austrians across the Ticino—The Allies Pass that River—Conduct of the Two Armies—Gen. Espartero Killed—Marshal Canrobert Mortally Wounded—Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers Superseded—The Forces Engaged.

The latest news by the *Europa*, reporting the Austrians in retreat across the Ticino, is fully confirmed.

The French crossed the Ticino at Buffalora and Turigo. There was considerable fighting at both places.

On the 4th inst. a great battle took place at Magenta, twelve miles from Milan.

Napoleon's dispatches claim a decisive victory, and Paris was illuminated. He says that they took 7,000 Austrian prisoners, and placed 12,000 more hors de combat, besides capturing three cannon and two standards.

The French loss is stated by the Emperor at 3,000 men.

The Austrians took one cannon.

The French General Espartero was killed, and Marshal Canrobert was mortally wounded.

Five French marshals and generals were wounded. General McMahon was made a Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta.

General BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS had been superseded in his command by General FOREY.

Milan was insurgent, and had declared in favor of the King of Sardinia.

The Austrians had retired from Milan, but the French had not occupied it.

Rumors prevalent at Paris represent the French loss at Magenta at from 9,000 to 12,000 men.

The forces engaged are reported as 150,000 to 130,000 Austrians, and 100,000 to 130,000 French.

The Austrian account speaks of a "series of battles with varying success on both sides, but still undecided up to the night of the 6th, with great losses on both sides."

The Austrians admit that they had four generals and five staff officers wounded.

It was reported that General Hax commanded the Austrians, and also that the Emperor Napoleon partially commanded the French.

The latest rumors detracted from the alleged French victory.

It was believed that proposals for peace would be made if the French entered Milan.

### TELEGRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

The following is the first announcement of the great battle fought on the 4th, by telegraph from Napoleon to the Emperor:

NOVARA, Saturday, June 4—11:30 P. M.

A great victory has been won at the bridge of Magenta. Five thousand prisoners have been taken. Fifteen thousand of the enemy are killed or wounded.

The details will be dispatched by telegraph.

The above was published in Paris on Sunday the 5th, and on the evening of that day the cannon at the Hotel des Invalides announced the victory and the city was brilliantly illuminated.

On the following day (Monday) the *Messenger* published the following dispatches from the Emperor to the Emperor:

MAGENTA, Sunday, June 5.

the enemy, who had repassed the Ticino in great force, offered a most determined resistance. The roadway was narrow, and during two hours, the Imperial Guard sustained, unsupported, the shock of the enemy. In the meantime, General McMahon made himself master of Magenta. After sanguinary conflicts, we repulsed the enemy at every point, with a loss on our side of about 2,000 men. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 15,000 killed and wounded, and 5,000 Austrian prisoners remained in our hands.

MAGENTA, Sunday, June 5—Evening.

The Austrians taken prisoners are at least 7,000, and the Austrians placed hors du combat are 20,000. Three pieces of cannon and two flags were captured from the enemy.

To-day our army rests for the purpose of reorganizing itself. Our loss is about 3,000 killed and wounded, and one cannon taken by the enemy.

The following dispatch, also from the Emperor to the Emperor, was received on the 6th, and bulletined at the Bourse:

MILAN, Sunday, Monday—8 A. M.

Milan is insurgent. The Austrians have evacuated the town and castle, leaving, in their precipitation, the cannon and treasure of the army behind them. We are incumbered with prisoners, and have taken 12,000 Austrian muskets.

A dispatch dated Paris, Monday night, to the London Post, says: "The municipality of Milan proclaims Victor Emmanuel, and have presented an address to him in the presence of the Emperor. Tomorrow the King will make his entry into Milan."

The following are Austrian accounts by way of Vienna. The information is meagre and unsatisfactory:

"The details and the result of the battle at Magenta are still expected from the Austrian headquarters; the Austrian army had been transferred during the night from the 4th to the 5th instant to Abbiate Grasso. The same news states that the combat was undecided, and that a further fight was expected on the next day."

The following official bulletin was issued:

VIENNA, Monday, June 6—11:30 A. M.

A desperate combat took place on Saturday between the first and third, Count CLAM and Prince LICHTENSTEIN's corps d'armee, and the enemy, who had passed the Ticino in very considerable force. The result of the contest was undecided. The combat was continued on Sunday.

Our troops threw themselves upon the enemy's ranks with ardor, and showed a valor and perseverance worthy of the most glorious feats of arms of the Imperial army. Milan is perfectly tranquil.

The headquarters yesterday were still at Abbiate Grasso. An Austrian telegram from Verona gives a similar view, but adds that the authorities and weak garrison of Milan, with the exception of the castle garrison, have withdrawn at the command of General GUTTA.

The town is quiet.

The following message from Vienna has been published by the Frankfort papers, without any guarantee as to the authenticity of the news:

VIENNA, Monday.—Through the opportune arrival of the corps d'armee of Field-Marshal CLAM-GALLAS on the battle-field, the Austrians were victorious after a hot fight, and the French were thrown back over the Ticino.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 8.

The Times this morning publishes a summary of the official news received at Vienna up to midnight of Monday. It is as follows:

"There was a fierce battle at Turigo and Buffalora on the 4th. At first only two brigades of the First Corps were engaged, but they were subsequently reinforced, and in the afternoon of the same day the Third Austrian Corps took part in the action. There was very hard fighting at Buffalora, sometimes to the advantage of the French, and sometimes to that of the Austrians. The battle lasted till late in the night, and on the 5th was continued at Magenta. The Austrian corps were engaged, and in the afternoon the Austrians took up a flank position between Abbiate Grasso and Binasco. The Austrians have taken many prisoners. The loss on both sides was very great. The Austrians had four generals and five staff officers wounded. One major was killed."

RUMORS FROM CORRESPONDENTS AND THE PRESS.

The Times in its editorial remarks on the subject says, it now seems probable that this hard fight is even yet undecided, but that on the whole the French have the best of it.

The absence of late telegrams by way of Paris is not considered indicative of French success.

The London *Advertiser* says it was rumored last night that the Government had received a telegram from the British Minister at Vienna, announcing an Austrian victory.

The opinion was becoming current in London that the victory of Magenta was a victory in which the French were defeated, and their failure to occupy Milan, only twelve miles from Magenta, strengthened this view.

The movement which preceded the battle at Magenta was not clearly stated, but it was previously announced that the Allies were about to cross the Ticino to the number of about 100,000 men, and it is presumed the rapid movement of the allied army prevented the Austrians from completing the retreat which they had commenced, and compelled them to accept battle on the banks of the river.

The London Post says that General McMahon was raised on the battle field to the rank of Marshal.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Post* says the Emperor NAPOLEON was present at the battle of Magenta, but did not command in person.

There is a report that General CANROBERT was mortally wounded, and that five French Marshals or Generals were wounded.

The Paris says that Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS was removed from his command and replaced by Gen. FOREY. Marshal VAILLANT is superseded by Gen. RANDELL, and the Ministry of War is to be confided provisionally to Gen. HORNHAUSE.

There were rumors in Paris on the 8th that the French loss was from 9,000 to 12,000 men hors du combat. Generals NAIL and McMahon were said to be among the wounded.

The Paris papers variously estimate the forces engaged at 100,000 to 120,000 French, and 130,000 to 180,000 Austrians.

General GARIBOLDI had quitted Lecco, and General M'URBAN had retreated to Monza. It was supposed that GARIBOLDI was directing his march against M'URBAN.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post telegraphs that General McMahon has been created Duke of Magenta.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The real business of Parliament commenced on the 7th, when the Queen in person delivered the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen.—I avail myself with satisfaction, in the present anxious state of public affairs, of the advice of my Parliament, which I have summoned to meet with the least possible delay.

I have directed that papers shall be laid before you from which you will learn how earnest and unceasing have been my endeavors for the peace of Europe.

Those efforts have unhappily failed, and war has been declared between France and Sardinia on one side, and Austria on the other. Receiving the assurance of friendship from both the contending parties, I intend to maintain between them a strict and impartial neutrality, and I hope with God's assistance to preserve to my people the blessing of continued peace.

Considering, however, the present state of Europe

I have deemed it necessary to the security of my dominions, to have my army increased to such a number as will be sufficient to meet any emergency which may arise, and which has been sanctioned by Parliament. I rely with confidence on your cordial concurrence in this precautionary measure of defensive policy.

The King of the Two Sicilies having announced to me the death of the King, his father, and his own accession, I have thought, in concert with the Emperor of France, to renew my diplomatic intercourse with the Court of Naples, which had been suspended during the late reign.

All my other arrangements continue on a perfectly satisfactory footing.

The rest of the speech is devoted to matters of local interest. Attention is directed to the bill to try out the recommendation of the Commissioner in regard to the best mode of manning the navy.

And in respect to the Reform question, the Queen simply says that she shall have pleasure in giving her sanction to any well-considered measure, and that she should matters of more urgency relating to the defence and financial condition of the country necessitate a postponement, she hopes that the question will have attention at the commencement of the session.

The speech concludes by expressing a hope that the deliberations of Parliament will tend to secure to the country the continuance of peace abroad and a progressive improvement at home.

In the House of Lords, the address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved by Earl POWELL, and seconded by Lord GURFORD. The conduct of the Government, both in their domestic and foreign relations, was denounced by Lord GURFORD and others, but after their speeches in defence by the Earl of MANSFIELD and the Earl of DUNELM, the address was agreed to.

In the Commons, the address to the Crown was moved by Mr. EDWARDS, and seconded by Sir J. EDWARDS. The Marquis of HARTINGTON moved an amendment to the effect that the present Ministry does not possess the confidence of the House, he reprehended the conduct of the Government on the Reform question. Mr. HARTINGTON seconded the amendment.

Mr. DISRAELI defended the course of the Government, and stated that the Reform question would be postponed till the next session, and that the foreign policy of the Government would be peace. He called for an immediate division. The question was not put, but, after speeches by Lord PALMERSTON and others, Mr. DISRAELI consented to adjourn the debate till the 11th.

A conference of the Liberal Party was held in London on the 6th, in the street, pursuant to a call issued by Lord PALMERSTON and John RUSKIN and other prominent men. Upwards of two hundred and fifty members of Parliament are stated to have been present, and the proceedings were, on the whole, harmonious.

KOSUTH was leaving England for Italy on the 7th inst. He had a long interview with the French Ambassador in London. Some of the hundred Hungarians who had returned from America were to follow him to Italy.

It was announced that Prince PAUL ESTERHAZY had arrived in London on a diplomatic mission from Austria, but the *Herald* states authoritatively that the report is entirely untrue.

SIR ARTHUR MAGNAN, at present British Minister to Sweden, is appointed Envoy to Naples, thus resuming diplomatic relations with that Kingdom.

The sudden death of Mr. PIRAZZI, a leading member of Christy's Ministry, now performing in London, is announced.

The Dublin correspondent of the *London Herald* mentions a rumor that Sir E. GIBBS is to succeed Sir E. HALL, as Governor-General of Canada.

FRANCE.

Confidence was somewhat restored in commercial circles, and business more animated.

The Paris Flour market was firm and rather dearer. Wheat was also firm. It was feared that the prevailing wet weather would damage the crops.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant and higher. The quotation for Three per Cent. on the 6th was 64 3/4, an advance of more than one per cent. since the 24th ult.

On the 7th, the closing price was 65 3/4, 30c. ex coupon, which is equal to a further advance of one half.

On the 4th a great religious solemnity, with processions and public prayers, took place at Vienna the object being to implore Heaven to bless the Austrian arms with victory. All the members of the imperial family, and the Ministers, were present. Mass was read by the Pope's Nuncio.

RUSSIA.

An important circular from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, to the Envoys of Russia at the several Courts of Germany, declares that if Germany goes to the aid of Austria, the political equilibrium, resulting from the treaties by which the German confederation is constituted, will be destroyed.

GERMANY.

A dispatch from Darmstadt says that at the opening of the Chambers there the Presidents of both branches of the Legislature declared in favor of war against Louis NAPOLEON.

INDIA.

The Bombay Mail of May 12 had reached England. The 11th of little importance. The Money Market had experienced a sudden and unexpected panic. Discount was nominally ruling at 2 1/2 per cent. in the Bazaar, but money in any quantity was not obtainable upon any terms. The import market was depressed by the monetary crisis. Cotton had declined from the same cause, and Exchange had materially advanced. Quotations ranged from 2s. 2 1/2d. to 2s. 2 3/4d. Freight about the same.

The vessels engaged in laying down the Red Sea Telegraph Cable were within 300 miles of Aden, and the working of the line was most satisfactory.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne Mail of April 16th had reached England. The news is of no importance. The gold shipments, since the departure of the previous mail, reached nearly 41,000,000.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the three days in the Liverpool Cotton market were 17,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. The market closed with about the inquiry and prices weak, while some authorities say that in many cases a reduction of 1/4 had been submitted to. The market was dull. Middling Orleans 6 1/2, and Middling Upland 6 1/2.

SALES OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market was dull. The East India demand having subsided.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

In the Liverpool BREADSTUFFS market all descriptions were slightly lower. Messrs. RUSSELL, SMITH & CO. quote American Flour very dull and unsalable, and quotations nominal at 11s. @ 11s. 9d. Wheat declined 2d. @ 2s. 10d. Western 6d. @ 6s. 10d. Yellow 6d. @ 6s. 10d. White Southern 10s. @ 10s. 6d. Corn had a downward tendency, and holders were pressing on the market at a reduction for European; American sorts were quoted at 6s. 6d. @ 6s. 8d. Yellow 6s. @ 6s. 10d. White 6s. @ 6s. 10d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision market was dull, and prices weak. Lard was heavy, and all qualities slightly lower. Pork dull, and sales unimportant. Bacon quiet. Lard dull, and slightly lower. Tallow steady; Butchers' Association 56s. @ 56s. 6d.

MESSRS. RICHMOND, SPENCE & CO. quote RICE dull at 4s. 1d. for common. SUGAR firm and higher. Coffee quiet. ASSUGS dull and nominal. SPICES TENDER dull but steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS were dull but steady in London. SEALS were firm at an advance of 6d. @ 6d. 1/2. CORN firm at slight advance. TRA firm. RICE heavy, and previous quotations barely maintained. TALLOW firm at 55s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the 7th at 93 1/2 for money and 93 3/4 for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Stocks were slow of sale, but without alteration of moment in rates.

A PARALLEL.—The Paris correspondent of the London Globe writes: At the last struggle between Austria and France, half a century ago, the names of the dramatic personae, who performed on the European boards, tally so wonderfully with the course of the drama, that it is almost impossible to avoid the impression that the revival of the same play this month, 1859, that the bill of the entertainment needs no alteration.

DRAM. PERA, 1810.

Alexander I., Czar.

Franz II., King of Prussia.

Franz II., Emperor of Austria.

Pius IX., Pope.

Napoleon I., Protagonist.

Victor Emmanuel I., King of Sardinia.

Ferdinand I., King of the Romans.

George IV., first gentleman in Europe.

VIctor VICTORIA REGINA!

## THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

### Its Heroes and its Victims.

Among the illustrious victims of the late important battle in Lombardy, the name of the Marshal commanding the third corps d'armee of the allied army deserves special notice.

MARSHAL CANROBERT.

FRANCOIS CHARLES CANROBERT was a native of the ancient and war-like province of Brittany where he was born of a good old family in 1803.

Educated at the military school of St. Cyr, he left that institution with the rank of a sub-Lieutenant of one of the regiments of the line, and in 1832 was advanced to Lieutenant.

In 1835 he embarked for Algeria, where he was present at all the important actions of the war, earning promotion to the grade of Captain.

At the siege of Constantine he led the assault at one of the breaches, by the side of Colonel COMBES, and so distinguished himself by his gallantry, that his commanding officer, who fell mortally wounded in the action, recommended him to Marshal VALENT, as a young man "whose future was assured." Decorated with the cross of the *Legion d'Honneur*, he returned to France in 1839.

Returning in 1841, after a short repose, to Africa, he continued to serve with the highest credit in the protracted wars and insurrections by which the army of France has been educated. In 1842, as Colonel of the Third Zouaves, he was first in the assault at Zaatcha, immortalized by the people of VERNET, and by his splendid courage and skill obtained the rank of Commander of the *Legion d'Honneur*.

Canrobert had just returned from Africa when the *coup d'etat* of Dec. 2, 1851, took place. It was understood, at the time, that in lending himself to the support of LOUIS NAPOLEON he meant to secure some advantage from which, at a proper time, he might act against the President, and that advantage he obtained in the appointment of Commander of Paris under the new regime, with promotion to the rank of General of Brigade. But he was conspicuous in repressing the insurrections of December, 1851, and eventually gave himself to the new order of things with devotion.

In return for this, he was named General of Division in 1853. When the war with Russia broke out, Gen. CANROBERT, in March, took command of the First Division of the Army of the East, which was so frightfully decimated by cholera in the disastrous campaign of the Dobruzscha. Subsequently, he played a leading part in the campaign of the Crimea, sustaining at the battle of the Alma the first shock of the Russian attack, and storming the heights with the Zouaves, until Gen. FOREY came up to his support. Although badly wounded in the arm, he remained on the field until the close of the day.

Two days after that victory, Marshal SIR ARTHUR MAGNAN, in conformity with the chief command of the allied armies into the hands of Gen. CANROBERT, in conformity with secret instructions received from the Emperor, March 12, 1854, General CANROBERT commanded at Inkermann, opened the lines before Sebastopol, and was proceeding rapidly toward the capture of the city, when the refusal or jealous hesitation of Lord RAGLAN to cooperate heartily with his ally, disgusted him with his position, and he suddenly resigned it into the hands of General PRUSSIAN, gracefully resuming his subordinate command of the first corps d'armee. Two months afterwards he returned to France, and there, on the 16th of May, 1856, he received, simultaneously with Generals BOSQUET and RANDELL, the *baton* of Marshal of France. The position of Senator was an incident of this office. At the outset of the present war, Marshal CANROBERT was assigned the command of the Military Division of Lyons, but when the threatening manifestations of Germany made it necessary for the Emperor to put the Duke DE MALAKOFF in that position, Marshal CANROBERT accepted the command of the third corps d'armee, and in that capacity was with the army which crossed the Ticino in pursuit of the retreating Austrians, and fell mortally wounded at the great battle of Magenta.

GENERAL ESPINASSE.

ESPIRIT-CHARLES-EMANUEL ESPINASSE, like CANROBERT, was a graduate of the school of St. Cyr. Born in the village of Salaise, April 2, 1815, during the "Hundred Days," he left the school in 1833, and won his first steps in Algeria. As *Chef de Bataillon* he fought in 1845 at the head of the Zouaves; and in 1849 commanded the Forty-second of the Line at the siege of Rome. He was most active in suppressing the insurrections of December, 1851, and devoted himself to the cause of the President and of public order. Immediately on the proclamation of the Empire, he became an aide-de-camp of the Emperor. In the Crimea he fought gallantly by the side of the Sardinians at Tchernaya, and was one of the first to follow General MACMAHON into the Malakoff. When Paris was shocked and excited by the Orsini affair in January, 1858, General ESPINASSE was made Minister of Public Safety in the place of M. BILLACET. Although this appointment caused much alarm and concern as an invasion of the civil service by a military man, General ESPINASSE administered his office with commendable moderation; and when he made way for a more liberal system in the person of M. DELANGLE, became a Senator of the Empire. He served in Italy as a General of Division in the second corps d'armee under the orders of General, now Marshal MACMAHON.

THE NEW DUKE DE MAGENTA.

NAPOLEON III. has been sparing in the creation of nobles. In nothing has he shown his intrinsic good sense and his knowledge of the French people more strikingly than in this forbearance. Weak men like JAMES I. of England, their heads turned by a sudden accession of sovereign power, constantly betray themselves by calling into existence a crowd of titular aristocrats and titled dignitaries, who provoke envy without inspiring either respect or emulation. The French Emperor has reserved his titles for men already conspicuous in the public eye, and by linking his new nobility with marked public interests, or brilliant moments in the nation's history, gives their decorations and trappings a solid value in the commonwealth. In the seven years of his reign he has created but two dukes, and revived two ducal titles of the first Empire. The Duke of MALAKOFF has carried his name as almost a literal "tower of strength" to the great army which has been assembled in Eastern France, to assist Prussia in keeping down the riotous Anti-Gallic enthusiasm of the South Germans. The Duke of MAGENTA will now march with the liberating armies through Lombardy, as a living incarnation of their civil colossal strife, and their first great victory.

MARIE-EDME-PATRICK-MARIE-DE MACMAHON is a son of one of those illustrious Irish families which followed the STUARTS into exile two centuries ago, and have since given so many brave and brilliant names to the history of France, Austria and Spain. The gallantry of the SANSFIELDS and the TYRCONNELS has not faded out of this ancient blood with the lapse of time; and the valor of the Irish Brigade which broke the English squares at Fontenoy lives in the sterner of the Malakoff and the leader of the desperate battle at Magenta.

The father of Marshal MACMAHON was a Peer of France under the Restoration, having been as loyal to the Bourbons as his ancestor had been to the STUARTS; and a personal friend of CHARLES X. of France. The son, born in 1807, entered that nursery of heroes, the school of St. Cyr, in 1825 and fought in Algeria with the first French army of invasion. Returning to France in the suite of General AGHAR, he marched with the Duc d'ORLEANS to the siege of Antwerp in 1831, and was one of the officers who saved the Belgian lion

erected on the field of Waterloo from the rage of the French infantry by a few good-natured witticisms at the expense of that rather ridiculous beast. Action being the element of men like MACMAHON, he is found again in Algiers in 1837 prominent in the assault on Constantine. He afterwards commanded a battalion of rifles, and a regiment of the Foreign Legion, and in 1845, as General of Brigade, governed the Province of Oran. July 16, 1852, he became a general of division; and in 1855 was despatched to succeed General CANROBERT at Sebastopol. On the 8th September of that year the perilous honor of leading the storming party against the Malakoff was confided to him, and in an instant he found himself famous. He was almost the first man to enter the Russian works, and swearing to stay there, "living or dead," rallied his troops so constantly and ardently to the defence, that all the obstinate gallantry of the Russian battalions was wasted upon the attack. He commanded in Italy the Second Division, and has now won the distinction, unparalleled, we believe, in history, of receiving on one battle-field his ducal coronet, and his *baton* of Marshal of France. Our Irish fellow-citizens











## The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1859.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, facing the City Hall Park, on Fifth Avenue, between Broadway and Nassau streets.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR: Ten copies to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS.

Twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS, per annum, sent by express, or by mail, in advance.

Advertisements—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

## THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued on Monday morning, in ample time for the steamship Star of the West, which sails for Aspinwall at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

## Announcements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—ASTOR AND LAFAYETTE—PORT AND FLYING.

LAURA KENNEDY'S THEATRE—CINDERELLA—A FANTASY FAIR.

WALLACE'S THEATRE—THE YOUNG ACTRESS—PANDORA'S BOX.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KELLY'S TROUPE—THE WAR IN ITALY.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE OATH OF VENGEANCE—TOM AND JERRY IN NEW-YORK.

BARON'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THE MAGIC WALL—GUTHRIE'S VAGRANT.

WOODS BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTREL—SCOTLAND.

PALACE GARDEN—FRENCH CONCERTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—L'AMOUR EN ADRESSE—DE COMEDIE FRANCAIS—DEUX BOULEVARD A NEW-YORK.

Mail Closes at the Post-Office.

North-Albany, Buffalo and Canada. 3 1/2 P. M.

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ceased some ten per cent. The increase would only be evidence of greater efficiency in the department. The first report of the new City Inspector verifies our prediction in a very striking manner. Mr. DELAVAN has not been in a week, and his very first report, on Saturday, exhibits an increase in the mortality of the City of 38 over the week previous. This may seem a strange subject for congratulation, but we must regard it as an indication that a reform movement has already commenced in the City Inspector's office. New brooms are proverbial for sweeping clean, but the new brooms of the City Inspectorship have not heretofore maintained their character.

## The Battle of Magenta—Six Weeks of War.

The telegraphic news which reaches America with each successive steamer is generally vague, inexact and blundering, in a precise ratio with its importance. After perusing the account, which we this morning publish, of the battle fought at Magenta on the 3d and 4th of June, and sifting the positive intelligence from the gossip of London and Paris, and the "latest reports" of pot-house papers, like the London Advertiser, with which the telegraph has so obligingly favored us, the reader, we think, will be inclined to echo the famous exclamation of Prince Hal over Falstaff's tavern bill. The thing is annoying, but perhaps unavoidable, and certainly irreparable, at least till the arrival of the mails now due by the Ocean Queen.

Setting aside, however, the speculations of the British Press as to what had been done, and who had done it; and the surmises of the Boulevard as to how many men had killed how many; and the bombshells of extraordinary news discharged from Vienna into the camp of the German Confederation at Frankfurt, we can make out clearly at least four facts of the highest importance: That the French army, commanded by the Emperor in person, crossed the Ticino in its march upon Milan on the 2d of June; that on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of June it encountered the Austrian army posted at Magenta to dispute its advance; that a furious conflict followed, the result of which was the retreat of the Austrians southward in the direction of Abbiate Grasso and Pavia; and that Milan having been evacuated by the Austrians, a deputation from that city waited upon Victor EMANUEL on the 6th of June, in the presence of NAPOLEON III., and requested him to take possession of the Capital of Lombardy. These facts, in and of themselves, are abundantly sufficient to establish the victory of the allied arms, and hardly need the additional confirmation afforded by the splendid distinctions which General MACMAHON was invested on the battle-field by the French Emperor. Upon the probable results of this magnificent triumph it is, perhaps, premature for us to speculate; but, in the reported advance of GARIBOLDI from Lecco upon General D'URBAN'S corps, and in the known disposition of the force under the command of Prince NAPOLEON to the south of the Po, there is much to confirm us in the belief that the French Emperor has resolved to make his campaign in Italy a campaign of fire as well as of the sword; and that he is nobly bearing out his promise, made to the world, by putting Italy herself forward in every direction as the leading actor in her own deliverance. By the previous arrival of the Europa, the usually well-informed correspondent of the London Daily News, a journal which has signified itself throughout the whole of the pending European crisis by its earnest and impartial advocacy of liberal interests and the cause of European freedom, reported the Austrians in full retreat across the Ticino on the 1st of June. His report is now fully confirmed. On the 1st of June the Fourth French Corps d'Armée under General NIEZ, occupied Novara, distant six miles from the river and from the bridge of Buffalora, over which the Austrians had passed in force on their invasion of Piedmont just a month before, exulting in the prospect of the speedy plunder of Turin. The desperate attempts made by the Austrian main body on the 1st and 2d of June at Palestro, to delay the passage of the Sesia by the Allies, had succeeded only so far as to allow time for the escape of a considerable portion of the Austrian force into Lombardy, by the bridge of Vigevano, eight miles further down the river than the bridge of Buffalora.

Between Vigevano, and Sesto Calende at the emergence of the Ticino from the Lake Maggiore, the river, which throughout its whole course is swift, deep and navigable, is crossed by five bridges—one, which we have called that of Vigevano, spanning the stream about three miles northeast of that town, on the road between Orseno and Abbiate Grasso; another carrying the direct road from Novara to Milan by Galliate, across the river a mile from Buffalora; another, about three miles higher up, at Turbigo; a fourth, connecting Oleggio, on the Sardinian side, with Pozzoallo, on the Lombard; and a fifth, about two miles below Sesto Calende, on the way to Somma. Of these bridges the two northernmost were in the power of the Allies by the 1st of June. Two bridges of Buffalora and Turbigo were therefore the points at which the French advance was obliged, on the 2d and 3d, to wrest a passage from the Austrians; and at these points the battle of Magenta may accordingly be said to have begun.

The road from Buffalora passes directly on by way of San Stefano and San Pietro to Milan, a distance of about fifteen miles, through a rich, plain country intersected by numerous canals, the banks of which are lined with tall Lombardy poplars. Buffalora itself stands, not upon the Ticino as is commonly supposed, but upon one of the widest of these canals, called the Sforzesca. Just below Buffalora another Canal, the Cavo Langosco, branches from the Sforzesca and runs south to the Naviglio Grande, a great canal which passes from Abbiate Grasso to the capital of Lombardy. This canal of Langosco is crossed about three miles south of Buffalora by a fine bridge, called the Ponte di Magenta, from the town of Magenta, a place of some 4,000 inhabitants, lying at a distance of less than a mile to the east of this bridge, and at about the same distance to the south of the town of Marcallo on the road from Buffalora to Milan.

This hasty sketch of the topography of the scene of action will perhaps enable the reader to form to himself some idea of the probable course of the conflicts of the 3d and 4th of June. The Austrians, who are said to have been commanded by Marshal ISSA—and the great ability with which their troops must have been handled since the allied advance began, goes far to confirm the assertion—must have been withdrawn in great numbers into Lombardy by the bridge of Vigevano or Abbiate Grasso before the fighting began at the bridges of Buffalora and Turbigo. While the contest was going on there, Austrian troops were rapidly moved up along the Sforzesca and the Langosco canals, and by Magenta, to intercept the advance on Milan should the Allies succeed in passing the river. That Marshal ISSA should have succeeded in bringing his army out of the position into which Count GROSSETI had led it, so far as to enable him to undertake such a daring manœuvre as this, is a high testimony to his skill as a commander. But skillful and daring as his movements seem to have been, those of his Imperial antagonist would appear to have been not less so. That the effort to arrest the allied march failed after two days of the most severe fighting is proved by the evacuation of Milan; that the fighting had not yet ceased ought to be sufficiently explained by the consideration that until the Austrians had either been driven in utter rout into the Naviglio Grande, or had succeeded in putting that water between themselves and the Allies, and in so securing their retreat to Pavia, it would be impossible for the Allies to move with safety upon Milan. The real field of such a battle, as this of Magenta must have been, is not the triangle described by the towns of Magenta, Robecco and Buffalora, but the larger triangle of which the Naviglio Grande is the base line, and which is described between Milan, Abbiate Grasso, and Buffalora.

Whether the Austrians should be suffered to fall back in safety upon Pavia itself even after passing the base-line of this triangle, would depend, of course, upon the comparative strength of their army with that of the Allies actually in Lombardy, as well as upon the movements of the French reserve in Alessandria and Casale, and also upon the actual extent of the insurrections in Lombardy. Upon the effect of such a victory as this of Magenta, followed up by the triumphant entry of Victor EMANUEL and NAPOLEON III. into Milan, in rousing not only Lombardy alone, but all Northern and Central Italy into fiery revolution, the allied commanders may well rely with confidence. They are fast lighting the Italian magazine on every side of the Austrian forces, and it is by no means clear that the fortified square of the Adige itself will long afford a refuge for the Imperial dominion of Austria, from the reduplicated explosions that now menace her power.

Upon the rest of Europe, the progress of the liberating armies is likely to exert a whole-some influence in crushing any disposition that may exist toward generalizing the war. The Queen of England, if she has said nothing else in her speech from the throne, has at least re-affirmed her resolution not to interfere in the Italian contest, while the Czar has at last spoken out his mind with unmistakable emphasis to the lesser German courts by declaring that should they meddle in this matter, Russia will consider the "equilibrium of Europe" as endangered, and herself of course as at liberty to restore the balance with her weighty sword.

To have urged matters on to this point within six weeks time of the opening of the contest, is a triumph of skill, foresight, and energy on the part of the French Emperor for which his warmest admirers can hardly have been prepared.

co canals, and by Magenta, to intercept the advance on Milan should the Allies succeed in passing the river. That Marshal ISSA should have succeeded in bringing his army out of the position into which Count GROSSETI had led it, so far as to enable him to undertake such a daring manœuvre as this, is a high testimony to his skill as a commander. But skillful and daring as his movements seem to have been, those of his Imperial antagonist would appear to have been not less so. That the effort to arrest the allied march failed after two days of the most severe fighting is proved by the evacuation of Milan; that the fighting had not yet ceased ought to be sufficiently explained by the consideration that until the Austrians had either been driven in utter rout into the Naviglio Grande, or had succeeded in putting that water between themselves and the Allies, and in so securing their retreat to Pavia, it would be impossible for the Allies to move with safety upon Milan. The real field of such a battle, as this of Magenta must have been, is not the triangle described by the towns of Magenta, Robecco and Buffalora, but the larger triangle of which the Naviglio Grande is the base line, and which is described between Milan, Abbiate Grasso, and Buffalora.

Whether the Austrians should be suffered to fall back in safety upon Pavia itself even after passing the base-line of this triangle, would depend, of course, upon the comparative strength of their army with that of the Allies actually in Lombardy, as well as upon the movements of the French reserve in Alessandria and Casale, and also upon the actual extent of the insurrections in Lombardy. Upon the effect of such a victory as this of Magenta, followed up by the triumphant entry of Victor EMANUEL and NAPOLEON III. into Milan, in rousing not only Lombardy alone, but all Northern and Central Italy into fiery revolution, the allied commanders may well rely with confidence. They are fast lighting the Italian magazine on every side of the Austrian forces, and it is by no means clear that the fortified square of the Adige itself will long afford a refuge for the Imperial dominion of Austria, from the reduplicated explosions that now menace her power.

Upon the rest of Europe, the progress of the liberating armies is likely to exert a whole-some influence in crushing any disposition that may exist toward generalizing the war. The Queen of England, if she has said nothing else in her speech from the throne, has at least re-affirmed her resolution not to interfere in the Italian contest, while the Czar has at last spoken out his mind with unmistakable emphasis to the lesser German courts by declaring that should they meddle in this matter, Russia will consider the "equilibrium of Europe" as endangered, and herself of course as at liberty to restore the balance with her weighty sword.

To have urged matters on to this point within six weeks time of the opening of the contest, is a triumph of skill, foresight, and energy on the part of the French Emperor for which his warmest admirers can hardly have been prepared.

## Austria and the War.

It is now so long since the world has seen anything in the way of martial activity and actual warfare at all comparable to the strife now waging in Italy, that we have thought it worth while to draw up a brief catalogue of some of the most famous battles of the last fifty years, as a standard by which our readers may more accurately measure in their own minds the terrible importance of a conflict which hurls such masses of human beings, scientific machinery, wealth, strength and courage, one upon another, for the purpose of mutual destruction.

They will thus too learn to judge more sternly and therefore more justly, the true nature of that despotic policy which has deliberately invited all this fearful slaughter, with its innumerable consequent misery, simply to preserve a foreign dominion over races which insist upon independence, and to strengthen a foreign throne among a people who cannot be loyal to their sovereign without being false to themselves.

The dread reality of war has at least this merit, that it breaks up in an instant the cobwebs which diplomacy and discussion always weave about a great question, and flashes the fierce truth upon the vision of mankind. While the armies in Italy were marching and counter-marching, and going through with the vast manœuvring necessary to bring forces so immense fairly face to face with one another upon the battle-field, the world could still spend its time in listening to the wise-crews who kept suggesting so many excellent reasons for suspecting the motives of the French Emperor, or the objects of the Sardinian King, or the deep designs of the Czar of Russia. But now that the news, for the first time in forty years, reaches us, that armies amounting in numbers to the whole population of great cities, are tearing each other to pieces with shot and shell, with sabre and bayonet, and that the struggles of a single field have prostrated as many men in the vigor of life as make up the activity and create the prosperity of Boston or of Baltimore, the moral sense of mankind will pass at once to the core of the matter, and find that the Austrian Emperor, who has preferred that all this should come to pass, rather than the rule of Lombardy and Venice be transferred from his own hands to those of the people over whom he wields it, must forever stand out from the history of the nineteenth century as the branded type and incarnation of that savage feudal spirit which held the burgher and the peasant to be the natural appanage of the sovereign and the noble.

The Emperor of Austria has falsely claimed to appear in Italy as the chief of the Lombard-Venetian people. The first check received by his arms aroused the only parts of Lombardy-Venetia not occupied by his troops into open revolt. The first great defeat sustained by his ablest commander has driven his soldiers and his authority forth in flight from the ancient capital of the Lombard Kingdom. Whatever may be thought of the system by which NAPOLEON III. rules in France, that system has at least been sanctioned by successive appeals to the people of France themselves. The Emperor of Austria has never so much as dreamt of daring to subject his rights in Italy to a like criterion. Were he to do so, he knows that all the soldiers under arms in his pay, or as we should rather say, on his books, from Piacenza to Cracow, would not suffice to compel his name into the ballot-box of Lombardy and Venice. The rights for which Austria is now flooding Italy with blood—the blood of her own ignorant subjects as well as of those who owe her no allegiance—are rights which it is too late to ask the world to respect. They are such rights as GROSSETI III., of England, believed himself to hold over the thirteen Colonies of America, and when the armies of an

absolute Sovereign of France aided those colonies to force upon the most respectable and the most stupid of the kings of the House of GUZPACH a stinging recognition of his profound mistake, we have no doubt that many of his worthy British subjects were as much puzzled to understand how a "despot" could fight for liberty as their descendants now are to comprehend the Napoleonic policy in Italy.

But the French, nevertheless, helped the Americans to beat the royal troops of England into impotency and their master into submission, and the sooner the French can now help the Italians to do the same severe but wholesome office by the Austrians and FRANCIS JOSEPH, the better it will be for the whole world beside.

## Mazzini on Italy.

No man who has ever taken up the cause of Italy can claim credit for greater zeal, sincerity, and disinterestedness than MAZZINI. Many others have suffered more in her behalf than he, because it has been his singular good fortune to have eluded the grasp of his enemy, for nearly thirty years of exile, rebellion, and conspiracy. But he has undergone everything in her service save imprisonment and the scaffold. Loss of home, loss of friends, loss of fortune, perils by land and perils by sea, perils from foreigners and perils from his own countrymen, have been his lot during the greater part of his life. Enthusiasm, which neither advancing years nor continued reverses can dampen; a faith to which delay only adds fresh fire; moral courage, which no obstacles nor opposition, nor misapprehension can abate, a loyalty to conviction worthy of any martyr who ever perished in the amphitheatre, are qualities which give any man indisputable titles to respect, and MAZZINI possesses them all. When such a man talks about a subject, to the study and furtherance of which his whole life has been devoted, he may well be listened to with attention; and so when MAZZINI discourses upon what is now passing in Italy, no one can help giving his ideas some consideration.

He has recently published in his paper in London an address to the Italians, which possesses, independently of the value of its theories and its arguments, a somewhat melancholy interest, from the fact that it is the protest of a man who has just found himself deserted by his whole party, and who, after standing for a quarter of a century at the head of the Italian movement, finds that when Italy is at last laboring in the throes of a great crisis she will have nothing to say to him or his teachings. MAZZINI has so long represented Italian liberalism in the eyes of foreign nations, and has this year been so unceremoniously thrust aside by his quondam disciples, that people are naturally anxious to know what explanation he has to offer of so extraordinary a phenomenon as his own deposition. They want to know how it is that he, who ten years ago believed, and made the world believe, that all Italy was at his back, now finds no one in Italy to take a single hint of his advice upon such a momentous theme as the means of achieving the national independence.

We are sorry to say that his last manifesto throws no light on the mystery. How it is that the Italy which he insisted not very long ago was all republican, should now rally to a man under the standard of an Emperor or a King; how it is that the Liberal party which, as he assured us, was so disgusted by the treason and cowardice of Sardinia in 1849, that the House of Savoy has ever since been the object of its special detestation, should now call on Victor EMANUEL to lead it against the common enemy—are matters which he does not give himself the trouble to explain. He reiterates with a constancy which few can help admiring, his old denunciations of kings and of foreign aid; his old eulogies upon conspiracy and insurrection, but on the point on which our curiosity is most strongly excited—he says not one word.

The fact is—a fact which MAZZINI himself cannot deny—that the Italians have given his system a fair trial, during a period of nearly forty years. He has recommended secret associations. They have formed and maintained a secret association of monstrous proportions, admirably organized, and so far as any such body can be efficient, wonderfully efficient. It has kept its counsels, spread its ramifications over all parts of the peninsula, defied the police, the dungeon and the scaffold, and made every monarch in Europe tremble on his throne. It has supplied MAZZINI with agents, emissaries and martyrs in unparalleled abundance. He recommended detached insurrections, and detached insurrections accordingly broke out every year at his orders. The Italian youth, by dozens, by twenties, by hundreds, rose at his command, killed a few soldiers, and were duly shot and hanged immediately after. He recommended a general rising in 1819, and the whole country rose accordingly. They drove out the Austrians, drove out the Pope, drove out the King of Naples, and, even when the tide began to turn, exhibited the highest qualities of soldiery in the defence of their fortified places. But they were unable to maintain themselves against enormous forces of regular troops, and again succumbed in due course. After their repeated failures, after nearly half a century of patient, conscientious, unflinching experiment, they have resolved to try something else. They have discovered that the Mazzinian mode of treatment has not produced the slightest modification of their symptoms, and have resolved to try another physician. He berates them soundly for their desertion of him, and assures them that it is far better not to be cured at all than not to be cured in the particular way which he prescribes.

From the moment, that in 1819, VICTOR EMANUEL'S righteous and noble adherence to the Constitution opened one spot in Italy where a man might speak of Italian wrongs, Italian unity and freedom, without running any risk of the prison or the bastinado. MAZZINI'S influence began to decline. As soon as the Italians found a place in which to argue their cause in hearing of the world, secret associations lost their value and their power. No man wanted to go masked to a dark room and mumble in whispers about the welfare of the country, when there were Italian cities in which he might speak his mind in the face of day. During ten years, under circumstances of great difficulty and great peril, Sardinia has kept this asylum open, has created and fostered public opinion in Italy and made it racy of the soil, and as the reward of it all Italian Liberals have unanimously put her at the head of their party. MAZZINI has, however, been too long trained in "dark and hidden ways," to give in his adhesion to a policy which needs neither oath nor password nor countenance. He has conspired with the objects in view that it is all too long that any other mode of delivering Italy actually seems to him chimerical and absurd; and he has so long been in the habit of cautiously veiling his projects from kings, that the idea of taking a king into

the national councils seems to him a symptom of lunacy. We cannot blame him for loyalty to his own views of right, but we must blame him for desiring a whole people to sacrifice themselves for the sake of enabling him to protract his experimentation. The gloomy grandeur with which he sits apart from the present struggle and sings Cassandra strains over the folly of his countrymen, bears a far stronger resemblance to the unscrupulousness of the fanatic than the wisdom of the philosopher.

## Blind Investments.

A few days since, several prominent holders of railway shares in the City of Albany received an anonymous circular, to the effect that private "warnings" had come from Europe portending a fall in the securities of three or four specified railroads to the amount of twenty per cent.

The communication in question is zoologically denounced by the Albanians as "a bear circular," and its author stigmatized by a bold metaphor as an "assassin of value." He could, however, scarcely prove an "assassin," otherwise than in the evil of his intent; for so overt a device was unlikely to deceive any of the "citizens of financial prominence" to whom the note was addressed. But there are multitudes of no "prominence" who hold railway shares and bonds—chiefly the shares—who can form no intelligent opinion of the intrinsic value of their stock, and who, consequently, are liable to be alarmed by tricks as silly as the one in question. They know, indeed, that they receive a certain dividend, large or small—in most cases large, where any dividend at all is paid—and that the per centage declared is usually the same from year to year, whatever the receipts of the road may have been. That such a state of things may be permanent they have some faith, born of more hope. Yet they cannot but observe that the market-price of their stock, no matter how "prominent" the road may be, rarely bears any recent relation to the dividends awarded. If they reflect at all, they must see that they have made their investments blindly. Had their money been paid for land, or horses, or mortgages on real estate, or State stocks, they could be at no loss in estimating the amount of value received. Not so in regard to railway shares. Property invested in railways, and especially in large railways, like the New-York Central and the Erie, must be controlled by men beyond the reach of most of the holders; lines of policy are pursued which are past finding out by nine in ten of those most interested; and, in a word, a general system of secret despotism is established, which the hapless stockholders are apparently powerless either to understand or to resist. The President of the Road is their Sultan; they his nutes, bound to bowstringing another at his word. It is therefore natural that the mass of stockholders should be easily imposed upon. They are as timid as children in the dark. Nothing but the light can make them sensible, for nothing but the light can make them free.

The discredit brought upon our financial reputation abroad, and upon our general interests, by the perpetual fluctuation of our leading railway values, has given this matter a public, almost a national importance. It has become the affair of the Press, and must be dealt with by the Press. It is quite time that the whole question of railway property and railway management in America should be taken up, sifted and brought to a solution. The mystics of the railway managements may as well understand at once that the day of reckoning for them is at hand.

THE POLITICAL QUESTION OF THE DAY.—Did the Democratic State Committee meet on Wednesday last or did it not? That is the question. The Hards take the affirmative; the Softs hold the negative. For the arguments pro and con see the "organs," *passim*. It is asserted and reasserted by the Hards that not only did such meeting take place, in Mr. CAGGER'S office, but that EX-GOVERNOR HORATIO SEYMOUR was present.

The Hards are prodigies at making a noise. What they lack is numbers. There are really next to none of them left, and the small remainder will be swallowed up before next Fall. Who believes that there can be half a dozen Hunker delegates in the next Democratic State Convention? With all their clamor and professions of devotion to the Sage of the Southern Tier, they will eagerly sustain the Charleston nominee, though he should be HORATIO SEYMOUR himself. When the Softs were angry they built a platform at Buffalo, and killed Cass. Their wrath amounted to something. It produced results. On the other hand the Hards have been in a state of chronic ill temper for ten years. When they could have done mischief, they lacked courage; and now they lack strength. It is time they ceased talking.

WHERE ARE THE FOXTAINS?—There seems to be a vague general impression abroad, that somewhere in the highways, by-ways, places, promenades, or alleys of New-York, public fountains of great beauty and freshness may be found. We should be glad to be informed precisely where these "diamonds of the desert" are to be looked for. Their sparkle has not yet enchanted, nor their cooling murmur soothed us, in these first burning days of the summer. There are, we believe, "statutable" fountains and "theoretical" wells of cool water by the way-side, somewhere on the records of the City Government. But thirsty men are sad materialists; and a Barmecide draught of Orton will go but a little way towards appeasing the rabid temper of a New-York population in the dog-days. Have the City Fathers all been bitten by mad curs that they persevere in this practical hydrophobia?

## Announcements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The season at this house under Mr. STRAKOSKY'S management came to an end on Saturday; when there was a matinee. The two last performances were devoted to Mr. STRAKOSKY'S benefit, and as it always rains when a manager appeals to the public, the attendance was not very numerous. As soon as the Italians found a place in which to argue their cause in hearing of the world, secret associations lost their value and their power. No man wanted to go masked to a dark room and mumble in whispers about the welfare of the country, when there were Italian cities in which he might speak his mind in the face of day. During ten years, under circumstances of great difficulty and great peril, S



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**COURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED S**

With well known, cures all, pimples, freckles, rhenum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes, tender flesh, and sides being the very best soothing compound ever invented. **GOUT & CD'S POWDER** SUBSTITUTED: approved from low foreheads, upper lips, or any sort of the face, safely and quickly, warranted. **LIQUID ROUGE** pale lips and cheeks. **LILY WHITE** for sunken and heated faces. **HAIR DYE** instantly converts gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, or

**WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE**—Having practiced medicine

many years, and being convinced of the value of the above medicine when prepared by skillful hands, I have become the sole proprietor and successor to Dr. W. C. Canham's honorable and legal purchase of the original recipe. I have transferred all right and title to the same. I believe this long sale has enabled me to double the size of the bottle and place it within the means of every one. It is now the most respectable Druggists in the City, and at my office, No. 111 1/2 4th-av., corner 17th-st., JAMES T. STANTON, Sole Proprietor.

**A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA**  
After suffering five years with a most distressing dyspepsia, I have succeeded in curing myself by a simple and scientific method, without the use of internal medicines. The mode is by a simple mechanical application, which proves an unfailing cure. I have applied the remedy in hundreds of obstinate cases of dyspepsia, and in all cases it has proved a positive cure. To those suffering with this complaint, I would advise them to try this simple method, and they will find it a positive cure. It is a simple method, and can be applied by anyone. It is a positive cure, and can be applied by anyone. It is a simple method, and can be applied by anyone. It is a positive cure, and can be applied by anyone.

**DR. WARD, NO. 488 BROOKWAY—**  
forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure for  
private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by  
sulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience  
Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and a

medicines needed, for \$1. Female diseases suc-  
cessfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of effect in-  
deed. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No.  
12 Broadway, near Broome-st. Perfectly private: as-  
sure that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. At-  
tendance till 10 P. M.

125th-st., attends to the more obscure diseases of  
 Pelvic Viscera. Piles, Rupture, Fistula, and Pro-  
 lapse of the Rectum cured without the knife or ligature.  
 hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings; at all other  
 he is at his Private Hospital, where those who re-  
 surgical operations or careful dietetic treatment  
 find spacious apartments, the purest air in the City  
 all the comforts of domestic life.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. He has been 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of a disease which enables him to warrant a cure in all cases of the kind taken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

**DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FIRST ASSISTANT**

**THE "RIGGS TRUSS" CURES R**  
TURE by approximating the operators, never in-  
the truss, always. The Riggs Truss

**DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise."** Offices corner Houston and Crosby-st., (129 Crosby.) Hours, 10<sup>a</sup> to 2 and 6 to 8<sup>a</sup> e'd.

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**EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.**  
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality.  
**FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.**

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**FIREWORKS. — NEW-YORK LABORATORY**  
No. 186 Front-st.—Fire crackers, Joss-stick, and  
complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the  
quality. Country merchants and dealers in general  
Committees for City and Country Displays, supply  
the most reasonable terms.

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LORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS  
Dep't No. 47 Maiden-lane, between Nassau and Will-  
sts. formerly No. 34 John st. Dealers and commis-  
for public or private exhibitions supplied on the  
liberal terms. COLEY, TITUS & Co., general agents

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**R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st.**

**PERSONAL.**

**NOTICE.**—THE TWO GENTLEMEN WHO VISITED the Fashion Course on Sunday, May 29, and brought their wagoes, and borrowed one to go home with from Proprietor, are requested to send their address to Course, as the young men who were sent to return

**A LADY WISHES TO MEET WITH**  
benevolent gentlemen who would be willing to loan  
\$50 for a short time, with good security and refere  
Address, for three days, Mrs. HOPE, Station A, Spring

**BILLIARDS.**  
**PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD**  
**TABLES AND**  
**COMBINATION CUSHIONS.**  
**PATENTED FEB. 13, 1856 : O. T. 28, 1856 : DEC. 3,**  
**1867 : JAN. 12, 1868 :**  
**NOV. 16, 1868 : MARCH 29, 1869.**

For sale only by the Manufacturers,  
O'CONNOR & C<sup>o</sup> LLENDEE, Nos. 62, 66, 67 and  
Crosby-st., and the patentee, MICHAEL PHELAE,  
Nos. 706 and 708 Broadway, New-York.

\_\_\_\_\_















The eighteenth Parliament of the United Kingdom—the sixth summoned during the present reign—and the second session of 1859, was, on the 7th, formally inaugurated by Her Majesty in person. The attendance both of peers and commoners was exceedingly numerous, and the auditory included many princesses, ladies and distinguished strangers, whose eagerness to hear her Majesty's address equaled that of the Senators assembled either below or within the bar.

After an interval of a few minutes the Speaker, in his state robes, with the Usher of the Black Rod on his right, and the Sergeant-at-Arms on his left; advanced at the bar, and the Lord Chancellor advanced to the foot of the throne, and, kneeling, presented the petition to her Majesty, who received it and turned the most profound attention, to read the following speech:—  
**MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:** I avail myself with satisfaction in the present anxious state of public affairs, of the advice of my Parliament, which I have summoned to meet with the least possible delay.  
 I have directed that papers shall be laid before you, from which you will learn how earnest and unceasing have been my endeavors to preserve the peace of Europe.

I have deemed it necessary, to the security of my dominions and the honor of my crown, to increase my naval forces to an amount exceeding that which has been sanctioned by Parliament.

**GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:** The estimates for the year, for which provision has not been made by the late Parliament, will be immediately laid before you, together with such supplementary esti-

Measures of legal and social improvement, the progress of which, to the late Parliament, was necessarily interrupted by the dissolution, will again be brought under your consideration.

I feel assured that you will enter with zeal and diligence on the discharge of your Parliamentary duties, and I pray that the result of your deliberations may tend to secure to the country the continuance of peace abroad, and progressive improvement at home."

Further comments, chiefly addressed to the past

Lord DUNSTON, in closing the debate, declared that no one speaker had made any reference to the speech of her Majesty; not even Earl GRANVILLE, who had alluded to a Queen's speech, but to the speech delivered at the proclamation. [Laughter.]

called your lordships' attention, for he seemed to think there was a mixture of impropriety in the manner in which the country was addressed on the subject of the late dissolution. The noble Earl complained that her Majesty was made to seem as if

say that there had been no compact, agreement, or engagement with Cardinal Wiseman, directly or indirectly. [Cheers.] I know that, before the late dissolution, I was told by Conservative Roman Catholics that they were very glad to be able, without violating their religious or their political principles, to give a

Government always felt under, to do what was right. (Hear, hear.) Subsequently to the dissolution, it was stated in a letter written by Cardinal WISSEMAN to a gentleman in Ireland, and extensively circulated, that Roman Catholic gentlemen had given the Gov-

But I would remind the noble Earl that that support is of a very divided character. In some of the Irish local elections the Roman Catholic priests have been more violent against the Government than ever I remember them to have been on any former occasion. Then, again, allusion has been made to the fabulous sums which

with having made pledges to obtain Roman Catholic support, the right honorable Baronet charged us with raising the ballot-money on the very eve of the elections, and thereby obtaining the support of all the voters of the country. [Laughter.] But, unfor-

now told of the fabulous sums of money which one noble lord described as having been brought into requisition for the purpose of packing Parliament. [Laughter.] But the right honorable Baronet, as our Scotch neighbors would say, "condescended upon particulars." [Renewed laughter.] He was not anti-

that the right honorable Baronet was the first person who had uttered that statement, I believe that he was certainly the first who gave it circulation. I feel I am indebted to the right honorable Baronet for having this statement repeated on many of the hustings throughout the country.

Q. Now, did you not subscribe £10,000 for the  
of the elections, but I did not give £10,000,  
£10,000, to any or all the elections throughout the  
[hear, hear] Although there was in my  
county, which is a very large one, a contested  
which resulted in a manner satisfactory to

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

and power on the part of the Government, we were

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

as Collee, Fish, Fruit, Hops, Metals, Resin, Tea, Turpentine, Tallow and Tobacco were very moderately inquired for. Hides and Leather were in request. Spirits Turpentine, Rice and Sugar were freely dealt in. The freight engagements were restricted.

and would have ended with the driving of the Austrian army into the Ticino, and with the surrender of the whole force at Pavia. But at the utmost that Marshal Hesse has been able to achieve has been, we think, to defer the consummation of the end. He has not rescued Austria from a crushing defeat, nor saved Lombardy to his master. The sketch which we gave our readers on Monday morning of the topography and course of the actions of Magenta needs literally no revision from the completed accounts which we have now re-

| what you will, he never dreams of inquiring

liuto," with **Contrast**.

beautif<sup>ul</sup>; may the brilliance of its future cast  
past entirely into the shade."

Capt. GARLAND gave—"The health of our friends  
the Rev. MATTHEW HALL SMITH."

Mr. SMITH responded in a speech of considerable

perb pictures separately, to examine  
such close proximity that by a slight motion of the  
head their merits can be so easily compared together.  
We could not pay these great paintings a higher com-  
pliment than to say that they lose nothing by being  
exhibited in company in the same gallery.

We could not pay these great paintings a higher compliment than to say that they lose nothing by being exhibited in company in the same gallery.



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WILL BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN JULY.

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**LIFE AND LITERATURE IN EUROPE.**  
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 NO. 1.  
 OUT-TO-DAY.  
 CONTENTS.  
 "Silence and Tears," a new Ballad: Stephen D. Mac  
 ret. "The Herdsman's Mountain Song," Franz A.  
 bert. "Frank Morri," a new Ballad: John B. Sear  
 to. To be had at all Bookstores and News Depots.  
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 EACH NUMBER IS CIRCULATED OF  
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 BY CHARLES DICKENS, (BOZ.)  
 HOUSEHOLD WORDS, WILL BE SENT WITH IT  
 \$18.00 paid for Hotsensend  
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 LONDON AND NEW YORK.  
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The eighth weekly number of "ALL THE YEAR ROUND" contains another chapter of Dickens' new novel "TALE OF TWO CITIES" and a serial of a sensational literary production of the day. It also contains a selection of the following subjects from the pens of Chas. Dickens, George G. Bennett, Albert Smith, and others, forming a corps of the most distinguished writers in the English language.

**THE EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA.**  
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**INHERITED MALADIES**

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**REMOVING RHEUMATISM** removes not merely the symptoms but the cause of Rheumatism. It cures disorders of the joints, restores the circulation, and cures not only the disorganizing Ulcers, Eruptions, Swellings, Discolorations, Pains, and other bodily evils resulting from the inherent taint, but actually reverts the diseased system itself to its normal state, and cures forever the transmitted cause of these fearful visitations.

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**SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS!**

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And see the two great Pictures of  
**NIAGARA, BY CHURCH AND GIGNOUX**

**MOTHERS SHOULD UNDERSTAND**  
That the milk business in this City has relapsed into the same system of poisonous adulteration that it was before the "Lettie Exposures." The Summer approacheth and with it the Summer complaint, which so terribly afflicts the children of this city. It is caused by the weather. Impure milk is the prominent cause of the disease, and we therefore advise mothers to secure a pure supply of milk by purchasing from the stores of the American Solidified Milk, made from products of the best dairies in Dutchess County, and certified by the first medical talent in the country to be pure and healthy. The stores are at the corner of Nassau from the under of the cow feed on the best and finest herbage. The depôts are at No 73 Liberty-st.

For sale also by the principal druggists and grocers in New York and Brooklyn.

**HATFIELD'S LIFE BALSA**—THE BEST REMEDY FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, KING'S EVIL, AND EVERY disease flowing from great impurity of blood, or matter how long standing, or from what source derived. The Life Balm is equally efficacious in the most violent forms of old cough, equally efficacious in the most violent forms of old cough, equally efficacious in the most violent forms of old cough. These are the only remedies which can cure

pare with this powerful, safe, and certain purgative agent, and it has cured the very worst cases of cancerous liver complaint. Price 50c. per bottle. Sold also by druggists.

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This strictly vegetable specific, introduced by one of the first physicians and medical botanists of our age, is saving the lives of multitudes of persons, young and old, having all the symptoms. Principally a cold in the chest. Price 51. Wholesale depots No. 15 Beekman st. LIME DROPS.

**LIFE DROPS IN THE OCEAN—IMPOSSIBLE**  
CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO. "Ecoara."  
PORT OF NEW YORK.  
We, the undersigned, Engineers, employed on the steamers of the Cunard Line, sailing from New York and Liverpool, have the honor to certify that we have seen and used Trill & Stow's Life Drops for the last two years, and can bear testimony to the fact that they have cured all derangement of the bowels, cramps, pains, &c., and have saved many lives. We can also bear testimony to the fact that when we leave this port, we always take a supply sufficient to last us and our friends until we return to the port of New York.

JOHN BARLOW, Chief Engineer.  
ROBERT MORRISON, Third Engineer.  
JOHN B. MAXWELL, Engineer on steamer "Juno."

I concur fully in the above statement:  
YACHT ST. CRESTA, New York, June 11, 1885.  
MEERB. TRILL & STOW, A firm of mine in Glen Scotia, Scotland, presented me with a supply of these drops, and such great benefit from them that I now get a supply from you for use on board the "Juno."

[illegible][illegible]



## MEDICAL.

[illegible]



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---

**IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE.**  
 Make home one of Rowe's or Giffin's Patent Ice Break-  
 ers. It will soon have its effect in ice, and will not injure  
 the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manu-  
 factured by F. STEVENS No 225 Pearl-st. and No.  
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## GENERAL MARKETS

[illegible]



















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Since giving such publicity to the Graefenberg Medicines in the columns of the Tribune, we have been asked if we knew anything about them or not. Being thoroughly acquainted with them, we offer

lowing plain statement.

"They are reliable remedies, based upon great laws, and deriving their curative power from the fact that they assist nature; and by striking at the very source of disease, they radically remove it and strengthen the system. The medicines are dispensed by a Medical Association, acting directly under State Incorporation."

One of the best authorities in the country on our views asserted, as follows: "Some of the most distinguished and successful surgeons in the United States witness the curative power of these remedies, and have applied to Dr. Barnes, the eminent physician and Surgeon-in-Chief of the United States Marine Hospital, at No. 32 Park-row, New York, for regular and honorable diplomas from the highest medical authorities, and he has granted them."

largest hospitals in Europe and America, and the treatment of the most celebrated physicians, especially with regard to female diseases, besides study and practice of his profession, he is recognized competent to treat disease with success.

This Institution has dedicated itself principally to diseases peculiar to North America, embracing, pleuritis, consumption, diseases of children, and diseases of women which are proved by actual affliction nine out of every ten adult women, or to less degree.

The treatment in these torturing and prevalent diseases of women is gentle and idiopathic, he

effective. The general treatment of the medicine  
is corrosive and painful local applications,  
never cure, and which increase the evil & hence  
A dispassionate comparison of the two must  
be friends to satisfy themselves of the value of the  
benefit.

CERTIFICATE FROM THE RECORDER OF  
N. Y.  
I, AARON HAZLEY, Recorder of the City of New York,  
do hereby certify that I have examined several indices of  
the highest and most unexceptionable character  
testified that they had been afflicted for years  
with the Womb, Deranged Monthly Periods,  
and connections with them, such as:  
Irregularities—Weakness—Faintness—  
Deranged Appetite—Bilious Complexion—  
Pain in the Back and Kidneys—  
Cold Hands and Feet—

[illegible]

other local difficulties are also cured by this remedy.

AARON HACKLEY, Recorder of  
FROM JUDGE ROBT. OF UTICA.

I concur with Recorder Hackley in the above.

P. S. ROOT, County  
The above should induce every one afflicted  
remedy.

The above symptoms are not usually met with  
case, but they accompany local uterine disor-  
show that the general system is sympathizing with  
coming debilitated by the local trouble. In all  
an immediate resort to the remedy will result in  
suppressions in young girls, and the cough and  
commonly attending them in the young, are relieved  
ly and surely by the Catholicon.

The following affidavt before a man so univer-  
spected in public and private life as the pres-  
of New-York, is conclusive:

MATIAS'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, April  
Joshua F. Bridge, of New-York, being duly  
sworn, deposes and says that he has known

KINGS, SA-  
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W. L. E.  
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ing and other logical deangementment of the uterus as well as the constitutional troubles arising from it. Price \$1.60 per bottle; five bottles for \$8.00 safely sent by express.

**WHY CAUTION.**

IN AN ARTICLE, WHOLLY UNWATCHEB, KEALING THIS IN NAME AND LABEL, HAS BEEN PUT IN TION.

All of the Graefenberg Family Medicine, prepared by a skillful physician, and they may be used in all cases for which they are recommended. Of the eleven medicines, from which one may be selected in the attack.

The Graefenzberg Manual of Health has been improved and elegantly illustrated with colored engravings of the human system, sent to any part of the world, by express, and complete guide to all diseases and their cure.

Address letters and orders to  
**JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M.D.**  
Secretary and Consulting Physician Graefenzberg  
pany, No. 32 Park row, New-York.

**INVALEIDS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY**  
ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO THE CORRESPONDENT  
**HEALTH WITH PERFECT CONFIDENCE**  
If medicines are not ordered, and an opinion is required, the letter must contain one

**PERSONAL CONSULTATIONS WITHOUT CHARGE.**  
The great increase of personal applications by letter for advice has caused The Society to erect their rooms, and arrangements are now so that every accommodation is stored so as to desire his personal attention. Strangers visit City and requiring professional advice are called upon him.

plains, and ladies who are troubled with any of  
 of various kinds, and who are afflicted with  
 of previous improper treatment, are invited to call  
 Consulting Rooms of the *Greaserberg Company*  
 Park-rou, New-York.

**JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,**  
 Secretary and Consulting Physician. No. 22  
 From the Albany (N. Y.) Express.

Dr BRIDGE is a regular physician, and has  
 judicious and highly successful practitioners, in  
 cases, especially those of women and children.  
 From the New York Herald.

DR. BRIDGE treats the subject in every confidence may be placed in his judgment.







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## SITUATIONS WANTED

A meeting of the mechanics and manufacturers of Boston was held on Monday, June 29, at the Parker House, to take some action with regard to a public exhibition and sale of articles of Boston manufacture of the best quality, to take place at some time succeeding the other large sales in this city, and especially for the same purpose, viz.: to aid in offering inducements to strangers visiting Boston to come and visit annually; and also to afford a knowledge of the descriptions and qualities of articles manufactured in the city.

On the arrival of the ship *Sereca* at this port, with a cargo of goods of the defendants in this case, E. T. Schroeder & Co., consigned to Frost, Schroeder & Co., of this City, levied upon the same. They consisted of a quantity of goat skins and hides.

The Sheriff retained possession of the property by virtue of the attachment in favor of Theodor Schmidt, until the goods reached the bonded warehouse and were placed in the hands of the present defendant. Thereupon, and a temporary injunction was obtained, by order of Judge Clarke, restraining the defendant from disposing of the property.

and of the law. He strongly insisted upon by Judge Platt in his dissenting opinion, that they had no authority to require a witness to admit a party to be sworn as a witness. The examination of these cases will show that the Court had no very clear conception of the nature of the question before them, which was simply whether the practice was the law of the Colony before the Revolution; for if, by long usage and general adoption it had, there was at least some recognition of the law. In certain cases, then, it was not the law of the Colony instead of the opposite English law, which, being repugnant, was not in force

papers; but, would not permit the first saw a carpet bag purporting to be one of Mrs. Devil's, the day Mrs. Lockie had there; he didn't examine the papers in it had read; only one document and part of another were found in the bag; he went with Mr. Taylor when he took the papers to Taylor's; the papers taken to Taylor's in a small cloth capsule belonged to Mrs. Devil's son; he later on found the papers in a carpet bag at Taylor's; he didn't think the papers were the papers at the meeting at Mrs. Duggan's on the 23d of April; he didn't think he heard of the carpet bag containing the papers on the day of the funeral, or about the time of the funeral.

ish TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, one of Rowe's or Gillin's Patent Ice Breakers save its cost in ice, and will not injure you. For sale by all hardware dealers. Messrs. STEVENS, No. 223 Pearl-st., and No. 1 Boston.

NT'S STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY handsomely made and very cheap. C. W. COPELAND, No. 123 Broadway, New-York.

**MAN WHO IS A GOOD PENMAN**  
 seeks employment in an office or other-  
 wise, Box No. 198 Times Office.

**COAL—MADE FROM BEST CANNEL**  
 coal is surpassed by none other in  
 fine color and brilliancy in burning;  
 quality, low in price, and having all  
 of the finest coal oils, it leaves nothing  
 for the consumer. Warranted free from  
 vermin. Breaks about 40 miles. Agents,  
**QUINCY & CO., No. 34 William-st.**











## SALES

**SALES.**

**NOTICE.**

AX TOPS, and all other Auctioneers,  
24th inst, at their store  
A CITY CLOTH DRESSING ROOM,  
24th inst, at their store  
consisting in part of cloths customers  
and a large stock of new, silk and  
cotton cloths. Hosiery, etc.  
primings, &c. &c. The whole to be sold  
by

**SUMMER CLOTHING.**

As the season is now on, and in the best  
most fashionable style, below we balance our  
stock of a wholesale Brownie's clothing house  
suits, shawls, embroderies, ribbons, hosiery  
and a large stock of new, silk and  
cotton cloths. Hosiery, etc.  
primings, &c. &c. The whole to be sold  
by

**ALSO.**

a few straw goods consisting of ladies' and  
gentlemen's hats, and a large stock of  
white cloth, a full lot of  
other and colored. Catalogue and sample  
sent on application.

**DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.**

**NOTICE.**

**SCHULTZ & MATHEWS**  
No. 66 Cedar-st., directly onosite Post-off  
ice, and  
consisting of machinery and rig  
ging, and a large stock of new, silk and  
cotton cloths. Hosiery, etc.  
primings, &c. &c. The whole to be sold  
by

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**WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES** of years, confined his attention to diseases of a very peculiar nature, and has achieved a great success which has won him the confidence of all those who have been exposed to his business. In Dr. WATSON receives patients in consulting rooms, from S. A. M., P. M., and N. Y. C. He also writes prescriptions for his own work. The CAUSE AND CURE, to be sent by mail, will clearly explain the nature and mode of treatment for Private Diseases in all their different stages, and will show how they may be cured without indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Price, Paper \$1, post-paid. Dr. WATSON'S works are written by a person of great practical experience, and are highly recommended by the author, as above, also by J. S. MILLER, No. 638 Broadway, New York.

**LUDIS ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP**, is made of purest silex, chaps, chafes under flesh, scabs, the very best shaving compound ever invented, keeps the skin soft, smooth, and free from freckles, upperside, or any part of the body, and is used by the most distinguished physicians and chemists. BALT DYE instantly converts red hair into black. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow again after being shaved. Dr. GOUBAUD's old-established depot, No. 107 first store from Broadway, Mrs. HAYES, Boston, Mass., and Dr. G. L. BATES, No. 125 Washington St., Boston.

**COD LIVER OIL JELLY.**  
Prepared by the New York Academy of Medicine.  
**FUNCTIONS.** No imitation contains as much oil as  
this some are boldly advertised as containing  
more than we have. It is made from the finest  
American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil In the  
Market at DELICIOUS CO.'S P. GREEN'S,  
60 Broadway, and all respectable Druggists.  
Beware of cheap imitations.  
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-st.  
NEW YORK.

**NO. 483 BROADWAY-FEE.**  
The only permanent and satisfactory cure of  
all diseases of the female system. The  
**BROADWAY** you will immediately experience them  
disappear. It is a safe medicine, and has been  
used for 31. Female diseases since it was  
introduced. Monthly pills never fail of effect. Intolerable  
and dangerous. Beware of cheap imitations.  
Beware of cheap imitations. Beware of cheap  
imitations. Beware of cheap imitations. Beware  
of cheap imitations. Beware of cheap imitations.  
P.M.

**D. HAMMOND, M.D., F.R.S.**  
M.D. of Paris, and Professor Gynecology at  
the University of Paris. He is the author of a  
number of private nature, at No. 61 Blackwell's  
corner east of Broadway. Consultation free.  
Office hours from 9 to 12 and 6 to 9.  
Residence in the principal hotels.

**DR. CROSSMAN'S GREAT SPITTING  
CURE.** Record of cures. Cures induced by  
this treatment in certain cases of the disease  
celebrated can be purchased in America for  
\$1.00. Recent cures secured in 10 hours.

**EDWARD-CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIX-**

RR.—(All remedies yet discovered, like the  
tain: it takes a speed) and persons who  
restriction in diet, drink or exposure,  
application to business; many are cured im-  
hold at the retail stores, at the Astor House,  
away; and No. 100 Nassau st., cor. W. 4th  
**NEUROUS ANTIDOTE.**—ANY  
person our signature across the label is a  
We have no agents in this City; the gen-  
be found at No. 100 Nassau st., and Mrs.  
175 Fulton st., Brooklyn. JOHN FENN  
PH.—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL  
RECIPE." Office corner Houston and Green-  
streets.) Bours. 10¢ to 1 and 6 to 8 c'clock.

**GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.**  
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE  
for all kinds of Groceries and Provisions, at wholesale  
and retail prices, is at the NEW GINSE, No. 24  
and No. 48 Murray st.































## MEDICAL

**WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.**—Having practiced medicine for over 40 years, I am convinced of the value of the above medicine when used by killing the morbid action of the system and accessions to Dr. Watts by the sole purchase of the original recipe with a transfusion of the same to the system. I have long been enabled me to double the size of the bottles, and will now send the same to you. It is sold by the respectable Druggists in the City and Country. 1114 1/2 Ave., corner 11th-st. JAMES T. STRATTON. One dollar per bottle.

**EDWARD H. DIXON, W. D. EDITOR** of the *Scalp*, Generating and Consulting Surgeon, 11th-st. attending to the more obscure diseases of the scalp. He has cured many cases of the Ringworm of the Scalp without the knife or blister. He is at the Private Hospital where those who are afflicted with eruptions or careful dietic treatment find spacious apartments. He prescribes hair oil the most correct of domestic life.

**DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST.**—Has been practicing for 20 years exclusively in the care of a private hospital. His skill enables him to warrant a cure in all cases of the venereal disease, whether the same be taken. The victim who dreads to be exposed by him, is not misled by quick advertisements, can call on him with certainty of being radically cured or no more.

**CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE.**—DR. S. B. BAKER, No. 648 Broadway-st. The Remedy is pure and does not contain poison. The application for destroying Cancer of the face to the lining of the throat, and the removal of the cancerous growths, after 20 years experience has taught that Cancer, if cured, can be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet free.

**DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FIRST AID** to the great Dr. Ricord of that city, holds the diploma of this French Academy of Medicine, and possesses the highest skill and weaknesses, for the cure of which the French practice is so celebrated, can be consulted in America. A complete course of treatment can be given to a man or to a woman. Recent cases cured in 14 hours.

**DR. RALPH CROSBY, OF THE "PEACOCK,"** 125 Broadway-st., corner Houston-st. (between 10th & 11th-sts.)

**DENTISTRY.**

**THURTH-UNION-SQUARE—DE BATES,** has inserted indestructible Teeth upon frames made of the hardest gold. Plugging warranted to last, and performed with the greatest delicacy and neatness, without hurting the gums. Children treated and advice given. No. 83 Broadway, 11th-st.

**PUBLIC NOTICES.**

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned having entered upon and assumed the duties of his office as City Inspector, and fully realizing the duties of his office at the present season of the year, require every person who has been convicted of any offense of any City in a healthy and cleanly condition, to appear before him, and to the public, the necessity of, or upon putting an end to the public daily violation of the laws and ordinances:—

1. That all persons who have been convicted of any offense of any City in a healthy and cleanly condition, to appear before him, and to the public, the necessity of, or upon putting an end to the public daily violation of the laws and ordinances:—

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**FOR SALE—HORSES, WAGONS, AND CARRIAGES.** Large assortment of carriages, buggies, and wagons, saddles, harnesses, and riding utensils, saddles, business wagons, second-hand carriages, and harnesses, for sale at the lowest prices in this city to buy. No. 10 Nevins st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**FOR SALE—AN OPEN CARRIAGE.** Will sell for \$100.00. It is a new one, and is in perfect condition. It will be sold cheap. Call at Studley's Express Office corner 21st and 5th sts., N. Y. City.

**FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL CALICOE CARRIAGE.** Will sell for \$100.00. It is a new one, and is in perfect condition. It will be sold cheap; can be used as a barouche or close carriage. Call at Studley's Express Office corner 21st and 5th sts., N. Y. City.

**PERSONAL.**

**A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS AND POSITION.** A thoroughly well-bred lady of the business, of the charge of a first class retail lace, ribbon and millinery establishment, desires to be connected with a well qualified and "possession unresponsible" City. Please send notice this. Apply by letter or in person to SEXTON & WELLS, 20 Chambers st.

**FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTS.** Designs complete, 80 cents, by JOHN GAYNOR, architect of numerous commodious and picturesque country houses in the State of New York. Office at Broadway, corner of John st.



## AMUSEMENT

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**  
**TESTIMONIAL**  
TO  
**AMATI DUBREUL,**  
Stage Manager of the Academy of Music.  
Citizens, who, having been kindred to Signor  
DUBREUL the free use of the Academy, a  
GRAND GALA MATINEE  
be given on  
**SATURDAY, June 25, 1854.**  
The following eminent artists have volunteered their  
services.  
Signora **MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,**  
Monsieur **STEFANO BRUNELLI,**  
Monsieur **AMODIO BRUNELLA.**

second appearance in the United States, and  
 GASPARONI, GNONE.  
 performances will consist of the entire Opera (first  
 season) of  
 CARL FORMES.  
 ERNANI,  
 Mmc. C. GAZZANIGA.  
 SIKIERI STEFANI.  
 GNONE.  
 GASPARONI.  
 the principal roles; and of a  
 MUSICAL INTERMEDE.  
 which Carl Formes will sing Schubert's cele-  
 brated song, "The Wanderer."  
 The English song, "The Naranjara," which the famous  
 artist has sung at the Theatre Francaise, will be  
 sung by "Don Pasquale," with chorus; and En-  
 glish and Amudio the famous patriotic duct of "La  
 Gioia."

Director, to all parts of the house. CARL ANSCHUTZ  
**NO RESERVED SEATS.**  
 Tickets sold at the usual offices.  
 Tickets may be obtained at the regular ticket offices,  
 principal hotels, book and music stores.  
 Sale of tickets commences on Friday morning.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.**  
**LAST NIGHT**  
 OF  
**CINDERELLA.**  
 THIRD WEEK.  
 Or the  
**TALENTED SISTERS.**  
**ADELAIDE AND JOEY**  
**WODENBURN.**  
 The performance will commence with Charles Davenport's

LADIES BEWARE.  
 MISS ADILEAIDE  
 as Matilda  
 MISS JOY  
 as Grace Peabody.  
 performances will conclude with the successful com-  
 edy of the same name by the late Henry Bronson, entitled  
 CINDERELLA.  
 MISS ALEAIDE  
 MISS JOY  
 as CINDERELLA.  
 as PRINCE RODOLPH.  
 open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.  


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 METROPOLITAN THEATRE.  
 and Manager. B. B. DUFFIELD.  
 THIRD WEEK

**GRAND STATE COMPANY,**  
SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25, 1906.  
**Holefoot's comedy of**  
**THE ROAD TO RUIN,**  
an unexpunged case.  
Look at the distribution.

|                                               |                  |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Dorpton .....                                 | Mr. W. R. Blako  |
| Gulky .....                                   | Mr. John Broughn |
| Lunch .....                                   | Mr. Walcutt      |
| Joy Dorson .....                              | Mr. Barton Hill  |
| .....                                         | Mr. Geo. Holland |
| Smith .....                                   | G. Farrom        |
| Milford .....                                 | Mr. W. Reynolds  |
| .....                                         | Mr. Leverett     |
| ..... Miss Mary Gannon, first appearance here |                  |
| ..... Mr. Vernon, first appearance here       |                  |
| ..... Mr. Ford                                |                  |
| E. Mollenhauer, Musical Director.             |                  |

**MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1906.**

NEW Comedy will shortly be played.

**WIBLOW'S GARDEN.**  
TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, **JUNKS.**  
TUESDAY EVENING, **THE SELLER OF THE ROSE.**  
TUESDAY AFTERNOON—**WAR IN ITALY.**  
TUESDAY EVENING—By general desire.  
J. C. TOUBEE DE NESLE.  
Under which  
Washington DRESSING THE DELAWARE.  
conclude with  
**WAR IN ITALY.**

**WALLACH'S THEATRE.**  
TUESDAY POPULAR AMERICAN PLAYERS.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.  
NIGHTLY.

**IRISH ASSURANCE.**  
 Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.  
**WORKING THE ORACLE.**  
 Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.  
 (assuming characters) Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.  
 Doors open at 7 1/2; commence at 8 o'clock.  
**NATIONAL THEATRE.**  
 First Bell Course  
 Manager M. T. Hamlyn  
**GRAND BROEFING.**  
**SATURDAY EVENING.** 1880.  
 The performance will commence with the new Irish  
 RASH BOLD CONNOR.  
**STATUE LOVE & PETER THE WAGONER.**

**BOWERY THEATRE.**  
 ... .. Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Langford  
 ... .. TUESDAY, June 25.  
 ... .. performances will commence with  
 ... .. WEALTH AND WORTH.  
 ... .. to be succeeded by  
 ... .. CIN-DEE-NELLY.  
 ... .. including with KNAVE OF HEARTS.

---

**BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.**  
 ... ..  
 ... .. BRILLIANT SUCCESS  
 ... .. of the new  
 ... .. ROMANCE OF THE ORIENT!  
 ... .. A GORGEOUS PASTORAL FAIRY DRAMA!  
 ... .. AN EXCITINGLY BEAUTIFUL AND CHASTE  
 ... .. action, to be repeated, with inimitable superlativity.

**NEW AND GRACEFUL ARTISTES**  
engaged at this establishment  
on **THURSDAY & FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1896.**  
The **AFTERNOON** at 3, and in the **EVENING** at 7 1/2  
o'clock.  
The romantic Oriental Fair Drama, entitled  
**THE MAGIC WELL.**  
On, **THE FRIEND OF THE DESERT.**  
New Dances, and all the latest Properties, Ac.;  
full of Novel Effects and Surprising Situations,  
and cast with  
**THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.**  
At a **Quarry, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., &c.,**  
all here very cheap. Admission 10 cents; Children under  
13 cents. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

**PALACE GARDEN AND HALL.**

FOURTEENTH ST., NEAR SIXTH AY.  
 FREYMUTHSON MUSICAL SOCIETY.  
 Having secured the above hall for the purpose, it  
 has been refitted and adapted for Summer Musical  
 entertainments, will give their second  
 MONDAY EVENING CONCERT,  
 prior to those so popular in Europe under the direction  
 of JULIEN and MUSABD.  
 SATURDAY EVENING, June 25,  
 continued on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th inst.  
 in addition to the  
 GRAND ORCHESTRA of SIXTY PERFORMERS  
 and  
 FULL MILITARY BAND.  
 The following unsurpassed instrumental Selections will  
 be performed.

**S. R. MILLS, Pianist; Mr. E. WOLLENBACH, Organist.**  
**Dr. M. L. HERRIG, Trompete; Mr. J. H. HERRIG, Trompete.**  
**Mr. A. H. LENTZ, Violoncello.**  
**MR. H. M. TRUMPET; Mr. A. LENTZ, Euphonium; Mr. A. LENTZ, Bassoon.**

**MUSICAL DIRECTORS:**  
**CARL BERNHARD H. S. DODWORTH.**

**VIEW OF THE FACT THAT Palace Garden and HAM**  
**immense a very large audience, and notwithstanding the very heavy**  
**the price of tickets of admission will be**  
**25 CENTS EACH.**

**At the sale at all the stores and at the garden on**  
**view of performance**  
**concerts open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8**  
**and the great number of accounts of the garden, the**  
**the garden will afford every protection and**

and to the audience.  
 ON MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 26.  
 A GRAND SACRED CONCERT.  
 AT THE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE,  
 No. 44 Broadway.  
 OPEN EVERY EVENING.  
 SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, positively the last night.  
 GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO  
 MR. GEORGE CHRISTY  
 Tendered by the members of the GUILDLEY'S  
 (Late GEO. CHRISTY'S)  
 MINSTRELS.  
 B—On which occasion, GEORGE will make his  
 appearance and bid his friends good by previous to his  
 departure for the East.  
 —————  
 WOOD'S MINSTRELS,  
 —————

N. 461 and 563 Broadway.  
The Oldest and Largest Club in the World.  
COBBLERS' AUDIENCES.  
OPEN EVERY EVENING.  
SELECT NEGRO ENTERTAINERS.  
Admission: 25 cents; children under ten years, 15 cents.  
NOTICE—On SATURDAY NEXT,  
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,  
beginning at 2 1/2 o'clock; admission as usual.

ES' WOGO ANNUAL  
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.  
Arrangements have been completed for  
A MAMMOTH FESTIVAL,  
beginning on MONDAY, July 18, 1956

will be continued for an ENTIRE WEEK, and will be managed on a strictly LIBERAL, GRATUITOUS and FRANKLY EXHIBIT system. It is the object of last year's exhibition to be conducted by  
CARL ANDERSON, J. J. BERTGMANN,  
ROBERT STODOLZKY, CLARA MERTZKE,  
and others.

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Particulars hereafter.

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**ANATOMICAL MUSEUM;**  
No. 4, Chatham st.  
The Natural Figure Size of Life and more than Two thousand models. Let some call to see this splendid collection.

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**THE GREAT DUNDORF GALLERY OF PAINTING, ORNAMENTAL AND EVERYDAY ARTS.**  
Ample 36 seats. New visitors.

of citizens and strangers.

**JILL GLOBE—THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL Exhibition of the National Academy of Art** opens daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. at the Broadway Building, 1001 Broadway, New York City. Admission 25 cents.

**DANIEL ADDISON SHERMAN, C. S. 1001 Broadway, New York City.**

**DANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL** to visit the chief attraction of the Greater New York Exposition, No. 543 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

**THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE SEYMOUR Schools** connected with the Universalist Church, 1001 Broadway, is postponed till July 12.

**SENDING & VISITING CARDS**

EDDING & VISITING  
EVERYBODY. THESE CELEBRATED  
boards, splendidly decorated, can only be had—Exclusively of Diamond.







## THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

## PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN WAR.

## THE FRENCH PASS THE ADDA.

## A Proclamation of Napoleon III. to the Lombards.

## Garibaldi Captures Bergamo and Threatens the Tyrol.

## The Austrians in Full Retreat from Lombardy.

## They Evacuate Pavia, Piacenza and the Roman Legations.

## Lord Palmerston Prime Minister of England.

## LORD JOHN RUSSELL FOREIGN SECRETARY.

## THE RUSSIAN WAR CIRCULAR.

## Miscellaneous and Financial Intelligence.

## CONSOLS 93 1-4293 3-1.

## Cotton Steady—Broadstuffs Declining.

The screw-steamer Bremen, Captain WESSLES, from Southampton, June 14, arrived here yesterday. The Canada arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, June 11.

The screw-steamer Borussia arrived at Southampton on the evening of Monday, June 13.

The news by this arrival is three days later than of great interest.

## THE WAR IN ITALY.

**Official Bulletin—French, Sardinian, and Austrian Accounts—The Retreat of the Austrians—The Advance of the Allies.**

Paris, Friday, June 10.

The Austrians have definitely evacuated Pavia, and are said to be at Lodi. The allied armies are advancing. General Garibaldi occupied Bergamo on the morning of the 8th, and then, having learned that 1,500 Austrians were coming from Brescia, sent a detachment to meet them, which, though considerably in number, nevertheless beat the enemy.

Paris, Saturday, June 11.

The Austrians have evacuated Piacenza after having destroyed the citadel and the other fortifications. They abandoned to the Allies a great quantity of provisions, cannon and ammunition. Our troops entered the town, invited by the municipality.

The Austrians have been reinforced at Brescello, a village in Modena.

Paris, Saturday, June 11.

The official bulletin published to-day confirms the news of the evacuation of Pavia and Lodi by the Austrians. After having crossed the river Adda the enemy destroyed the bridges.

Paris, Saturday, June 11—P. M.

The Austrians evacuated Piacenza yesterday after having blown up the citadel.

The *Moniteur* also says that the statement put forth by certain journals that the Papal Nuncio had called at Vienna in the religious ceremony of offering under the protection of Heaven on the Austrian arms the salute.

Venice, Saturday, June 11—P. M.

The seat of the civil Government authorities of Lombardy has been transferred to Mantua.

Venice, Saturday, June 11.

The Duesse of Parma arrived yesterday at Verona. The Parmesan troops have gone to Modena, at their own inclination, and with the consent of the Duke of Modena.

Paris, Saturday, June 11.

An announcement posted up at the Bourse states that Bergamo has been taken by Garibaldi. The Austrians have evacuated Lodi.

Milan, Sunday, June 12.

A part of the French army has passed the River Adda without striking a blow. In the hurry of their retreat from Piacenza the enemy abandoned a great number of cannon and magazines full of provisions and ammunition.

Turin, Sunday, June 12.

A telegraph dispatch from Bologna announces that the Austrians have evacuated that town.

Bologna, Sunday, June 12.

The Austrians have evacuated Ancona, and are retiring by land in the direction of Ferrara.

Venice, Sunday, June 12.

The following official news has been received: *Exposé* of the war was again attacked at Melegnano on the 5th. Loss, between 200 and 300 men.

Venice, Sunday, June 12.

The total loss at Palestro on May 15 was 15 officers and 513 men killed, 1 General, 23 officers, and 878 men wounded, and 6 officers and 774 men missing.

Venice, Sunday, June 12.

Garibaldi's corps threatens the Southern Tyrol, from Val Canonica, Val Trompia and Bagolino.

It is reported that the French fleet in the Adriatic received powerful reinforcements yesterday, and it is expected that a landing of troops will soon be attempted on the coast between Venice and Trieste.

It is not positively known where General GUYLLA's headquarters now are, but probably at Mantua.

Prince Marnitz died yesterday.

Turin, Sunday, June 12.

Last night the Austrians left Bologna, taking the direction of Modena.

After their departure a popular demonstration took place, expressing the sense of the public in favor of the national cause.

Taormina, Monday, June 13.

The Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN has arrived here.

From the 1st of July next the coupons of the National Loan will no longer be accepted by the tax-collectors of the provinces of Venice.

Ferrara. The same paper also states that the people of Parma have asked that French troops may be sent into their country.

VENICE, Monday, June 13.

The Austrian Correspondence of this evening contains the following:

The Austrians at the battle of Melegnano, yielded only to the decidedly superior force of the enemy, and retired, unpursued, in perfect order.

Piacenza has been evacuated by our troops, and the walls and citadel have been blown up.

The garrison was successful in joining the chief body of the army.

The war steamer *Curtatone* arrived on the 12th inst. in Zara from Ancona, bringing the news that the Austrians had evacuated that town.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent says: "There are rumors in military circles that the Emperor's return to Paris may be looked for soon, and that perhaps Marshal Frossin will get the command in chief of the army of Italy."

The *Paris* correspondent of the *London Post* says: "The news from Vienna is warlike. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH will take the command of the army himself, acting on the defensive. It is believed, and taking up the line of the Adda."

**THE BATTLE OF MILEGNANO—ALLIED AND AUSTRIAN BULLETINS.**

Turin, Saturday, June 11.

Private letters have been received from Milan to the 9th inst. respecting the battle of Melegnano.

On the arrival of an Austrian division from Pavia the fight began at midday. The enemy was strongly entrenched in the cemetery and in a farm-house. Our troops, under General LAZZARINI, attacked these positions.

Our left wing took the chateau and then fell upon the village. The Austrians, being outflanked, withdrew and barricaded themselves in the private houses. The Zouaves sustained a murderous hand-to-hand conflict and drove out the enemy. The right wing of our army, under General FOSSAT, was not required to assist in the battle. Colonel PAULZ-LEON was killed, and 500 Zouaves were put hors de combat.

The battle lasted nine hours. At 11 P. M. a battalion of Illyrians and Croats, intending to surprise the village, were surrounded and defeated.

FRANCIS OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The following is a dispatch from the Major-General to the Minister of War:

MILAN, June 9.

After the victory of Melegnano the Austrians made a precipitate flight from Milan, leaving in the citadel, in the suburbs, a great quantity of ammunition and provisions in abundance, retreating towards Lodi and Pavia. On the 8th His Majesty the Emperor gave orders to Marshal BARACCA D'ILLIRIAS to occupy the position of Melegnano, (Marignano) whence we menaced, at the same time, two of the retreating columns of the enemy; but the Austrians, who fully comprehended the importance of holding Melegnano to cover their retreat, taking advantage of the remains of the fortifications surrounding the town, had strongly barricaded themselves therein.

Marshal BARACCA D'ILLIRIAS, who arrived before the place at 4 o'clock, immediately gave orders for the attack in front by the divisions of BAZZANI and LAZZARINI. The divisions of the Guard and the division of General FOSSAT were ordered to turn the place. The battle lasted at least three hours.

The enemy opposed a most energetic resistance to the efforts of our soldiers, and were dislodged by the bayonet from intrenchment to intrenchment, and from house to house, and only withdrew at 7 P. M. in the evening, leaving the place covered with dead, and of their prisoners in our possession, and about a thousand arms.

This splendid result, however, has been nearly reversed, our loss amounting to 50 officers and 500 men killed and wounded.

We learn at this moment that the Austrians have evacuated Piacenza and Lodi, and retreated the Adda, destroying the bridges.

AUSTRIAN REPORTS.

VENICE, June 10 (to Vienna).

The following is official:

On the 8th of June Gen. CANA, at Canonica, and the 9th of June at Melegnano, were engaged in sanguinary fights. In the first, in great superiority of arms, against the advancing French army, the Austrian army has therefore passed the Adda in good order and is bearing the reinforcements in reserve. The courage of our troops is unbroken, and they are longing for a decisive battle."

VENICE, Sunday Evening, June 12.

The following official news has been received: *Exposé* of the war was again attacked at Melegnano on the 5th. Loss between 200 and 300 men."

VENICE, Monday.

The Austrian Correspondence of this evening contains the following:

"The Austrians, at the battle of Melegnano, yielded only to the decidedly superior force of the enemy, and retired unpursued in perfect order."

**THE BATTLE OF MILEGNANO—FURTHER DETAILS AND REPORTS.**

REPORT OF COL. GUYLLA, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND ARMY, TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR.

Your Majesty will be most profoundly regretful to learn to forward to your Majesty, by Col. WASSERMAN, of the General Staff, a brief account of the battle of Melegnano, which, at a later period, will be completed by a detailed description of an action which, in the opinion of the Emperor, will be of great importance.

At 7 o'clock in the morning of the 4th of June, Lieutenant General CANA, who was in position at Melegnano with about 7,000 of his own and the 2d Army Corps, informed me that large masses of the enemy were approaching the *site de Melegnano* which he, a few days before, had called, as it was not adapted for defence.

At 8½ in the morning, the time at which Count CANA reported that the troops were in position, the division of the 7th Corps, which was in position at Abbiade Grasso; the 8th Corps was marching between Binasco and Bestazzo; and the 9th Corps was marching between the 7th and 8th Corps, and was advancing immediately, and directed the 7th Corps to take the enemy in his right flank, should he attempt to make an attack from San Felice. The 7th Corps, which was in position at Melegnano, was ordered to take the enemy in his front, and the 9th Corps was ordered to take the enemy in his rear.

I ordered Lieutenant General CANA to maintain his position at Melegnano, and desired the other corps to advance with all speed.

The battle of Melegnano began at noon, and, being superior in force, we succeeded in obtaining possession of the dam of the Naviglio (a canal), and of the village of Melegnano. The position was taken, i. e., taken again, and at last remained in the hands of the enemy. The "heaps of corpses" (*debris-massés*) proved the determined courage of both parties.

After several attacks had been made by that gallant regiment the King of Belgians, General RAMBOSCH, the brigade was obliged to fall back on Robecco, where it remained. Towards evening the 5th Corps reached the field of battle, and the brigade Prince of Hesse made several gallant but ineffective attempts to prevent the enemy from advancing.

The place being attacked by a superior force, and also by troops coming from the north, the exhausted troops of the 5th Corps, and of the 7th Corps, were obliged to evacuate it. The 5th Corps, under Lieutenant General LUTZ, then advanced and occupied the position of Melegnano, and the 7th Corps, under Lieutenant General CANA, then advanced and occupied the position of Melegnano.

tenant-General LUTZ then advanced and occupied Melegnano, through which place the retreat was to be made.

The day had begun to close in I had Robecco strongly occupied, and prepared for a fresh attack in the morning of the 5th. The enormous loss of the enemy led us to hope that it was not a chance, but a result of the courage on all occasions displayed by our troops induced us to believe that a renewed attack would be successful.

We have prisoners belonging to nearly all the regiments of the French army. It must be conceded that the enemy's reserves were brought into action. On the 4th, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 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## diff. str. S. 19th inst., lat. 57 44, lon. 69

Manor, of Charleston, etc. &c.  
 Schrr. M. Rogers, (of New-Havrn.) Fall  
 the 7<sup>th</sup> day of July to J. J. T. Pea  
 Levi Rowe, for New-York, in 16<sup>th</sup> d  
 Brig Milo, (Br.) Cambell. Windson  
 with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.  
 Schrr. A. J. Dyer, Gottrell. Eastport  
 mas'er.  
 Schrr. St. Lawrence. Patterson. Calais  
 ber. Simonsen, etc.  
 Schrr. E. C. Scranton, Hank, Port Ew  
 New-Bedford.  
 Schrr.

[illegible]

the equator to the Pacific March 22, in and went as far as 183 00 W before ceasing to be seen. It was seen again on the 25th in the Atlantic May 26; and then was observed on the 27th and 28th. It was light winds and 13 s.d.; been so for 24 hours.

Bark *Byerre*, (Nor.) E. Brocher, Legation, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1890. It was seen on the 13th of June, in 1890, at 0. E. L. Corning & Co. Left Bark Brothers, Chase, Cienfuegos 2000, 1890.

Brig *Baltic*, (of Camden.) Proper, 1890. It was sent to Mexico to Panama.

Brig *Bark*, (Br.) 1890. It was sent to Mexico and then to Middleton & Co. Left with sugar and molasses to Yaca & Fort vessels.

Brig *John Stevens*, (of Black Mt.) Peter, 1890. It was sent to Mexico to Panama. Experienced light winds the entire passage.

Brig *John*, with sugar and molasses to Yaca & Fort vessels.

Brig *Cecilia*, (Br.) R. Savannah, St. J. 1890. It was sent to Mexico to Panama.

Brig *Bohio*, (Bartlett.) Porto Cabelo

S. Price W. and servant,  
L. Whitting,  
S. Lamberton  
B. White, J. P.  
E. A. Gamble,  
and G. and 310 1/2

coffees, Elliot, &c., to Kinsling & Co. Let  
Schr. British Queen. (Br.) Johnson  
with pineapples to J. Encas  
to J. Encas. Mott. Cat Island 9 ds.  
to J. Encas.  
Schr. R. H. Vermilyea, Holmes, Cal  
with fruit to master.  
Schr. Hawaiiha. (of Rockland), Hall,  
June 6. 1 lb logwood, rum, &c. to M  
Lett to A. M. Vessels  
Schr. A. P. Howe, Applegate, More  
with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Sr-br. Neptune's Bride, Hawkins, Conn.  
with naval stores to Doherty & Potter,  
New York. Sch-r. Jacob, with naval  
stores to D. C. Murray.  
Sch-r. Jacob, with naval stores &  
naval stores to Scrantom & Tallman.  
Sch-r. Firefly, (Br.) Henry, Eleutheria  
to K. Kruas.  
Sch-r. Mary Haley, Haley, Philadelphia  
bound to Boston.  
Sch-r. Mary and Willie, of Damasco,  
Esjerd, P. R., 12th inst, with sugar,  
Metcal & Candori, The brig Mary Pier  
Esj, aid of the prevailing 14th inst.  
Sch-r. D. V. Dend, Ch. Roudout, with  
Brazil.  
Sch-r. P. B. Smith, Briggs, New Bedford  
bound to Albany.  
Sch-r. Neptune, Smith, Philadelphia.  
Sch-r. Mary, Smith, Philadelphia.  
Sch-r. America, Morris, Philadelphia.  
to New Haven.  
Sch-r. John, Harding, Philadelphia, with  
Brazil.  
Sch-r. Island Belle, Sherman, Philadelphia  
bound to Bedford.  
Sch-r. M. Nichols, Sawyer, Philadelphia.

Perrier, John  
C. Ford and  
Espinola; E.  
New York:  
Philadelphia;  
Philadelphia;  
Smith's Pilot W  
Serrano; Mrs.  
Philadelphia; M  
W. Turner, 3  
C. de la Mesa,  
and Lady, Mrs.  
Macdon, Gals.  
J. M. Bur  
C. D. Elliott,  
and child, Mr.  
Mrs. M. L.  
Havana, R.  
Churchard, Phil

bound to Portland.  
A. Smith, Windsor,  
plasterer to R. De Wild  
Schr. Jene Smith (Br.), Rutl, Massi  
from Cnabralter, wrcd from t  
& Co.  
Schr. W. A. Ella, Nichols, Wilmington  
Philadelphia; Mrs. J. H. Nichols, N  
Schr. H. B. Rogers, Rogers, Apalach  
cotton, Ec., to master.  
Schr. S. B. Boott, Boott, Wilming  
with naval stores to James Smith & C  
Schr. Sen Bird, Hawkins, Walmg  
Schr. Alma, (Br.), Seelgrove, Jame  
coffee and logwood to Brit. Son & C  
with fruit to Jos. Escas, Leftin Am.  
Schr. H. D. Mears, Sears, So. Grand  
Schr. F. French, Loveland, Virginia  
Schr. Elliott, Weaver, Philadelphia.  
Schr. Kacer, Pierce, Virginia, with  
BELOW-Slip Lorenzo.  
WIND-Sargel, S. W., very light.

[illegible]

**Miscellaneous.**

The packet ship *Lafayette*, of Messrs. G. & Co.'s line of packets, capered and fled from her berth at Quebec last night, was unloading, and her ballast taken case of water having rolled down the side of the vessel. The port crew and riggers were at work on Sunday stripped not received any damage, except the loss masts.

**Spoken &c.**

Amanah—bark, reg. E. N. K., left with June 21, at 37.04 tons. 83.

Arle—bark, hence for New-Prin-leave New-Jersey, 19.06 tons. 83.

Arle—bark, Providence hence for June 17, at 26.10 tons. 83.

Dunbar—brig, of Elmford, from 19.06 tons. 83.

Barnab More-ship, of St. John, N. B. Roads, June 21, at 36.30 tons. 74.

H. Stoney, H.  
 W. A. Cuddy,  
 J. J. Craig,  
 —Mrs. Maria  
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 Use... 6 54  
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 k. Ludiam &  
 B. Croomwell  
 & Ford, Tilsen  
 B. Croomwell

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 March 30, 1936  
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 and Ayvay,  
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 March 30, 1936

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ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Austrians in Full Retreat Towards the River Oglio.

Their Evacuation of Bologna and Modena.

Advance of the Allies Across the Adda.

NAPOLEON'S HEAD-QUARTERS AT GORGONZOLA.

The Austrian Emperor to Assume Command in Person.

The New British Cabinet Not Yet Announced.

Getton Quiet and Unchanged—Breadstuffs Lower—Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 93 3-8@93 5-8.

Further Point, C. E., Monday, June 27.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 15th inst., passed this point at 4 1/2 o'clock this afternoon, on her way to Quebec. The steamship *North American*, from Quebec 4th inst., arrived at Liverpool on the 14th. The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York 4th inst., arrived at Queenstown on the 14th.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Austrians in Full Retreat Towards the River Oglio.

A Turin dispatch says that after the retreat of the Austrians from Bologna, the Cardinal Legate departed and the Municipality proclaimed Victor Emmanuel Dictator.

The King of Sardinia had issued an order of the day extolling Garibaldi, and awarding him a gold medal of the Military Order.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* says that the Emperor of Austria will forthwith assume the immediate command-in-chief, and had ordered a new position for his army, which would be taken up in the best manner.

The Austrians were evacuating Modena, and were in full retreat towards the River Oglio.

Large reinforcements were about to leave France for the army.

ADVANCE OF THE FRENCH ACROSS THE ADDA.

The *Morning Post* publishes the following dispatch, dated Paris, Tuesday night:

On the 12th, the Emperor removed his headquarters to Gorgonzola, (12 miles east-northeast of Milan.) In the afternoon His Majesty personally superintended the throwing of two bridges of boats over the Adda. The operation, which presented serious difficulties, was perfectly effected. As soon as the bridges were completed the army began its movement, which was to be concluded yesterday. After some heavy rains the weather has again become fine, and the troops are in high spirits.

PRUSSIAN ARMY MOBILIZED.

An order had been issued for the mobilization of the Prussian army.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Palmerston was making good progress in the construction of a Cabinet. The authentic list was expected to be made public on the day the *Nova Scotian* sailed. Rumor gives the Earl of Elgin the Colonial Secretaryship, Mr. Cobden the Presidency of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Gladstone the Secretaryship to India.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

London, Wednesday, June 15.

The *Daily News* says that Lord Palmerston is making satisfactory progress in the formation of his government, and having filled up the most important appointments, is proceeding to allot those of subordinate rank.

Lord John Russell will undertake the department of Foreign Affairs, and it is believed that Mr. Gladstone will join the Government.

Some of the evening papers, last night, published lists of the new Administration. It is proper the public should be informed that no authorized statement of the composition of the new Government can possibly appear before Friday.

The *Herald* (Lord Dufferin's organ) publishes a Berlin telegram that six Prussian corps d'armee are mobilized. It says: "Of course this means war. The advent of Lord Palmerston to power has evidently induced Prussia to take this decisive step, and to join Austria in the struggle against France. The English people will now perceive the truth of what we have before asserted, that Lord Dufferin's Government alone preserved Europe from a general war."

The *Past* says that the formation of the new Cabinet is proceeding rapidly, and in the most satisfactory manner, and it hopes to-morrow to complete the publication of the ministerial arrangement.

The *Advertiser* believes that after Lord John Russell had accepted the office of Foreign Secretary any office in the Cabinet which he might prefer was offered to Sir James Graham. The Right Honorable Baronet, however, declined to accept any office, on account of the infirm state of his health, but assured Lord Palmerston that he would cordially support the new Ministry.

The papers of this morning abound with probabilities commonly current during a ministerial interregnum.

The *Advertiser* says that Lord Palmerston stated last night to some private friends, that his arrangements are so far completed that he hopes to be able to go down to Windsor Castle this evening, to submit the list to Her Majesty, or if not this evening, to-morrow morning, before Her Majesty leaves for Ascot.

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"The funds received a fresh impulse this morning, owing to the progress made in the constitution of a new Ministry, coupled with an increased hope that the war in Italy will not be of long duration. In the other markets decided buoyancy was again shown. On 'Change, this afternoon, there was a fair demand for bills on the Continent, and, as regards Hamburg, Frankfurt, St. Petersburg and Naples, the tendency was less favorable for this country."

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place, but the closing prices were 8 per cent. above yesterday's.

There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day.

The Banking House of Messrs. FLEMING & CO., of Moorgate street, is to amalgamate at the end of the present month with that of Messrs. TAYLOR, BARSTAD & CO., of Lombard-street.

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Commons Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the week ending the 24th inst. of the *New York* were 19,000 bales, of which 3,000 were for export, and 1,600 on speculation. The market closed quiet, but at prices without change from the previous Friday.

Advices from Manchester report a better demand, but prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BAKERS' COFFS were generally lower. Richardson, French & Co. report Flour 3d 1/2 lower, but without change at the *New York*, on 100,000 bushels. Wheat 1d 1/2 lower. Western Red, 10s 6d; White, 10s 4d; Southern, 10s 2d; and a description of the market.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS were generally dull but steady. Beef, butchery, 10s 1/2; Bacon, 10s 1/2; Lard, 10s 1/2.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RUM was dull at 1s. for common. Sugar firm. Asses 1d 1/2 for Pot and 3d 1/2 for Pearls. Oils in trifling request. SPIRITS, TALLOW, &c., steady at 4s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT was tending downward, all kinds 2s 1/2 lower. Sugar firm. Tallow, 10s 1/2; Corn, 10s 1/2; Rice, 10s 1/2.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols for the account closed on the 14th at 93 1/2 @ 93 3/4. There was no price for money, the books being closed.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The latest sales were: United Central Shares at 43 1/2; 64 discount; ditto Seven per Cent. Bonds 100 (100-100); 100-100; New York Central Shares 100-100; Erie Railroad Shares 100-100; Pennsylvania Central Shares 100-100.

WAR IN LOMBARDY.

The Recent Battles—Three Victories for the Allies—Position of the Contesting Armies—The Austrian Emperor Assumes the Chief Command of His Army—Probable Seat of the Next Great Battle—Incidents of the Conflict at Magenta.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Sunday, June 12, 1859.

Since the grand battle of Magenta three other battles have been fought, each resulting in favor of the French and Sardinian arms. The first of these was at Malignano, the second at Canonica, and the third between Bergamo and the river Oglio.

The affair at Malignano, which took place twelve miles southeast of Milan, on the road to Lodi, (called by the French *Marignano*), was fought between the armies of MARSHAL BATASTI and MARSHAL MACMAHON, and Gen. BATASTI on the Austrian side. NAPOLEON, finding that the Austrian army was in full retreat toward the Adda, sent BATASTI to pursue them.

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There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proposition to Rent the Public Warehouses to Private Individuals—Trial of Firearms—The Contemplated Filibuster Descent on Nicaragua—Army Promotions, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 27.

Among other reforms suggested by Collector SCHUCH is the renting out of public Warehouses to private individuals. Messrs. MATTHEW and BIRBY, of the firm of MATTHEW, MCLELLAN & BIRBY, are pressing their proposition to take the Warehouses for a specified sum, and all the public business, including carting, &c. JAMES D. CASO entered a competition bid, but an arrangement has been made by which all parties become equally interested in the first proposition. Mr. MATTHEW is said to be the *protégé* of the Collector, and that the lease would be worth some fifty thousand dollars per annum to the parties if it can be secured. Mr. BIRBY, member of Congress, arrived here this morning, and had an interview with Secretary CASO. He entered a strong protest against the whole scheme, and left for New-York this afternoon, with an intimation from head-quarters that the speculation would not succeed. If worth fifty thousand per annum, says Mr. CASO, to private individuals, why should it not be worth the same to Government, if properly managed? If the public warehouses are to be farmed out because they can be more economically managed, it might be well to consider the propriety of farming out the whole Government, as it could be administered as a private enterprise, at one-half the present cost. Mr. CASO assured Mr. BIRBY that the per diem compensation of laborers should not be reduced, even if the warehouses were to be leased out.

Secretary FIORI is about issuing an order for the trial of all the newly-invented guns, to take place at Fort Monroe—Old Point Comfort—some time next month. SAWYER'S rifle cannot be to be beaten, if possible.

Commander STRICKLAND will leave shortly for the Lakes, on business connected with the Lighthouse Board, of which he is the President.

The Government received nothing to-day from Mexico. The reported seizure of specie by RONTAS is regarded by the Administration as highway robbery, but beyond the reach of present punishment.

No European dispatches are yet received by the steamer *Bremen*, but some of an interesting character are expected to-night.

Baron CASO, the Prussian Minister, left here for New-York, this morning.

It is rumored here that Plumer is only an assumed name of the Boston convict, and that he is a near relative of a distinguished United States Senator—and hence, the great interest manifested by the people of Boston in his behalf.

FROM THE REPORTS FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Information has been received from a source regarded as thoroughly reliable, giving the particulars of the contemplated filibuster descent on Nicaragua. The names of certain parties who sustain WALES with arms and money are given, and the enjoyment of the benefits of the transit route are to be compensated, in part, for the expenses thus incurred. It is stated that the expedition will start by the middle of August; that a party of filibusters will rendezvous at Florida, and be conveyed to Central America in the *Scottish Chief*. Whether or not this information is strictly true, it is certain our Government will endeavor to arrest all such illegal enterprises, the order to our naval vessels for this purpose, heretofore issued, being still in full force. General JAMES before he left for Nicaragua, was fully informed of the filibuster movements.

The Board contemplated by former orders of the War Department, to be convened for the examination of non-commissioned officers, recommended for promotion, will be composed of the Inspector of Tactics, the Professor of Mathematics, and the Professor of Ethics, at the Military Academy, and will meet at West Point, on the first Monday in September annually. Enlisted men serving with troops, will not hereafter be allowed commutation of ration.

Captain NICOLAS has been ordered to the command of the ship-of-war *Commodore*, a flag-ship of the African Squadron, in place of Captain WILSON, who has been condemned as sick.

General LAMAR intended to return to the United States in the *Miss Taylor*, but was detained in Central America by the unexpected reception of dispatches from the State Department.

The Mexican News by the Tennessee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 27.

The *Tennessee* has arrived up, and we have the following additional Mexican intelligence:

The conduct of five millions of specie arrived at Jalapa on the 10th inst., and remains there a week by the orders of General ROSAS for examination. It started again on the 16th, under a permit from Gen. ROSAS, but when near the National Bridge he overtook it and ordered its return to Jalapa, by the authority of MEXICO. The conducta ordered it to be shipped aboard the British vessel *of Sacrifices*, but her commander refused to receive it, notwithstanding the orders of the French and English Ministers to do so. The conducta still remains at Recondado, subject to the orders of ROSAS.

DONALDSON was at Vera Cruz.

MEXICO had collected half a million in duties on the conducta.

All English subjects had been banished from the Capital, Minister OWAY acquiescing.

News by the Overland Mail.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN SONORA.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 27.

The Overland Mail arrived here on Saturday evening, bringing California dates of the 31st inst.















Houses were closed last Sunday. In the North Precinct, out of 270 properties, only two were found open.

**ANNIVERSARY OF THE EVIL IN SOCIETY.**—The Anniversary of the Evil in Society of New-York, held at the University of New-York, on the large hall of the University building. Besides the members of the Society, there were present many of the students and acquaintances, including a large number of ladies. The proceedings were opened by a prayer, after which the Rev. Dr. Thompson, of the University, delivered an address on the subject, "Literary Culture for Education." By culture, in this sense, he meant that education of letters which is a preparation to the study of the classics, and not the study of the classics as a mere preparation to the study of the classics. Education precedes culture as plowing precedes sowing. The study of the classics is usually the result of culture, and not the cause of it. The Rev. Dr. Thompson, in his address, also alluded to the importance of the study of the classics, and the necessity of a liberal education. He also alluded to the importance of the study of the classics, and the necessity of a liberal education. He also alluded to the importance of the study of the classics, and the necessity of a liberal education.

**THE FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.**—A fire broke out at 7 o'clock last evening, on the third floor of No. 179 Broadway, in the building occupied by the firm of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co. The fire originated in a tub containing a quantity of combustible material, as the tub stood near several cases of champagne. The fire marshal is engaged in investigating the matter. The damage done by the fire is estimated at \$10,000.

**ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.**—A woman named Ellen Sheehan, having been arrested by the Fourth Ward Police last night, on some trivial charge, attempted to hang herself in her cell, but was discovered by the doorkeeper of the station, and cut down. She was nearly dead when discovered.

**MUNICIPAL.**  
**Board of Aldermen.**  
**THE REMOVAL OF NIGHT-SOIL.**—THE COMPTROLLER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FIREWORKS IN FRONT OF THE CITY HALL—REMINISCENCES OF THE CANAL CELEBRATION, BY ALDERMAN BRADY.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a message from the Mayor, assigning his reasons for declining to sign the resolutions authorizing the Comptroller to lease part of the premises No. 400 Grand-street, for the purpose of erecting a building for the use of the City, was read and laid over. The Mayor justified the rent is too high and the location unsuitable.

A petition setting forth that an intolerable nuisance has been created by the manner in which the carrying away of night-soil via the Pier foot of Houston-street, North River, is conducted and asking its abatement, was referred.

A petition from James R. Day, in relation to the message of the Mayor relating to the resolution with regard to the removal of night-soil, was read. Mr. Day characterizes the communication of the Mayor as "untrue and outrageous," and asks that he (the petitioner) and others be appointed a committee to inquire into the matter.

The Comptroller presented the report of the Superintendent of Markets, setting forth that Washington, Fulton and Clinton Markets are, and for some time have been, in a state of repair, and that the Market is now being repaired. It was referred to the Committee on Markets.

The Quarterly Report of the Comptroller for the three months ending March 31, was read, and it was directed that it be printed. During the quarter ending March 31, the Comptroller paid out \$3,815,000, and received \$3,815,000. The Comptroller also received \$3,815,000 from the City, and paid out \$3,815,000 to the City.

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ground that nearly all the residents in the vicinity of the lot in question, and the pastor and members of the Episcopal Church, (All Saints), which is directly opposite, have manifested against it.

The Board adjourned till Thursday evening at 5 o'clock.

**To the Public.**  
An expose by the Harbor Master of the Eighth District in relation to the controversy now existing between himself and the Agent of the Savannah line of steamers.

In the prompt, efficient and fearless discharge of the duties of his office, he has been honored by the supreme authority of the State, and has been justly commended by the public. He has been justly commended by the public. He has been justly commended by the public.

And, in the first place, I shall proceed by quoting from the report of the Harbor Master, which is as follows: "Section 3. Said Harbor Master shall have authority to regulate and control all ships and vessels in the stream of the East or North River, within the limits of the City of New-York, and the waters adjacent thereto, from time to time, and to cause to be employed in receiving or discharging their cargoes, and as to the fact of their being fairly and duly employed in receiving or discharging their cargoes, the said Harbor Master, or either of them, is hereby constituted the sole judge."

Having thus shown the source of authority delegated to the Harbor Master, I proceed to show that he has acted in a proper manner. He has acted in a proper manner. He has acted in a proper manner.

And, in the second place, it is asserted that the owners of the line pay \$2500 per annum for the privilege of using the wharves. This is a fact. This is a fact. This is a fact.

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**DELAWARE LOTTERIES.**  
Extra Class, No. 37, June 27, 1859.

21, 70, 55, 14, 76, 75, 16, 80, 22, 52, 12, 47, 63.  
Class No. 38, June 27, 1859.

68, 24, 50, 73, 69, 59, 41, 64, 12, 65, 57, 14.  
Class No. 39, June 27, 1859.

41, 37, 70, 12, 9, 59, 15, 43, 44, 24, 1, 3, 13.  
Extra Class, No. 35, June 27, 1859.

7, 27, 39, 23, 64, 63, 41, 5, 17, 78, 21, 30.  
N. B.—Persons can have tickets sent them free of expense, by addressing A. W. BOND, 200 Broadway, New-York.

**Fike's Peak.**  
The TRIBUNE of to-day contains another letter from Mr. GREELEY, from FIKE'S PEAK.

**Something to Know.**—Ladies, if you are in want of boots, shoes, hats, slippers, &c., for yourself or your family, call on Mr. GREELEY, at FIKE'S PEAK, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

**Barry's Tricophore.**  
In the BEST AND CHEAPEST REMEDY FOR DRESSING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Zeppher Underwriters.**  
New-York Mills Marine Insurance, 813 Broadway, No. 813, between 11th and 12th sts. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

**J. Howard Exchange and Commission Broker.**  
—Delaware and Southern money bought and sold on the most reasonable terms. Office No. 116 Greenwich-st.

**MARRIED.**  
KAZIMIERZ-JONKOWSKI, in this City, on Thursday evening, June 24, at No. 100 Broadway, by the Rev. Dr. J. J. O'Connell, to Miss Anna J. O'Connell, daughter of the late Samuel Prior, of New-York.

**DEPARTED.**—In this City, on Monday morning, June 27, at 10 o'clock, after a short illness, of Mrs. Susan W. Wadsworth, nee Wadsworth, aged 65 years and 6 months.

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**"FIRE-PROOF SAFES."**  
A FALSEHOOD NAILED.

TO THE PUBLIC.  
Our regulations as manufacturers of a safe that we honestly believe to be the best in the world, are as follows: We will give a prompt and not unqualified denial to the report that the Aton Fire-Safe has failed to preserve the contents of the safe in the fire at Key West, Fla. We presume that the report was made by the unscrupulous brains of some jealous competitor, who reports to this unscrupulous competitor in a similar manner to the report that the Aton Fire-Safe has failed to preserve the contents of the safe in the fire at Key West, Fla.

It is true that H. B. did make a safe that was on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and which was attacked by fire to the satisfaction of the Committee appointed by the London Convention, and which was at least a rival safe-maker and others, who would undoubtedly have experienced a similar defeat had they dared to accept the invitation to test safes which was extended by the Committee to all safe-makers. This safe, which was the first and only premium for unqualified excellence, is now on exhibition at our store. In conclusion, we hereby offer a reward of one thousand dollars to any party that will prove that the Aton Fire-Safe has ever failed to preserve its contents when subjected to a trial by fire.

**PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.**  
DE VENOGE & CO., Epervier, France.  
This is a perfectly pure and delicate wine from the Vineyard of Meaux, De Venoze & Co., whose estate lies in the center of the famous Champagne District of France. It is a fine, light, and sparkling wine, and is highly recommended by the best of the English and the Continent, and has only very recently been introduced into this country, where its rare quality, combined with the moderate price at which it is offered, is already attracting the attention of the public. It is the only champagne of the kind that is sold in this country at the price of the wine.

**TO HOUSE-KEEPING WIVES.**  
House-keeping wives have one great bubble. They mix and stir and labor at it. The party that has the most of it, and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.

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**32 HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN 32**

From *Horace Greeley's Paper*.—(Adv.)  
THE GRASSBERG FAMILY REMEDIES are most reliable. In the universal and distressing diseases of women the remedies are gentle, judicious and surely effective.

From the *New-York Times*.—(Adv.)  
The high moral character of the gentlemen of the GRASSBERG COMPANY, and the medical skill of the GRASSBERG PHYSICIAN (Dr. BRIDGES) should induce confidence in their preparations.

From the *New-York Daily Times*.—(Adv.)  
THE GRASSBERG COMPANY have refined their remedies, so that every woman who is afflicted with any of the diseases of the female system, should require professional advice, had better call upon Dr. BRIDGES, a regular physician, of the attendance and of great judgment and discrimination in the treatment of disease.

From the *New-York Daily Times*.—(Adv.)  
All chronic, long-standing and dangerous diseases, as well as all those which previous long-continued treatment has been unable to cure, are successfully treated by the GRASSBERG FAMILY REMEDIES, of the GRASSBERG COMPANY, NO. 33 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera, and all the bowel complaints, are cured by the GRASSBERG FAMILY REMEDIES. Price 50 cents per bottle.

From the *New-York Daily Times*.—(Adv.)  
MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHETER is a certain cure for all female monthly irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them. Price, \$1.50 per bottle; five bottles for \$7.50. It can be safely sent by Express.

From the *New-York Daily Times*.—(Adv.)  
Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Secretary and Consulting Physician, Grassberg Company, NO. 33 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

Invalids throughout the country may address Dr. BRIDGE concerning their health with perfect confidence. If medicines are not ordered and an extended opportunity is required—the letter must contain one dollar to secure reply.

From the *New-York Daily Times*.—(Adv.)  
GO TO NO. 6 BOND-ST.  
TO BE CURED OF CATARRH.  
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From the *New-York Daily Times*.—(Adv.)  
Dr. GOODALE, who has made the treatment and cure of this disease a specialty for the last few years, and whose uniform success in the City during the past two years is a sufficient guarantee that he is suffering from no imposture, has been called to the best of his ability to the treatment of this disease, and he has been successful in the treatment of this disease, and he has been successful in the treatment of this disease.

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**POSITIVELY READY EVERYWHERE**  
On SATURDAY, July 1.

**THE GREAT WONDER OF THE AGE.**  
THE MASTODON OF NEWSPAPERS.  
PUBLISHED ONCE IN A HUNDRED YEARS.

The subscriber announces that he will publish, and have for sale everywhere, on SATURDAY, July 1, THE LARGEST SHEET OF PAPER EVER MADE. AND PRINTED.

It will be known as "THE ILLUMINATED." PRINTED ON ONE SIDE: THIRTY LINES. Beyond all question it will be pronounced the greatest newspaper curiosity that will be seen for a hundred years. This immense paper contains more matter than the numbers of *Harper's Monthly*, or fifteen numbers of the *New-York Ledger* or *Herald's Weekly*.

Only 500 COPIES have been printed, and it is impossible to issue more of them, as the different sheets were all distributed. It is a curiosity of the world.

**MOON HOAX.**  
thirteen columns of matter, each column 1000 words in length. The paper is of the highest quality, of great strength and durability, and is capable of standing great usage, weighing 100 lbs. per ream, and costing \$60 a ream—being 100 times as much as a ream of the *Herald*, *Times* or *Register*. The weight of paper required for the limited edition of 500 copies is equal to that required for over 1











BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

**BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.**—A meeting of this body was held last evening. A communication from the Fire Commissioners, proposing a plan to reorganize the Fire Department, was referred to the Joint Board. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Corporation Counsel to employ extra assistance at a compensation not to exceed \$1,000 per month.

**RECOGNITION OF ALDERMAN JAMES.**—The Manufacturers Bank (E. D.) was selected as a Bank of Deposit for the city money. A resolution directing the removal of the fence and fountain in front of the City Hall, and the paving of the same with granite, was referred to the Grading and Paving Committee. The Mayor notified the Board that GAMALIEL KINE and JOHN H. FOX, recently appointed Water Commissioners, had filed their bonds. A report of the Gas Committee was adopted in favor of lighting that portion of the State Arsenal, with gas, and another was adopted in favor of lighting Ryerson street. A communication was received from the Counselor, notifying the Board that JAMES J. MAYNARD had obtained a judgment against the City for his salary as Clerk of the Williamsburgh Commissioners. Some months ago a resolution, offered by Alderman DOUGLAS, was adopted, reducing the pay of the Clerk to \$1 per annum. Judge LORIE decides that the salary of the office was once fixed by the Common Council and cannot be changed. The communication was referred to the Finance Committee with power. The following was adopted: That all of the ordinances of the City, in reference to opening streets, for the purpose of water and sewerage, be referred to the Law Committee for revision and report, in order that more stringent provisions may be enacted and greater safety secured to our citizens than the present insecure system of opening streets by plumbers. The Mayor was authorized to offer a reward of \$500 to be removed at the public pound before 1st October next, and the pound was ordered repaired and the pound-keeper was authorized to remove all cats from the pound and to be paid for each cat placed in his custody.

**REMOVAL OF CATS.**—A preamble and resolutions were offered by Alderman DOUGLAS, regarding the cats in the pound. The Mayor was authorized to remove all cats from the pound and to be paid for each cat placed in his custody. The Mayor was authorized to remove all cats from the pound and to be paid for each cat placed in his custody.

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The attendance was large, and it was a splendid treat, closely contested throughout. Fuchs's appearance reflected the utmost credit on his trainer, and gave infinite satisfaction to his friends.

**A CORRECTION.**—You will please correct the statement in your Law Report of the proceedings in the Court of General Sessions of Saturday last, published in the 19th edition of the Times, that "WILLIAM H. KIMBALL pleaded guilty to stealing some money from a fellow student in the Theological Seminary." He was not a student in the Theological Seminary, but a teacher, through which position he became simply a case of embezzlement, and the error in your report, by publication, probably, the error in your report. By publication, probably, the error in your report. By publication, probably, the error in your report.

**PHOTOGRAPHS.**—The following are the names of the photographers who have been appointed to take photographs of the members of the Common Council and the members of the Board of Education.

**OBITUARY.**—The following are the names of the persons who have died during the week ending June 18, 1934.

**THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.**—The following are the names of the persons who have been traveling during the week ending June 18, 1934.

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and the price 1/2 cent higher. Harlem Preference Shares 1 1/2 cent, better, and Western 1 1/2 cent, better, with 1/2 cent, less disposition to press sales on contract as at the close of last week. A considerable demand was shown for Michigan Guaranteed, and the bids were steady for Rock Island, Galena and Illinois Central. Only one or two small parcels of Michigan Central were offered; the price 1/2 cent higher. Pennsylvania Coal Shares improved to 8 1/2 cent, while a further decline of 1/2 cent, was submitted to on Delaware and Hudson, closing about 89 cash and 88 seller 60 days. The sales of Panama were made at a decline of 1/2 cent. Pacific Mail closed 68 1/2 cent. The principal sales of Missouri Sixes were at 80 1/2 cent, again. Railway Bonds generally steady, and offered only in a retail way. The general market finally left off steady.

We hear, to-day, of some further sales, in all about \$100,000 of the new 4 1/2 cent Treasury Bills at 100 1/2 cent, and \$150,000 of 3 1/2 cent, have been taken of the Sub-Treasurer at par. A sale of \$50,000 of the new State of New York 5 1/2 cent, was made on private terms, supposed at 101 1/2 cent. The stock is now held for 100 1/2 cent. The Manhattan Company will pay off for the State New York Bonds, 1st July \$100,000 old 5 1/2 cent, and \$150,000 of new 5 1/2 cent. They will also anticipate \$150,000 of 3 1/2 cent, due 1st October, if presented for redemption.

The Stock Exchange Board, this morning, resolved to take a substantial holiday session on the approaching National Anniversary. The Board will adjourn at the close of the morning session on Friday next, July 1, until the morning of Tuesday, July 5.

We understand that Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, New-York correspondent of the ROTHSCHILDs, will admit as partners in his business, after the 1st of July, Messrs. CHARLES CHRISTMAS and E. A. MATTHEWSSEN, who have, for several years, (and during his residence at the lagoon), held his proportion. The firm will be AUGUST BELMONT & Co. They have taken a new suite of banking offices in the Griswold Building, No. 50 Wall-street, opposite the Merchants Exchange. After the late removal of the American National Bank, Mr. BELMONT remodeled his buildings, so as to make sixteen offices, eight on the first floor and the same number on the gallery above. Mr. BELMONT takes a suite of four, and Messrs. H. A. JOHNSON & Co., of the Stock Exchange, a suite of three, on the first floor.

The Panama half-yearly dividend of 6 1/2 cent, is payable on Friday, July 1, two weeks earlier than usual. The Company are advised to-day of a large Specie business over the line, when the *Maxes* Taylor left, in addition to the California treasure bound for New-York.

We find on inquiry that the following sums for the July Interest on the Public Debt of the Federal and State Governments, are to be disbursed in this City, on and after Friday next, July 1. Provision, we believe, has already been made in every instance. The Treasurer of Michigan has not yet designated the place at which he will be found, but there is no doubt that he will be here in person or by proxy.

**JULY INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT—IN NEW-YORK.**

| Government             | Amount      |
|------------------------|-------------|
| United States Treasury | \$1,000,000 |
| Bank of Commerce       | 300,000     |
| Bank of State N.Y.     | 300,000     |
| Manhattan Co.          | 300,000     |
| Bank of Albany         | 300,000     |
| Bank of Buffalo        | 300,000     |
| Bank of Cleveland      | 300,000     |
| Bank of Detroit        | 300,000     |
| Bank of Kansas City    | 300,000     |
| Bank of Louisville     | 300,000     |
| Bank of Memphis        | 300,000     |
| Bank of Milwaukee      | 300,000     |
| Bank of St. Paul       | 300,000     |
| Bank of St. Louis      | 300,000     |
| Bank of Chicago        | 300,000     |
| Bank of Cincinnati     | 300,000     |
| Bank of Indianapolis   | 300,000     |
| Bank of Philadelphia   | 300,000     |
| Bank of Baltimore      | 300,000     |
| Bank of New York       | 300,000     |
| Bank of Boston         | 300,000     |
| Bank of Washington     | 300,000     |
| Bank of San Francisco  | 300,000     |
| Bank of Portland       | 300,000     |
| Bank of Seattle        | 300,000     |
| Bank of Tacoma         | 300,000     |
| Bank of Vancouver      | 300,000     |
| Bank of Victoria       | 300,000     |
| Bank of Montreal       | 300,000     |
| Bank of Quebec         | 300,000     |
| Bank of Halifax        | 300,000     |
| Bank of St. John's     | 300,000     |
| Bank of Sydney         | 300,000     |
| Bank of Melbourne      | 300,000     |
| Bank of Auckland       | 300,000     |
| Bank of Wellington     | 300,000     |
| Bank of Christchurch   | 300,000     |
| Bank of Dunedin        | 300,000     |
| Bank of Invercargill   | 300,000     |
| Bank of Auckland       | 300,000     |
| Bank of Wellington     | 300,000     |
| Bank of Christchurch   | 300,000     |
| Bank of Dunedin        | 300,000     |
| Bank of Invercargill   | 300,000     |

**THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

| Government             | Amount      |
|------------------------|-------------|
| United States Treasury | \$1,000,000 |
| Bank of Commerce       | 300,000     |
| Bank of State N.Y.     | 300,000     |
| Manhattan Co.          | 300,000     |
| Bank of Albany         | 300,000     |
| Bank of Buffalo        | 300,000     |
| Bank of Cleveland      | 300,000     |
| Bank of Detroit        | 300,000     |
| Bank of Kansas City    | 300,000     |
| Bank of Louisville     | 300,000     |
| Bank of Memphis        | 300,000     |
| Bank of Milwaukee      | 300,000     |
| Bank of St. Paul       | 300,000     |
| Bank of St. Louis      | 300,000     |
| Bank of Chicago        | 300,000     |
| Bank of Cincinnati     | 300,000     |
| Bank of Indianapolis   | 300,000     |
| Bank of Philadelphia   | 300,000     |
| Bank of Baltimore      | 300,000     |
| Bank of New York       | 300,000     |
| Bank of Boston         | 300,000     |
| Bank of Washington     | 300,000     |
| Bank of San Francisco  | 300,000     |
| Bank of Portland       | 300,000     |
| Bank of Seattle        | 300,000     |
| Bank of Tacoma         | 300,000     |
| Bank of Vancouver      | 300,000     |
| Bank of Victoria       | 300,000     |
| Bank of Montreal       | 300,000     |
| Bank of Quebec         | 300,000     |
| Bank of Halifax        | 300,000     |
| Bank of St. John's     | 300,000     |
| Bank of Sydney         | 300,000     |
| Bank of Melbourne      | 300,000     |
| Bank of Auckland       | 300,000     |
| Bank of Wellington     | 300,000     |
| Bank of Christchurch   | 300,000     |
| Bank of Dunedin        | 300,000     |
| Bank of Invercargill   | 300,000     |
| Bank of Auckland       | 300,000     |
| Bank of Wellington     | 300,000     |
| Bank of Christchurch   | 300,000     |
| Bank of Dunedin        | 300,000     |
| Bank of Invercargill   | 300,000     |

**THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

| Government             | Amount      |
|------------------------|-------------|
| United States Treasury | \$1,000,000 |
| Bank of Commerce       | 300,000     |
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| Manhattan Co.          | 300,000     |
| Bank of Albany         | 300,000     |
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**THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

| Government             | Amount      |
|------------------------|-------------|
| United States Treasury | \$1,000,000 |
| Bank of Commerce       | 300,000     |
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| Bank of Kansas City    | 300,000     |
| Bank of Louisville     | 300,000     |
| Bank of Memphis        |             |







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## MEDICAL

**SHERR'S SARSAPARILLA.** **THE**  
**GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY**  
**FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD**  
simultaneously upon the stomach, bowels, and  
circulation. It determines and ex-  
pels the products of disease, and gen-  
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bowels all that is irritating, until they  
are restored to a sound and healthy condition  
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above, and the treatment may be  
the powerful effect of "TRIGEMIN" on the  
apprehension is fully laid down in the  
Frailty: or Physiologists' Handbooks." S.  
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**NA CIGARS-IN BOND. FOR KIPOR**  
store duty paid, for sale by STRAIN  
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Early abuse and unhappy contamination may be  
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"Basis of Frailty or Nervousness," written  
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**MARRIED AND SINGLE IN HEALTH OR**  
**KANE—DR. LARMOND'S PARIS LONDON**  
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GIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12m.  
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Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy  
sexual organs of the male and female; all their  
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 "I concur with other papers in recommending  
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 York), June 1, 1902.  
 "The *World* has been very kind to publish my  
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**WATTS' NERVINO ANTIDOTE**—  
 Is the following and beware of counterfeits:  
 "Yours, June 8, 1890. I hereby certify that JOHN P.  
 WATTS is the author of the NERVINO ANTIDOTE  
 as my Nervous Antidote, and has full power to  
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 "The Antidote will annihilate nervous headache,  
 neuralgia, rheumatism, and all nervous affections  
 if it fails to cure, I will refund the money."  
 "It is sold in this city. The genuine name may be had  
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 CHAS. G. FRIARE, M. D., No. 619 Broadway,  
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 The application for destroying Cancer  
 from 16 to 16 minutes. Little or no pain caused. T  
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 all must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet  
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 1000 Broadway, New York City.  
 Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be com  
 on all cases of a private nature. At No. 61 Ble  
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 affections treated. Office hours from 9 to 5 and 6  
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 the greatest Dr. Ricord of this City, indur  
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 practice is celebrated, can be repeated in America  
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 Medicine to be genuine must have my name as  
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 vices Ittace, Painspation Vertigo, Waterblooms,  
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**EVERY INTELLIGENT MOTHER SHOULD**  
 read carefully by **SEVEN DAYS** his  
 lectures, first published in *The Principle*, No. 61  
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*Principle*, No. 61 of *THE WEEKLY REGISTER*,  
 containing a variety of convincing Spirit Cures,  
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 by-ast. (120 Crosby). Bears 10¢ for 2 and 6¢ for 6

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**WEDDINGS & VISITING CARDS**  
**AT 25 CENTS PER DOZEN**  
A. J. REED, 100 N. 10TH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.  
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## A MISE EN TENTE

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**METROPOLITAN THEATRE.**  
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. S. DUFFIELD.  
COMEDY, BURLESQUE AND FARCE.  
THURSDAY EVENING, June 30, 1859.  
POINPING THE QUESTION.  
Mr. W. R. Bickel. Mr. W. Reynolds.  
Miss Vreeden. Miss Henderson.  
FOUR HUNTERS.  
Mr. Brougham. Mr. Walden.  
Mr. Youg. Miss Mary GARDNER.  
Miss Henderson. Miss Evelyn.  
THE NINE TEN TABLES.  
Mr. Geo. Holland. Mr. Geo. Holland.  
Mr. L. Farrie. Miss Mary GARDNER.  
TO MORROW—The new comedy, SEE STOOPS TO  
CONQUER, and the glorious farce of THE UNBORN.  
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.  
GIRL AT THE WINDOW  
of the Sisters

**ADMIRAL ADAM JOBY**  
 "OUBAUBA"  
 In strength, size, and beauty of  
 "PASCARILLO."  
**EVERY NIGHT.**  
 To commence with the most face of  
 "BOY KID EVAN B."  
 In which Mr. H. C. ... and appear.  
 Persons at 1. ... at 8 o'clock.  
**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**  
 SUMMER OPERA.  
 THE FLORENCE.  
**TO-NIGHT**  
**THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER**  
 Pers. Act. .... Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE  
 Bar. ....  
 .... **THEIR MARRIAGE.**  
 Carlotta, with songs and dance. Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE  
 Tim Moore (the Lion) .... Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE  
**WELLS' GARDENS.**  
**THURSDAY EVENING - 6 O'CLOCK.**  
**THE SELLER TROUPE.**  
 To commence with  
**PIZZARRO.**  
 After which the company will appear.

WASHINGTON LOCATING THE DELAWARE.  
 TO CONCLUDE WITH  
 THE MARRIED RAKE.

**NATIONAL THEATRE.**  
 Lewace and Magnificent ..... Miss Bell Clark  
 Stage Manager ..... Mr. T. Thompson  
 URSULA ..... Evening June 30.  
 Will be presented the drama of the  
 SICILIAN BRIDE: OR, THE HOPE OF ITALY.  
 Roughed and Roughed. Mr. J. H. Allen  
 After which  
 THE AIR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.  
 The Age..... Signor Canale

**LOWEY THEATRE**  
 ..... For and J. W. Langston  
 THURSDAY, JUNE 30  
 The performances will commence with  
 ON A BALCONY  
 To be succeeded by THE ALPINE MAID.  
 Concluding with  
 MAKE THE WOODCUTTER.

**WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,**

**H. WOODCOCK & LUTHER'S COMPANY IN THE WORLD.**  
 Engaged in delineation of  
 H. WOODCOCK AND MINNIE REEVE.  
 Appear in their grand and versatile entertainment  
 EVERY EVENING  
 Doors open at 7 to 9 o'clock.  
 Admission 50 cents, children under 10 years,  
 25 cents. A HAND APPLAUDING PERFORMANCE.  
 On Saturday, commencing at 7 o'clock.  
 MONDAY, 2nd of Nov. Doors  
 open at 7 o'clock. A HAND APPLAUDING  
 PERFORMANCE. W. L. R. Given, commencing  
 at 7 o'clock. NEW AND LATEST SONGS, Etc., at 7  
 o'clock.

**PALACE GARDEN AND HALL.**  
 THE GREAT MUSIC HALL, JUN 25th.  
 Last Winter's grand Concert  
 of the  
**METROPOLITAN MUSICAL SOCIETY.**  
 Grand Combination of Musical Talent.  
 Grand Orchestra of Sixty,  
 Full Military Band,  
 and  
 Vocalists.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.  
 JONES WOOD  
 ANNUAL  
 MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.  
 Arrangements have been completed for  
 a MAMMOTH FESTIVAL,  
 Commencing on  
 MONDAY, July 13, 1898.  
 It will be confined for an ENTIRE WEEK, and will  
 be managed on a scale as LIBERAL, GRAND and AM-  
 PLE as to make it as popular as that of last year.  
 It will be as follows:  
 CARL ANSCHUTZ, CARL BERGMAN,  
 ROBERT STOKPEL, MAX MARWANG.  
 And others.  
 Particulars hereafter.  
 PALACE GARDENS;  
 14th st., near 6th-av.  
 FRIDAY EVENING, July 1,  
 GRAND GALA NIGHT.  
 Anniversary of the  
 OPENING OF PALACE GARDENS.  
 The Chorus will be

The Chairman will be Mr.  
GRAND LUTHERAN FETE,  
New York's Favorite Ministerial Director.  
WILLIAM WEAVER'S  
ORAND PROMENADE CONCERT.  
SEBASTIEN'S FIRST SKEER DANQUATE.  
BRILLIANT DANCE OF THE HERONS.

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**THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY**  
OF PAINTINGS—Open  
648 Broadway. Admission 75 cents. New visit to  
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**STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO**  
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SELDOFF GALLERY OF PAINTING Open Day  
Evening No. 645 Broadway. Admission 35 cents.

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**REGOVAL.**  
O'CONNOR & COLLINDER,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
BILLIARD TABLES.  
Have removed from Nassau Street to  
Nos. 65, 67, 69, and 67 CROSS ST.

**A CHARGE TO THE PUBLIC.**  
 "Mark, now, how plain a tale shall you tell you down."  
 SHAKESPEARE.

The cause of "Colander vs. Sharp" was argued last in the United States Circuit Court on the 25th day of May last. It was an action for an infringement by the defendant, Sharp, of the plaintiff's patent for a Colander, patented by the plaintiff as assignee, on the 12th day of June, 1884. The cause was brought to the court to terminate a question in the "invention" consisting in the use of a "colander" having a "strainer" and "terminating in straight bevelled ends commonly called 'colanders'." The plaintiff's evidence was that the defendant's evidence had no conclusively shown that this was nothing new at all, that the plaintiff's own construction was a "new" and "improved" one, and he moved for a discontinuance, on payment of costs, which was refused. The defendant's evidence was, which was for a technical reason, in effect, the Court construed defining the "invention" as a "new" and "improved" one. The facts. Thus the action was in fact fully determined and decided in the defendant's favor; and the costs have been ordered to be paid by the plaintiff. The plaintiff, with impatient scorn vociferous exclaims: "that no decision affecting any one of his patents has ever been rendered in his favor, and that he has sold his inventions at exorbitant prices for inferior work by a list of pretended

"patients," some, at the case before us, covering an enormous territory, and some long since abandoned, having proved worse than useless. Judge for yourself. Test and try my tables and cushions, and you will convince at once the verdict almost generally pronounced that they are the most scientific, the most correct, and the best. N. B.—Terms liberal and prices low.

W. J. STARR No. 115 Fulton-st.

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**IRON AND HARDWARE.**

**HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.**  
A CARD HAVING BURNED ISSUES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to describe the terms of the license, and the following persons only, are licensed under my patent in this City: George B. Jackson & Co.  
J. & W. W. Corbitt & Co.  
S. B. & Thomas & Co.  
Innalls & Coe.  
The above except.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable to be prosecuted with the manufacturer.

The makers' names having fairly notified the

"users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have been told to come in and make it clear if they are going to pay or not.

THOMAS HAYAT

New York, January, 1958.

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**TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS:**

**ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.**

Iron work has been done without calling attention to interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron staircases; iron roof trusses; iron window sills; iron doors and window lintels and sills; about one-third the cost of brown stone.

**JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,**  
Architectural Iron Works,  
No. 60 to 62 of South St.,  
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East Broadway stages can be raised at office; South at  
stages placed front of the office. Manufacturers of the  
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Cast Iron Beam, Nos. 48c and 60c Broadway, Inc., etc.  
Particular attention paid to visit extensions and other  
work.  
Iron work, No. 48c and 60c Broadway, Inc., etc.  
Vault, 21st St. and Broadway vault, etc.  
No. B—Every description of the Iron Work for building  
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JOHN W. O'NEAL & CO., 26 W. WILM.-  
**AMERICA'S MONSIEURS SHOVELS AND SPADES**  
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**LOST OR STOLEN - CERTIFICATES OF THE**  
 Capital stock of the **Bozere Locomotive and Machine**  
 works of **FAIRBANKS, & CO.** No. 100 City of **MASS.**  
 Sixty three shares, in name of **MORRIS & TENC.**  
 The public are hereby cautioned that any person  
 negotiating or disposing of the same, will be  
 liable to **A. E. RESUP & CO.**

**\$500 REWARD - LOST, TUESDAY EVENING,**  
 25 between 4th and 6th Sts., in Barleem, 34-45, from  
 10 to 12 1/2 M., a portfolio and envelope, and a  
 note containing \$1000.00. Whoever finds and will  
 please leave them with Capt. Porter Station House, Barleem,  
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**LOST - TEN 25, FOUR OR FIVE NOTES AND**  
 a bill of exchange and receipt No. 26, payable to **RENTING**  
 Company, at Van Winkle's Office, to **V. L. TUCKER**,  
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**RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR**—FORBAY-  
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CHAS. W. COPPELAND, No. 123 Broadway, N. Y.



